

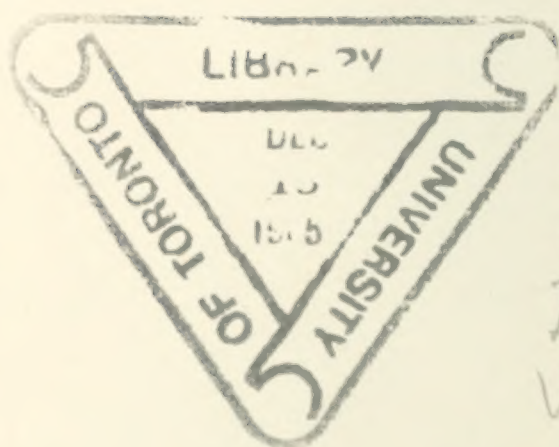


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Survey of the World

Judge Taft and the South

William F. Stone, Collector of the Port of Baltimore, wrote to Judge

Taft asking for his views concerning the proposed constitutional amendment to be submitted to the people of Maryland in November next. In proposing this amendment, Mr. Stone said, the publicly avowed purpose of the Democratic majority in the Legislature was "to disfranchise the bulk of the colored vote in Maryland," and the Democrats were asserting that Judge Taft had favored such action in his recent address before the North Carolina Society. Replying on the 22d ult., Judge Taft said:

"I don't think any one can read my North Carolina speech with any care and on it base the belief that I would favor such a bill as that proposed in Maryland. The provision that the first class of eligible voters shall be those persons who on the 1st day of January, in the year 1869, or prior thereto, were entitled to vote under the laws of Maryland, or any other State of the United States wherein they then resided, and that the male descendants of such persons, as a second class, shall be entitled to vote, was intended to exempt the persons thus made eligible from the educational or property qualifications which follow in the descriptions of the fifth and sixth classes of persons who shall be entitled to vote. The same thing may be said of the third and fourth classes, which include foreign-born citizens of the United States naturalized between January 1, 1869, and the date of the adoption of the proposed section, and the male descendants of such mentioned persons. This is in order to exempt such immigrants and their descendants from educational or property qualifications.

"Now, we know the first four classes include no negroes at all. In other words, it is intended to free the whites from educational or property qualifications, but to subject all negroes to them.

"The whole law ought to be condemned. It is not drawn in the spirit of justice and equality, having regard for the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and I sincerely hope that

no Republican and no Democrat who desires equality of treatment to the black and white races will vote for it."

Because of the favorable attitude of many Southern Democrats toward Judge Taft, it was recently suggested that Taft Clubs should be formed in all the Southern States. The President-elect was unwilling that his name should be used in this way. After a conference, on the 31st ult., with Chairman Hitchcock and others, concerning "the action to be taken with a view to the organization of the real sentiment in the South in favor of a political change in that section," the following authoritative statement as to the plan agreed upon was published:

"The Republican organization is to be maintained in all the States, and efforts are to be made to increase the ranks of the Republican party as fully as possible. With the purpose, however, of securing the assistance of those who do not desire to ally themselves with the Republican party as Republicans, but only wish to act independently of the Democratic party in national campaigns, it was thought best to secure the names of those who would take charge of this independent movement in each State, with a view to their subsequent organization at a time when such political action would be opportune."

There was no decision as to the name which these clubs should bear, but they may be called Independent organizations. Speaking for a visiting delegation from Birmingham, Ala., on the 2d, Gen. Rufus N. Rhodes, a Democrat, said to Judge Taft that the men of Birmingham regarded the result of the recent national election "as a benediction from God to the people of the South over their own protest." In the course of his response Judge Taft promised to visit the leading cities of the South in the early part of his term. He heartily welcomed expressions of opinion by General Rhodes and others

which indicated that the South was to be a place where national politics would be a subject for free discussion and independent action.—Answering the cabled request of *Le Matin*, of Paris, for an expression of his wishes for the new year, Judge Taft sent the following message:

"My most earnest wish is for the preservation of the peace of the world and for the continuance of the friendly relations which this nation enjoys with all other nations of the earth. Let us hope that, with the completion of the year 1909, the necessity of settling disputes between nations by brute force will be found even more remote than it is now."

—Beekman Winthrop, now an assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is to be Assistant Secretary of State. He is thirty-four years of age and a graduate of the Harvard Law School, was Judge Taft's private secretary in Manila, has since been Governor of Porto Rico, and was Judge Taft's choice for the office in Cuba to which Governor Magoon was appointed.

The Ohio Senatorship

By the withdrawal of Charles P. Taft (half-brother of the President-elect), on the 31st ult., the contest for the seat in the Senate now held by Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, was ended, and Congressman Theodore E. Burton, of Cleveland, was nominated by acclamation, on the 2d, in a Republican caucus. He will be elected on the 12th. For about twenty years he has been a member of the House at Washington. He is a lawyer and a student of finance. It is said that altho, at the time of Mr. Taft's withdrawal, Mr. Burton had not enough votes for a caucus majority on the first ballot, it was known that a sufficient number would be given to him on the second. A caucus majority is 46; he had 38 securely pledged. Mr. Taft's withdrawal followed a long conference between Mr. Burton and himself, and preceded by two or three hours that of Senator Foraker, who had the support of a few members. There are conflicting reports about the condition of the contest at that time and about the influences exerted. Some say Mr. Burton would have failed to get a majority, and that a long and bitter struggle might have ended in the election of a "dark horse" or even of Mr. Foraker. Mr. Roosevelt and Judge Taft desired,

of course, that such a struggle should be avoided, but evidence is lacking that either of them interfered. In a published statement Mr. Taft said that conditions had arisen which imposed upon him a higher duty than the gratification of any personal ambition. Altho it did not appear that any candidate had votes enough for a caucus nomination, it was clear that a prolonged contest would divide the Republican party of Ohio, and he was not willing to be in any way responsible for such division. Senator Foraker also gave out a statement in which he congratulated the party, the State and the nation upon the assured election of Burton, who, he said, was well qualified for the office "by experience, ability and character."

Engineers Going to Panama

Alfred Noble, whom the President recently invited to accompany Judge Taft during the latter's approaching visit to the Isthmus, is unable to leave the important work in which he is engaged, but upon his recommendation the President has invited the following prominent engineers, and it is understood that they have consented to go:

Arthur P. Davis, of Washington, chief engineer of the Reclamation Service, who has had personal supervision of Government works and who made the hydrographic examination of the Panama and Nicaragua routes; John R. Freeman, of Providence, a well known authority concerning water supplies; Allen Hazen, of New York, who had charge of the drainage at the Chicago World's Fair and was chief engineer of the filtration works at Albany; Isham Randolph, of Chicago, chief engineer of the Sanitary District of Chicago for twenty-five years; James Dix Schuyler, of Los Angeles, known as a builder of sea walls, water-works and great dams; Frederick P. Stearns, of Boston, chief engineer of the water supply and sewerage system in that city.

Mr. Randolph and Mr. Stearns were two of the five members of the Advisory Board of Engineers who signed the minority report in favor of a lock canal. Mr. Noble was another. These six engineers will now make a thoro inquiry and will report concerning the questions which have recently been raised. The members of Congress who have gone to the Isthmus will consider measures for revising and improving the present plan of government for the Canal Zone.

Fourteen Years' Sentence for Ruef

Abraham Ruef, found guilty on December 10th of bribing a supervisor to vote for granting an overhead trolley franchise to the street railway company in San Francisco, was sentenced on December 29th by Judge Lawlor to be imprisoned for fourteen years in the penitentiary. This was the longest term that could be given for such an offense. Upon notice of appeal a stay of execution was granted. Delays in the past show that more than two years may elapse before a final decision is reached. It is said that \$250,000 was paid for the franchise in question, and that Ruef and Mayor Schmitz divided \$100,000 of this sum. This was Ruef's third trial. It consumed nearly four months, and in the course of it Prosecutor Heney was shot by Morris Haas. Heney has entirely recovered. While in New York last week he asserted that Haas had been employed or urged by "the Ruef forces" to kill him. There are still more than 100 indictments against Ruef. The trial of Patrick Calhoun, president of the street railway company, is to begin this month. Ruef became a political boss in 1901 by means of his influence with the workingmen, and with the aid of the labor unions he elected Schmitz mayor. Schmitz had been the leader of a theater orchestra. At one of his trials Ruef confessed guilt, but his confession was afterward withdrawn.—On the 31st ult., E. A. S. Blake, convicted of attempting to bribe a juror at Ruef's first trial, was sentenced to be imprisoned four years. In a confession he had asserted that two of Ruef's attorneys employed him to offer the bribe, and that the same lawyers, after he had been indicted, promised to support his wife and pay him \$10,000 if he would take punishment without implicating them. One of these attorneys has recently been tried on this charge and acquitted.—Before the corrupt councilmen were arrested in Pittsburg, a few days ago, all the evidence was laid before President Roosevelt, who urged the prosecutors to be sure to punish the bribe-givers as well as the bribe-takers. It appears that the latter have been giving a share of every bribe to William A. Martin, a councilman now in the penitentiary, to which he was sent for his conduct with

respect to the Tube City Railroad franchise. He has received his share because he protected his corrupt associates.—William L. Mathues, formerly Treasurer of Pennsylvania, who was recently sentenced for his complicity in the Harrisburg Capitol frauds, died on the 30th ult. His death was hastened by the judgment of the court.



Trust and Railroad Cases

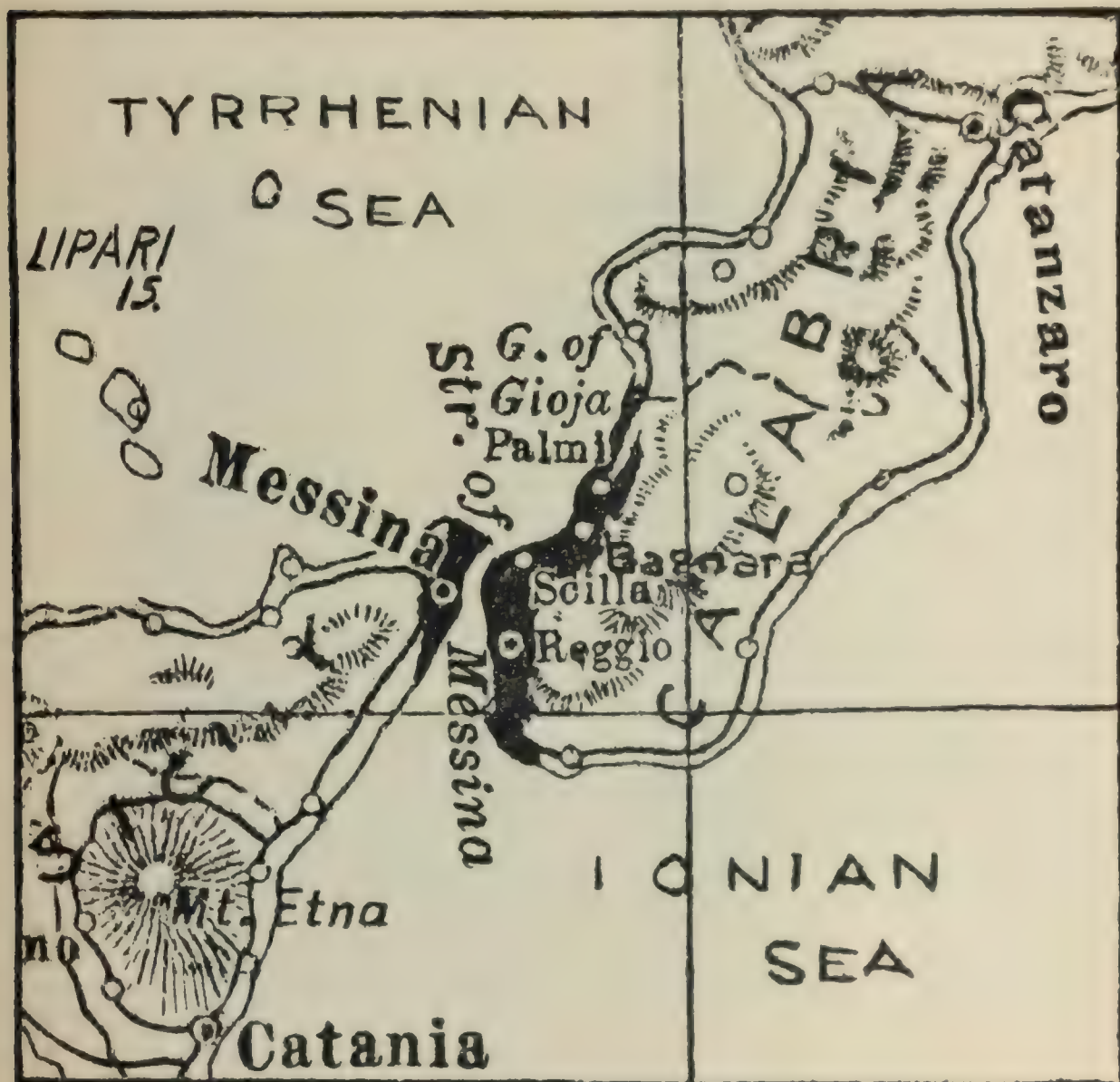
The Standard Oil Company of Indiana now seeks permission to do business in Missouri, under regulations which the courts may prescribe. By a decision of the Supreme Court of that State, on the 23d ult. it was ousted from Missouri and required to pay a fine of \$50,000. At the same time an order was issued for the dissolution of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, to be executed unless the company should prove its purpose to do business as an independent corporation.—A new investigation of the methods of the Beef Trust is now in progress before a Federal grand jury in Chicago. More than 100 witnesses have been summoned. It is reported that secret service agents have found evidence of rebate agreements with several railroad companies, the allowances having been disguised in many ways; also that fresh proof of an unlawful combination has been discovered.—More than a hundred mass meetings were held in California on the 29th ult., to make protest against the impending increase of transcontinental railroad freight rates. It was asserted that this increase would be equivalent to a tax of \$10,000,000 a year upon consumers.—T. H. Bunch, a grain dealer at Little Rock, Ark., has been fined \$15,000 for accepting rebates from the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. He had admitted his guilt.—It is expected that the Pennsylvania two-cent passenger fare law will be repealed this month. The courts have pronounced it unconstitutional so far as it affects the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.—The Supreme Court January 4th denied the petition of the Government for a review of the decision of the Federal Court of Appeals reversing the fine of \$29,000,000 imposed on the Standard Oil Company by Judge Landis.

Various Topics It is reported, apparently upon good authority, that Secretary Root and Ambassador Bryce have agreed upon three treaties for the adjustment of differences between the United States and Canada and Newfoundland. The first, it is understood, provides that The Hague Tribunal shall make an authoritative and final interpretation of the treaty of 1818, relating to the rights of American fishermen in Newfoundland waters. The second is concerned with the control of international waterways and the distribution of water for power purposes at Niagara Falls. Provision is made in the third for a settlement of pending pecuniary claims for damages.—In the case of the complaint of George L. Fox against George L. Lilley, Governor-elect of Connecticut, under the Corrupt Practices law of that State, the two judges who acted as an election court have pronounced the law unconstitutional upon the ground that the defendant, if found guilty, would be disfranchised and thus be deprived of his franchise rights without trial by jury. The judges commended Mr. Fox's sense of public duty.—There has been one conviction in the cases arising out of the race riots in Springfield, Ill., in August last. Abraham Raymer, believed to have been the leader of the mob that lynched negroes and burned houses, was acquitted when tried for murder, and again when tried for destroying property, but he has been found guilty of larceny, a jury deciding that he stole a militia officer's sword, which was worth \$15.—F. C. Lillis, a wealthy banker, has been sentenced at Fresno, Cal., to be confined six months in jail and to pay a fine of \$1,000 for unlawfully fencing large tracts of Government land.—By his approval of new rules prepared by the New York Civil Service Commission, and also of a resolution which the commission adopted at his suggestion, Governor Hughes has taken out of politics and subjected to the requirements of the merit system 309 offices to which appointments have been made in past years, as well as about 100 new places (those of county superintendents and engineers) connected with the highway improvements, for which large sums have been appropriated.

Venezuela's New Government So far as can be learned, the authority of President Gomez is recognized thruout Venezuela. At one point on the coast, Macuro, his forces were opposed by General Torres and a garrison, and twenty men were killed in a fight between these adherents of Castro and a gunboat bearing officers and men to displace them, but Torres, after repelling the gunboat, decided to submit. The Governor of the province of Falcon, it is said, declined to recognize Gomez as President, and therefore was placed in prison. Dr. Morales, formerly Castro's Minister of Finance, has been lodged in jail upon the charge that with money he promoted the plot for the assassination of Gomez. Among Castro's political prisoners whom Gomez has released are some who had been in chains for eight years. Special Commissioner Buchanan arrived on the 28th ult., and, with the United States warships, was cordially received. Gomez said he was most anxious for an adjustment of all differences with this country. It is reported that he promptly agreed that the pending disputes should be submitted to arbitration. Castro, in Berlin, says that if he had suspected Gomez of disloyalty to himself he would not have left Venezuela to regain his health. "I have always been," he adds, "a slave to honor and duty, and my only fear is the fear of God." Gomez, he remarks, has probably acted as seemed best from his point of view, concerning foreign relations, and he (Castro) does not intend to interfere, but he insists that his own previous action was justified. It is said that claims in court against Castro will consume the \$2,000,000 worth of property he did not take away.—The new Central American Court of Justice has decided in the case of Honduras against Salvador and Guatemala that the defendants are not guilty. The claim was that they had promoted or aided a recent unsuccessful revolution in Honduras. It is said that the decision was reached by a vote of 4 to 1, the dissenting member being the judge appointed by Honduras. A prominent Washington correspondent says our State Department has been considering a suggestion that our differences with Venezuela might well be submitted to this court for

arbitration.—About 400 American marines and several companies of infantry sailed from Havana on the 31st ult. Other American troops are soon to follow, and in a few days only three or four companies of the army of interven-

is between 100,000 and 130,000. The value of the property is calculated at more than a billion dollars. This is probably ten times greater than the destruction of life and property in the eruption of Vesuvius that overwhelmed Pompeii



THE SCENE OF THE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.
The parts in black represent the devastated area.

tion will be left in Cuba. These will leave the island on April 1st.

Earthquake at Messina

Earthquake at Messina One of the most appalling catastrophes recorded in history was the destruction of the cities on both sides of the Strait of Messina in Southern Italy by an earthquake on December 28th. No reliable estimates of the loss of life have yet been made, but it is generally believed that it

and Herculaneum in A. D. 79. Messina, the most important city destroyed by this earthquake, contained in its commune about 175,000 people, of whom no more than 60,000 are thought to have survived. This city was over 2,600 years old and had been involved in most of the Mediterranean wars during its existence. It has suffered repeatedly from earthquakes, the most serious being those of February, 1783, when 20,000 persons perished, and of November, 1824. The opposite Cala-

brian shore was severely shocked in September, 1905, and October, 1907. The Strait of Messina, which divides Sicily from Calabria, is 24 miles long and from 2 to 12 miles broad. The rockiness of the channel and its extremely swift tidal currents made navigation dangerous in ancient times and gave rise to the legends of Scylla and Charybdis. The rocks and shore lines on both sides of the strait are reported to be changed, and doubtless the cause of the earthquake is a slipping of the shores along a fault in the strait such as originally formed it by the breaking off of the Island of Sicily from the Italian peninsula. The volcanoes of Etna to the South and Stromboli to the north are active, but they had no direct connection with the earthquake so far as known. The rumor that the Lipari Islands had been sunk proved untrue. The devastation was confined to a small area along both shores of the strait. On the Calabrian side, Reggio, a city of 44,000 inhabitants, was destroyed, and also the smaller towns of Scilla, Palmi, Pezzo, Bagnara, Villa San Giovanni and Santa Eufemia. Messina was not a popular tourist town, and there were few if any Americans there except Consul Cheney and his wife, who were buried in the ruins. Taormina, further down on the Sicilian coast, where there were many American tourists, was not affected. As in the San Francisco earthquake, it was the low-lying land along the shore that was most severely shaken. A tidal wave caused by the earthquake swept away buildings and people on the Calabrian coast.

The Work of Rescue

The first and strongest shock occurred at 5:25 on the morning of December 28th. It was followed by twenty or more during the day, one in the evening adding to the damage by shaking down the cracked walls of buildings. The extent of the disaster was not appreciated at first, because the district was cut off from communication with the outside world by the breaking of telegraph lines and railroads. The first news from Messina was brought by a torpedo boat, which ran down the coast from town to town until a telegraph terminal was reached. A

British warship was first to go to the rescue of that city in the morning, followed by Russian in the afternoon, and later by German and Italian. By Sunday there were twenty naval vessels at work bringing food and hospital supplies and carrying away wounded and destitute people. Six thousand soldiers and sailors were landed to restore order, put out fires, and assist in the rescue of imprisoned and injured families. Racial distinctions were forgotten, Russians and British worked side by side among the ruins. Three of the Russian soldiers were killed by a falling wall. A thousand physicians and surgeons, military and civil, brought to the spot were unable to attend to all the cases needing relief. The wounded by thousands were conveyed to the Naples hospitals, and all the towns of Southern Italy and Sicily were soon filled. Men, women and children, who were injured or imprisoned in their ruined homes, died in numerous cases before they could be rescued. Their cries could be heard for days after the shock. It was four days before the fires could be put out in Messina. The weather was cold and stormy, causing great distress to the fugitives, who were mostly without clothing. The water supply was cut off at first, and what could be found later was too polluted to drink. Food was lacking. Men fought each other for it in the streets with knives or their bare hands. The collapse of government released the brutal element of the population from all restraint. Bodies were robbed and stores looted of jewelry and other valuables which could not be carried away. Men and women crazed by shock and suffering committed suicide, refused to leave crumbling dwellings, or fought their rescuers. Corpses were devoured by dogs, and great swarms of crows gathered from all directions. The telegram of the King of Italy, that shiploads of quicklime were more needed than food, conveys the horrible conditions. King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Elena visited Messina as soon as possible, and took an active part in the rescue and relief work. The Queen was in a hospital when one of the later earthquakes caused a panic, in which she came near being crushed. Reggio was longer than Messina with-

out aid, and the distress was still greater. The Mezzacapo barracks were destroyed, and out of the 900 soldiers lodged there only 150 escaped. These voluntarily organized a patrol and succeeded in overcoming the bands of ghouls and looters who had possession of the city. At a convent in Reggio seven of the twenty-one nuns were killed and all the servants. Of the sixty pupils only twelve escaped. Some of the young girls jump-

Reaction in China

Great anxiety has been felt everywhere since the death of the Empress Dowager, as to whether the Regency would follow the progressive policy of her later years. An event of the past week gives rise to the fear that a reactionary policy has been adopted. Yuan Shi-kai was dismissed from his offices of Grand Councillor and Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial forces. The reason given for this, that



VIA GARIBALDI,
One of the principal streets of Messina, now in ruins.

ed from the windows and walked in their night clothing twenty-five miles into the interior in search of help. Almost all the buildings in Messina and Reggio are completely demolished. According to the official report 10,370 injured persons have been removed by the warships, including 1,209 by the British, 909 by the Germans, and 880 by the Russians; the rest by the Italians. Contributions of money and supplies have poured in from all parts of the world. New York City has already raised \$300,000, to be expended chiefly by the Red Cross Society.

he has rheumatism of the leg, is obviously fictitious, for the edict concludes, "Thus our clemency toward him is manifested." A Manchu, Na-tung, formerly Governor of Peking and now Comptroller of Customs, has been appointed to the Grand Council in place of Yuan Shi-kai. This leaves only two Chinese members of the Grand Council and indicates that the Regent is disposed to restore Manchu supremacy, which had been imperilled by the series of edicts in recent years depriving the Manchus of their special privileges and reducing them to an equality with the Chinese. The edict to

remove Yuan Shi-kai was not signed by Prince Ching, the President of the Council, in person, and it is reported that the Grand Council was not consulted in regard to it. Yuan Shi-kai is the most able and progressive statesman whom China has produced in the present crisis. While Governor of Chili he organized the first efficient native army, controlled and equipt in a way that commanded the admiration of foreign military experts. When the diplomatic corps and foreign residents of Pekin were imprisoned in the compound at Pekin and besieged by the Boxers, Yuan Shi-kai, then Governor of Shanghai, procured the first news of their survival and situation, which was conveyed thru the American Consul to Mr. Hay, and resulted in a relief expedition. He has been repeatedly charged by his enemies with disloyalty and intrigue against the reigning dynasty, and is even accused of poisoning the late Emperor. It is apprehended that his fall will compromise the future of his followers, mostly young men of foreign education, like Tang Shao-yi, who is now in Washington on an important mission to this country. A meeting of the diplomatic corps was called immediately on the publication of the edict, and this has been followed by several other conferences, altho no definite line of action has been agreed upon by the representatives of the foreign Powers. It is reported that the American and British ministers wish to protest against the dismissal of Yuan Shi-kai as injuring the credit of China and endangering foreign relations. But the Japanese minister, who appears to have known of the action earlier than any of his colleagues, fears that such interference with the internal policy of China would be an impropriety.

Foreign Notes Father John, of Kronstadt, died on January 1st at the age of eighty.

He was revered as a saint by Russians of different classes because of his charitable enterprises and church reforms.

—The accidental explosion of a bomb left upon a café table by a student at St. Petersburg has given rise to rumors of extensive terrorist plots against the Imperial family. A waiter was killed and the café wreckt by the explosion.—The

large number of death sentences recently imposed by the Government were generally condemned in debate in the Duma. The radical members of the Duma were not successful, however, in carrying the resolution presented by Professor Miliukov expressing the horror of the Duma at "this growing harvest of death, which is blunting the moral sense of the community and destroying the honor and prestige of Russia as a civilized state."

A novel postal check system has come into operation with the new year in Germany. Nine special check offices have been established. Any person maintaining a minimum balance of \$25 can draw checks, which are in the form of postal cards. They can be used for payments, both at home and abroad, up to \$1,500.—The fact that the Emperor of Germany at his New Year's reception shook hands with Chancellor von Bülow and ignored the Presidents of the Reichstag and Landtag is presumed to be fraught with deep political significance.—The opposition to the Shah of Persia on account of his refusal to call a National Assembly is said to be increasing and menacing. Sayyid Ali Agha, the chief ecclesiastical authority of the Shiite Mohammedans, has denounced the Shah openly from his pulpit for his reactionary policy, and the Nationalist movement is becoming as strong and popular as it was before the *coup d'état*. Government officials and employees have received no pay since the dissolution of the Assembly, and the tribesmen supporting the Shah have received their compensation in permission to loot caravans approaching the capital.—The election of Senators in France last Sunday will increase the Government majority by fifteen. Premier Clemenceau concluded his campaign proclamation with the words:

"The representatives of clerical domination are always running, and do not fear even to cut into the play the danger of revolution and make us run the risk of civil war—all this to bring about every chance for the bloody return of Papism and the monarchy."

—A riot occurred at Tittaghur, near Calcutta, on account of the prohibition of Mohammedan sacrifices of cows in deference to Hindu feelings. The troops were obliged to fire upon the rioters, killing several and injuring sixty.

What Organized Labor Ought to Have.

A Reply to Mr. Gompers

BY EVERETT P. WHEELER

[Mr. Wheeler is a well-known New York lawyer who has always taken an active part in public movements and affairs. In view of the recent sentence of Mr. Gompers to a year's imprisonment for violating an injunction the following article is of extreme timeliness.
—EDITOR.]

HENRY GEORGE said that labor asked for justice. This it certainly should have—absolutely impartial justice. But it ought not to have special privileges. This, it seems to me, is what Mr. Gompers asks.

His fundamental mistake is in his claim that there can be no property in anything intangible, and that labor is intangible. A right of property in the labor of another man, he says, means slavery. He declares that it is an inalienable right of freemen "to work for whom you please, to stop work when you please, for any reason you please, or for no reason."

This definition of slavery is erroneous. Slavery means the subjection of one person who is of full age, and possess of his faculties, against his consent, to the control of another. But if the consent be given, there is no slavery. If a Circassian sells his daughter to a Turk, against her will, she becomes the slave of the Turk. But if she voluntarily marries him, she becomes his wife. As a wife she owes many duties to her husband. To the performance of these she voluntarily bound herself when she became his wife. This is not slavery. So with a man's labor. It is his property, and a sacred and indispensable property. He is free to sell it or to refuse to sell. But once he contracts to give his labor, the person with whom the contract is made has property in its performance.

If a manager contract with a singer to sing in opera, the tenor must keep his contract or respond in damages. The contract for his service is just as much property as the lease of the opera house.

When a trades union or a single workman agrees with a corporation or an individual for the doing of work, the right to have that contract performed is property. Well does Mr. Gompers say: "The trade agreement between the union and its employers we believe to be the key-

stone of peace in the industrial world today."

When that trade agreement is made, each party has a vested right to its performance by the other, and that right is property.

Therefore, the Canadian Arbitration Statute and the American Railroad Act are right. The American act is entitled "An act concerning carriers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees." It was approved June 1st, 1898. It provides that "whenever a controversy concerning wages, hours of labor or conditions of employment shall arise between a carrier subject to the act and the employees of such carrier, seriously interrupting or threatening to interrupt the business of the carrier," either party may demand an arbitration. Pending the arbitration the status existing immediately prior to the dispute must not be changed; provided that no employee shall be compelled to render personal service without his consent. Employees dissatisfied with the award are forbidden to quit the employer's service before three months after the award, without giving thirty days' notice. In like manner a dissatisfied employer cannot discharge employees on account of dissatisfaction with the award without giving thirty days' notice.

This act was successfully invoked in March, 1907, to prevent a great railway strike west of Chicago.

Both the American and Canadian acts provide a definite method of enforcing some of these trade agreements. They recognize the great injury to thousands of innocent people that may be caused by a sudden strike or a sudden lockout in the management of a public service corporation. (The American act is limited to railroads.) And they forbid a strike or lockout, in the case of disagreement between employer

and employed, until there has been an arbitration. This is a great step in advance. Civilization means the enforcement of contracts by lawful means. To compel another, by individual warfare, either to make or to keep a contract, is barbarism.

In the long run, the sacredness of contracts means more to the labor union than to the employer. What the honest workman wants is steady work on terms to which he has freely agreed, and the performance of which he can enforce.

The justice of Mr. Gompers's criticisms on the Sherman Act must be admitted. That law was tost into the statute book by that hysterical wave of prohibition that has been sweeping over this country. An evil is seen. The hasty impulse of the sincere fool, and the ready compliance of the shortsighted knave, is to put a prohibitory law on the statute book. The first satisfies his morbid conscience. The second curries favor with the noisy constituent, and thinks the law will never be enforced.

By all means amend the Sherman Act. Repeal the prohibition against combinations, whether of labor or capital. Instead thereof, regulate both. Provide an effective remedy by which the illegal acts of either can be readily restrained.

It will be asked: What would you designate as illegal acts? I answer: Interference with the property rights of others, whether employer or employed. The blacklist ought to be illegal. The workman has a right to contract for his labor. The employer ought not to interfere with this right. On the other hand, if one workman has contracted to labor for an employer, another ought not to entice him to break that contract. Each party to the contract has a property right to its performance by the other.

Mr. Gompers says to us: "Labor's weapons are in no sense weapons of aggression; they are nothing more than purely passive resistance."

If this were true, there would be no just cause for complaint. But is it true? In the Danbury hat case, a manufacturer in Danbury was peaceably making hats. He had in his employ men who had freely contracted to work for him in that business. Was it no aggression to boycott his customers and prevent him from making sales, and his workmen from working to make hats? Is the law so

blind that it can only see direct acts of violent aggression? Is it murder to stab a man to the heart, and not murder to kill him by poison sent thru the mails? Mr. Gompers can never convince the American people that there is any difference in guilt between the two or that there should be any difference in the legal remedy.

He argues that the criminal law affords sufficient protection. Unfortunately, it does not. The criminal law of America was not devised for the purpose of punishing the guilty. It expressly declares that it is better that ten guilty men escape than that one innocent man be punished. And if it were otherwise, criminal law is a poor protection for civil rights. Leave that to the civil courts.

Now, it may be that in some cases injunctions have been improvidently granted. Judges are not infallible. But the means of redress are available. Who can name a labor suit where an improvident injunction has been in the end sustained? On the other hand, the injunction was of invaluable service to the public in the Chicago railroad strike and in the San Francisco longshoremen strike. The brutal violence of the strikers was the reverse of "passive resistance." If continued, it would have caused a complete cessation of commerce. "Commerce," as the Flemish burghers said to Charles the Bold four hundred years ago, "commerce is irreconcilable with war."

Again, Mr. Gompers declares: "No man has a property right to the custom of any other man in business." This is his second fundamental mistake. The good-will of a business is a property right, and often very valuable. It is constantly bought and sold. The good-will of a business is the interest of the owner in the custom of that business.

Let me illustrate by a case in my own experience. Over thirty years ago the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company was competing with the Western Union. The latter had then the monopoly of the cable lines to Europe. It refused to transmit over these cable lines messages forwarded by its competitor. I obtained an injunction restraining it from refusing. Under this order cable messages were transmitted until the merger of the two companies. This injunction was

vital to the existence of the competing company, for its customers, as a rule, would not deal with it unless they could have cable as well as land messages forwarded.

There the court recognized property in the custom which the telegraph company had obtained. And it recognized property in the contract of the operators to transmit messages. It protected the one and enforced the other.

Mr. Gompers is right in saying the labor union "sells the power to labor." In making this sale it should obey the laws of trade. These are to make a good article and to sell at a fair price. Let organized labor strive for both ends, and it will have the support of all good men. But, he adds, the labor union is not a trust because it "deals, not with material things, but with the labor of its members; it aims, not to confine its benefits to a few, but to bestow them on every member of the trade."

There again is the fundamental mistake that a combination is not a trust because it deals only with immaterial things. They are just as much the subject of property as material things. Light and air are just as necessary as bread and water. The elevated railroads have in many instances paid as much as a million dollars per mile for interfering with the light and air of the abutting owners. When you buy a corner house you pay more than for a house on an inside lot, because you get more light and air. Whether, therefore, a combination deals in labor or in sugar, it is equally a trust, and ought not to be prohibited, but be allowed perfect freedom as long as it does not interfere with the rights of others, but no longer.

And when we are told that the labor union limits its aim to "every member of the trade," we, who are not members, feel that the aim is narrow and shortsighted. The real good of the members of the trade is bound up with that of those who are not members. If a union man does a good job, the customer is benefited. If he scamps his work, the customer suffers. When many customers suffer, their ability and their disposition to pay good wages are both diminished. "When one member suffers, all the members suffer with it."

One other flaw in Mr. Gompers's argument requires consideration. He maintains that an act lawful in the individual ought not to be unlawful to a combination. Let us see. If one man enters my house and behaves decently he is welcome. But if a thousand men come at once and fill it, they violate my right to use my own home. If the grocer nearest me dislikes me and refuses to sell me food, I can buy elsewhere. But if all the provision dealers in town combine to refuse to sell me food, they starve me to death. That is murder just as much as if they killed me with a pistol.

"You take my life when you do take the means by which I live."

The test of the lawfulness of a combination should be the lawfulness of the purpose for which it was formed. A combination to economize the cost of production and thereby give the buyer a better article at a cheaper rate should always be lawful. A combination to destroy a man's business is the "ferocious competition" of which Mr. Justice Holmes speaks, and should always be unlawful. On these lines, let the Sherman Act be amended.

In conclusion, Mr. Gompers declares: "The workingmen constitute the great majority of people in the world; finally, they will take over the power of government." Yes, the workingmen. But who are the workingmen? Farmers and farm laborers are workingmen. Those engaged in personal service are workingmen. Ministers, lawyers, doctors, engineers, teachers are all workingmen, and generally work more than eight hours a day. "Organized labor" does not include more than one-tenth of the population of America. Trades unions have been in many instances of great service to their members, and to the public. As long as they ask for justice, and limit their endeavors to that, they will have public support. But when they seek to gain their ends by violence, direct or indirect, the pistol, the club, or the boycott, they will be defeated. This is a free country, and the man who does not belong to a labor union has just as indefeasible a right to sell his labor as if he were a member. This right the laws of a free country will always protect.

NEW YORK CITY.



The Romance of Early Civilization

BY FLINDERS PETRIE, LL.D., F.R.S.

Flinders Petrie, LL.D., is Lecturer in Egyptian Archaeology at University College, London. He has spent more years in Egypt than any other of the present generation of Egyptologists, and has published a multitude of reports and volumes on Egyptian history and archeology. No living scholar has given more study to the subject here treated. At the same time it must be remembered that he allows a greater age to Egypt than many other scholars. Thus Meyer and Breasted suppose that the first dynasty does not go back of 3500 B. C. The following article is copyrighted in the United States.—EDITOR.]

WHEN we look at some parchment stained by age, which has brought down the account of past times for a thousand years, and can be read by us as it was by some Saxon, we seem much nearer to our forefathers, and wonder while we think of all that has gone on in our country since that page was written. And we can not only handle the history written a thousand years ago, but there is lying at Turin a part of a chronicle of kings, written more than three thousand years ago, before David and Solomon, probably before Moses. And, more than that, it has lately been discovered that we have part of the history of the oldest kingdom in the world, engraved six thousand years ago. In the Museum of Palermo stands a slab of polisht black stone, covered with minute writing, which any one may hold in his hands; this is the oldest history in the world, a part of the records of a thousand years of kings, which was engraved about as long before Solomon as he is before our time. This stone is the beginning of exact history, stating the main events of every year, and the day on which each king was crowned and died.

THE FIRST DYNASTY

The oldest entries are names of kings of the Delta who reigned before Egypt was united, nearly 8,000 years ago. Then, after the union of the country under Mena, the yearly record begins. In the early centuries the conquests of the negroes and of the marsh dwellers in the Delta are the main events, with a

great hippopotamus hunt, and building of temples, and festivals of various gods. After this a regular census was taken every alternate year of all the cattle for taxing purposes; and this developed into a census, not only of cattle, but of valuables and of land. All thru this history from the beginning, the exact height of the Nile inundation is recorded every year, as being the main event, on which the prosperity of the country entirely depended. Probably the amount of taxation in kind, levied on various crops, was regulated by the rise of the river, as it was in later times. This was the oldest register of any natural phenomena that we know—the ancestor of the Thames Conservancy and Metereological Office. The register is kept exact to the finger's breadth in the earlier centuries, more than six thousand years ago; and goes to details of a quarter of a finger's breadth in later entries.

When we reach the times of the pyramid builders, this history shows the development of the navy. Ships of 170 feet in length were built year by year, and in a single year sixty ships of 100 feet in length; this year's output probably was as good a fleet as anything that existed in England before the Armada. Besides this, forty ships were brought to Egypt in the same year; and as they were of cedar wood they seem to have been built at Beirut on the Syrian coast, from the forests of the Lebanon. Besides this activity on the sea there was development on land. The Sudan was attacked, and seven thousand captives with

two hundred thousand cattle were brought to Egypt. The desert was improved by making one hundred and twenty-two tanks, for watering the cattle which browsed on the uplands; and by building thirty-five hunting lodges, for controlling the distant pastures. All this rapid development ushered in the rise of the great pyramid builders about 4000 B. C. Two or three centuries later we find that the priesthood had absorbed the energies of the kingdom, and the records are almost entirely of endowments of land and goods for the gods. Foreign expeditions to Sinai and South Arabia show that a fleet was kept in the Red Sea, and trade was carried on there.

Now all this is but a fragment, perhaps a tenth, of what the national annals were. They show that the detailed records of a thousand years were kept, and were solidly engraved nearly six thousand years ago.

To fill in further our view of this early civilization we turn to the actual objects left behind by these kings, which I have found during the last few years in their tombs. These show that in each year there were named the great officers of the kingdom—the chief of the nobility, the king's seal bearer, the royal servitor, the royal architect, and the chief of the executive, or prime minister. The officials were named each year, and the year was defined by their names, much as years are remembered in London as those of various Lord Mayors. Beside these great court officials, there were hundreds of others in the country, some of whom we know about because they chanced to seal the provisions which were placed in the royal tombs. More than two hundred different seals have been found, and from them we can restore a small part of the organization of the country. One of the earliest and greatest officials was the regulator of the inundation of the Nile, who had charge of all the dykes which control the flow of the water over the land, ensuring its staying a suitable time in each district. The charge of keeping up the embankments, and levying the laborers to watch the safety of the dams which divide the country, is a very serious one at the present day. An hour's neglect of a leak may bring about the destruction of whole villages; and thus the

regulator of the inundation was an office of great importance, both for the security and the agricultural prosperity of the country.

The land was already divided into administrative districts seven thousand years ago, each province known by its special emblem, which continued to denote it for over five thousand years subsequently. The towns also had their governors appointed, and the control and management of the country seems to have been effective in ensuring peace and prosperity. At no age of Egyptian history was there a strong centralization; at all times the great men of each district managed it, and made it entirely self-contained; the only payment out of it was a small tribute for the support of the court, and the only external control was that of "the King's Peace," as in Saxon England, and the power of raising men and provisions for war. It was a simple and low form of political organization, tho it is a form which finds its admirers today among those who cannot see the power of union. To maintain good order there were inspectors, called "the eyes of the king."

The royal estates were the main support of the king's household, as is shown by the royal provisions in the tomb. There were royal vineyards of different kinds of grapes in Upper Egypt and in the Delta, and the royal winepress is named. There were recorders of the stores and scribes of the stores. The royal sealers were the equivalents of both the tax collectors and treasury clerks, as they sealed the receipts, the contracts and orders for payments in kind, in a system where there was no currency. We even find a special seal for the men who gathered the seed of the lotus, which was used for making a kind of bread.

Other offices were more directly connected with the court. There were the companions of the king in the palace, the director of the festivals, the keeper of the mausoleum, and such a trifling matter as the supply of royal mouth-wash was provided with a seal.

From this one side of the management of these remote times we can get a little insight on the subdivision of work and responsibility which is implied; we can see that there was a stable and useful

government three hundred generations past, as long before Abraham as he is before our own times.

We have also much of the material civilization before us in the offerings which were placed in the royal tombs. The use of brick building had come down from the still more remote prehistoric times; and the early kings built immense brick forts, two of which are still standing at Abydos, beside constructing large tombs of brickwork. Timber was then abundant in the country, and the framing and roofing of the tombs, and doubtless of the houses also, was of joinery work on a large scale. In a rainless country the use of stone is only a luxury, and brick and timber sufficed for many centuries. The title of royal architect was denoted by two axes, as the carpenter's work was the highest expression of construction.

Working in hard stone was a speciality of the early civilization. In the prehistoric times great ability had been shown in this, and most beautiful vases of the hardest rocks were carved entirely by hand. The early kings took up this art and developed it on a larger scale. In their tombs they had buried some of the objects of daily use from their palaces, and we find large dishes of pink granite, drinking bowls of rock crystal, porphyry, and all the hardest rocks, basins of marble for washing the king's hands, and

parts of a traveling service marked for the royal ship.

In the more delicate work of the goldsmith and jeweler they also excelled. The hammer-working, soldering of gold, and polishing of gems, shows a skill which could not be surpassed in such times of craftsmanship. The artistic quality of the ivory carvings of this age equals that of any later time; and the exquisite finish and delicacy of detail in minute work proves the taste and refinement which demanded and produced such a high standard.

We have now before us a view of the powers of man of the earliest point to which we can trace written history, and what strikes us most is how very little his nature or abilities have changed in seven thousand years; what he admired we admire; what were his limits in fine handiwork are also ours. We may have a wider outlook, a greater understanding of things, our interests may have extended in this interval; but so far as human nature and tastes go, man is essentially unchanged in this interval. This is the practical outcome of extending our view of man three times as far back as we used to look, and it must teach us how little material civilization is likely in the future to change the nature, the weaknesses, or the abilities of our ancestors in ages yet to come.



The March of the Years

BY CHARLES LEMUEL THOMPSON

To the beat of a million years far-flung,
To the dance of a million wild,
To the dirge of the bells old Time has rung
Where the far dead worlds have fled;

To the throb of the summer flaming high,
To the tread of the muffled snows,
To the sunset such an evening sky,
To the pulse of the opening rose;

To the process of morning steaming far
To the beautiful sun of the noon,
To the sinking light of the evening star
And the soft glow of the dawn;

To the baby's cry—the shout of the boy,
To the maiden's ripening grace,
To the strong man's grief or his conquering joy,
To the sigh of the upturned face;

It is march—march—march—no halt, no pause;
God's regulars one by one;
As they doff their plumes to the changeless

The years that go marching on.

It is "Hail and Salute" as they bring our fate—
The wreath or the punitive rod;
For they swing—in their sovereign soldier
state—
The guards of the Sovereign God.

A Midwinter Idyll

BY E. P. POWELL

AUTHOR OF "OUR HEREDITY FROM GOD," "THE COUNTRY HOME," ETC.

TO throw off your coat on Christmas Day and sit in your broad veranda, with an October sensation tickling your brain, is at least novel to a Northerner; but when a mockingbird jumps down to pick up a piece of apple that you have discarded you pinch yourself to make sure of realities. A robin is talking, not singing, over in the grove of pines—as if to him also things were not quite homelike. He comes to this land once a year, not to sing or build a nest or rear a family. An old mockingbird's nest is near the end of my porch in a persimmon tree, and the remnant of a blue heron's nest is in a bunch of plum trees a little way off. It is a careless piece of work, but I suppose it served the purpose and was well ventilated. There will be no more nest-building until some time late in February. I have not seen a cardinal bird since reaching Florida. I imagine there is something very much like migration going on among those birds that never go North. They have places for spending their vacations—perhaps down on the coast.

Just now it is as really winter here as in New England; the difference is in the degree of cold. All the deciduous trees have dropped their foliage, and the grass is about as brown as it is in New York State in November. Pine trees will shed their leaves a little later, and we shall gather them for making our roads. Indeed, they are already falling, brown and beautiful. There are wild flowers all winter, lots of them—the white predominating at present, and the yellow and lavender later. One of the most conspicuous is a superb coreopsis two inches in diameter, and with round seed heads as large as plums. Blackberry bushes of the running sort are still green, and the sweet-potato vines, where they have not been frosted. Several varieties of oak are evergreen. It is real winter so far as ripening is concerned, and largely coloring; for some of the black jacks are about as beautiful in their gorgeous red

and gold as a combination of Virginia creeper and sumach. It is winter, with neither chill nor snow; a winter that lets you stay out of doors nearly all the time, and gives you crumbs of May, June, July, clear down to October—that is, as you know them in the North.

The pine is our chief tree, and I have forty acres of eighty-foot trees for a park just to the south of my yard. We do not have to be pinched here for room, only the Yankees are coming in with increasing rapidity. Pine woods are open, and they are clean in contrast with a forest of mixed deciduous trees. This makes them look very much like a large village park. We have a few straight roads around the villages and cities, but for the most part we follow trails under the trees, occasionally winding around a fallen tree, and so meandering from neighbor to neighbor and from town to town. We never, however, turn out for a stone, for you cannot find a stone bigger than your thumbnail for many a mile. One special charm of these woods is the chance for shadows. These are always on the move, so that the woods seem to be peopled; some of them crossing constantly the open spaces, while others go down to bathe in the edge of the lake.

On the lawn are big beds of roses, still in full bloom, altho the leaves are getting russety for a rest. This is just the land for roses, and cannas with chrysanthemums blossom thru the winter months as well as the summer, and I have one grand gladiolus stalk still in its scarlet beauty. None of these things have to be lifted for winter, only trimmed once a year, and divided once in two or three years. Frosts we do have, but nothing that penetrates the ground enough to affect roots. The winter noonday stands at about seventy to eighty, and the night at fifty to sixty; only we do have two or three times in the winter a snip of frost. The tail end of a Northern blizzard swings around just enough to remind us of what we are escaping. I found a few wild violets the

other day, the tiny white ones that lie close to the ground, while over them hang huge bunches of steevia. The tall blue violets, six or seven inches high, with lanceolate leaves, will not blossom until February, altho the English violets on the lawn are still sending up a few flowers. If the people of this State would stop burning over the wild lands once a year, the fields would be much richer in wild flowers. I have two acres for a house yard that have not been burned over for fifteen years, and the succession of flowers is amazingly abundant and rich. A little later than now the sensitive plants will almost make a sod of themselves, and the fly-traps will be about equally abundant. Vegetable life is almost as aggressive in the water, and you will find great fields of yellow in the shallow lake edges, and these gradually edging down to water-lilies of many sorts. There is nothing more beautiful than the water hyacinth, with its profuse rich green foliage and its purple blue stalks of flowers; only these have shown a power of development that blocks up streams and fills lakes to the brim. It has a vitality utterly amazing, so that navigation can be sustained only by a continual dredging. This water hyacinth has become a great Southern problem, a most gorgeous pest.

If, however, you wish to be illusioned completely, come around the corner of my house into the orange orchard of my neighbor, Hawkins. He has begun his harvest, but the trees are still loaded and the limbs are hanging over to the ground, so that every tree appears like a mound of fruit. There were at least two thousand boxes in this single grove or orchard, and the harvest will continue until May. The trees are about fifteen feet high and twelve in diameter, making them nearly round. This comes from grafting half a dozen shoots at the ground, instead of one shoot, which, alone, would make a taller tree. Grapefruit trees are almost exactly the same in general appearance, only that the heavier fruit, growing in huge clusters, hangs down so low that some of them rest on the soil. *Eschscholus* are up, and in blossom I never saw a handsomer sight. Every other day all winter this neighbor of ours will pick into bags enough to fill his pressing order—he and his helpers—and

on alternate days they will pack and ship. The picked oranges are poured into sorters, that catch the rolling fruit according to size, and slide it away into separate boxes. Nature has a tidy way of adjusting foliage, fruit and climate; and surely the orange belongs, in every sense of the word, to Florida. At any rate, the people are orange struck, and will remain so. If a dozen freezes occur they will go on planting orange trees.

The sun is near setting, and in this latitude goes down quickly. It is laying a vast column of crimson clear across the lake—a broad twinkling band that gives to sunset a new glory and a new thought. On your veranda you glance from the dark pines to the flame on the waters, and the world has a new meaning. I think every one should close his days like this, with a broad joyous smile of satisfaction. Yet there are people who never see these sunsets, and never hear the God-call that invites us into the life beautiful. I do not like to sentimentalize, and yet why should not every phase of existence have something beside work and worry to mark it? The young folk have just taken their boat and are rowing out into the lake, right thru this crimson sunset. Lake Lucy is about half a mile across, and the bluffs on the opposite side are as steep as a New York hillside, altho not so high. It is a mistake to suppose that Florida is all flat, for here in the center of the State is a ridged backbone, and every hollow is a lake. These little lakes are perfect mirrors, where you see the sturdy pines, quite as well as you see them out of the water. The boat is now near the middle of the lake, and Gladys holds the oars steady, while Hal and Phil drop lines for a supper of fish. Our two pet alligators are buried in the mud, and will not show themselves again until warmer days. They are harmless fellows, whom we protect from the destructiveness of crackers and tourists. I know of nothing about the alligator in this section that is objectionable, only that, in mating season, they go across the country from lake to lake bellowing like bulls. I have never heard that anyone or anything has been injured by them. They eat possibly an occasional duck, but the lake is never without large flocks of two or three kinds

of wild fowl, and they are quite welcome to a grebe supper.

White egrets are getting to be very common again, and they do their fishing quite boldly about our smaller lakes. Now that they are protected from the women, these beautiful creatures bid fair to be very plentiful once more. I saw a large flock the other day, and there is one just now in sight, accompanied by a blue heron. They like to find grassy spots, where they stand and do their fishing. The mourning dove is found about as universally over the United States as any known bird, but here they are the first to be heard in the morning, and at night a large encampment of them sleeps in a grove of small pines just at the end of our lake. The ground dove has a pretty habit of running around in pairs, and I frequently startle up a couple in my lawns. They are very much like quails in habit and appearance. Bob-white, however, tells of his presence by frequent calls. He comes strolling thru my yard and up to my steps. I do not mean to let these beautiful creatures get disturbed, but make my whole homestead a bird paradise. Why not? What possible pleasure can one have in killing every beautiful creature, and cutting down every beautiful tree? We are not savages, and we are not enlightened; we are about half way between the two. It is a wretched state of instability.

I never knew what night could be until I came to Florida. The stars are so bright that some of them cast shadows. The moon is really a queen; and one does not care for human companionship under such a canopy. My collies lie down on pine needles, and look up, and then around, as if half conscious of the Somebody, over all, "in whom we live and move and have our being." I got lost one night following the trails from the depot to my lake. The sensation was not at all unpleasant, for the moon made the whole woods enchanted, and there were inviting places where one might lie down on the pine needles and go to sleep with the stars for company. I hear the boat touch the sand, and the young folk are approaching. They report that the fish would not bite; there is something very curious about the biting of fish. It is an unsolved riddle.

Indoors there is a big welcoming fireplace—the lost art of our Northern homes, but the very life and glory of the Southern house. I have four of them, and none too many. We do not need stoves nor furnaces, and coal bins and coal bills are never heard of. There are pine knots and big pine cones, and lots of them. They make a blaze in five minutes that will warm you clear thru—and you may have open windows at the same time. If you will pull off your shoes, and stretch out your feet toward the hearth, and begin to think of your neighbors in New York shivering under the reign of zero, you will soon have the sleep of common sense. Or if not, just count your toes and repeat "intra, mintra, cutra, corn, apple seed and apple thorn," until you find that your head has to be picked up off your chest.

Your neighbors in Florida rarely ever hit your elbows. The nearest is a big orange grower, and the next is a transplanted Yankee farmer, and the third is a doctor who himself needs to be doctored by a happy climate. Clear around the lake, a two mile walk, you come on only two more families. You sit down on the higher points, and look down upon and over the lake, and you wonder how long before twenty cottages will occupy the vacant places, and their gardens touch each other all around the lake. There are no high hills, but some of them are steep, and everywhere the outlook is exquisite. The flat meadow borders of the lake are just the places for celery and lettuce, for the soil is nearly black with muck. Peaches and grapes naturally crown the slopes, and melon gardens are found higher up, until one touches the orange groves.

The human is always the one thing most interesting after all, and those who mean by going back to Nature, getting away from folk, will find it as impossible as it was for Thoreau. They can stand it for one year, maybe two; but they will develop a good deal of cynical sentiment, and, catch them on the sly, the chances are they are correspondents for a magazine or a newspaper. These people scattered about the Florida woods are a social tribe, and they have a very pleasant way of interchanging courtesies. I never get down to my winter cottage

without finding a chicken supper with plenty of guava and loquat sauce already on my table. Some of the Crackers are the best of farmers and have not only orange groves but vegetable gardens, full of sweet potatoes, cassava, onions, carrots, cabbages and egg plant. The black folk also are fine gardeners, and with freedom they are developing individual character. The trails, however, for the most part, lead you to Northern settlers, folk from New York, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Maine, who have run away from winter's severity. There are within a ten mile radius five or six ranches of great wealth. "No suh," says my black plowman, "a Babtist preacher," "no suh, I certainly doesn't take much stock in politics; looks mighty like you Northerners gettin' so thick round here you run things yourselves soon."

A very expensive house, however, is a most abnormal affair in these eternal ruralisms. It has no fitness, nor any conceivable utility. One needs a shelter when it storms and a sleeping place, but a house should be mostly verandas and the rest fireplaces. Take these two things and mix them up in all sorts of ways, and Nature will supply the rest. Even the hens only need a safe place from the foxes at night, and your horse will lie down safely and happily under the pine trees. I do not know why it is that the robins will never build their nests down here; they come every winter and are here a full half of the year. They do not sing with any freedom. The mocking-bird's nest is a rough-and-tumble affair, a good deal like his singing; and the bob-whites squat down in the grass most anywhere. A heron's nest is so rude as not to deserve the name. No! this is not a house-building country, but one may build a true home, and line it with love all the same. Men and turtles are the chief house builders here, but even the turtles show the completer art—for each one builds his own separate house, and enlarges it as his needs enlarge.

But if you want to see how utterly and hopelessly inartistic a house may be—just like a shed for wood, an exact adjustment of structure to animal wants, forgetting that a man is not all animal, come down here into these pine forests. The

first crop of Northerners came in the '80's, with borrowed money, to get rich quick and then clear out. They had no time for the artistic; not a thought went into the house. More recent comers are beginning to grow themselves into houses, and to express some degree of soul etiquet. But even here once more the turtles have the best of us, for somehow during the long past these gopher turtles have evolved most elegant structures; you would hardly think it of them. I am going out to lie down for a while on some pine needles under neighbor Hawkins's orange trees. I will not think of houses, only of flowers and fruit and other delicious things.

Old Billy is just starting off mechanically, as he does once a day, down thru the forest trails, to the depot with a load of boxes. He always walks seriously and thoughtfully; has some sort of objection to a trot. An automobile would paralyze old Billy; he is growing gray about his feet and legs. A magnificent *tecoma venusta* absolutely shuts out my neighbor's house from sight. It is a marvelous affair that will occasionally freeze down, but in a single season climbs up again seventy feet, and punctuates every foot of the way with swinging ropes and festoons of rich golden flowers. Florida never cries enough over the brighter yellow hues, either in fruit or flowers. Finest of all is the Cherokee bean, with a root as big as a post, big enough and fat enough for a long dry spell, and out of which in January rise stems four to five feet high, all ablaze with crimson scarlet. A mass of these surpasses the finest *salvias*; this, while I am holding in my hand a copy of De Morgan's "Somehow Good," and around me lie half a dozen books to be reviewed. What curious things books are! They make the pine woods populous, and one may select his own neighbors. Blessed be the man who invented books; and more blessed those who made good books cheap enough for everybody; for this is the one flood that never abates, but rises higher and higher every year, flowing into huts and hovels as well as palaces. Now will I to my work; and to THE INDEPENDENT and its readers farewell.

GREAT AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

WHEN it was decided by the editorial staff of THE INDEPENDENT that a series of articles on the larger universities of the United States should be made the special feature of the magazine for the year 1909 two plans were considered. One was to have each university described by a member of its faculty who by long residence and official position was intimately acquainted with its history and condition. It was thought, however, that such articles would not bring out what was regarded as the chief object of the series, that is, to give a comparative survey of the institutions as they are today. On this account the alternative plan was adopted of sending a member of the editorial staff to each university in turn to collect material and vivify it by such impressions as might be gained by personal observation and association with faculty and students. The period of residence at each university was limited to one week in order to have them all seen within as short a time as possible. The articles will be written by Edwin E. Slosson, M. S. (University of Kansas), Ph. D. (University of Chicago), who was for thirteen years Professor of Chemistry in the University of Wyoming before joining the staff of THE INDEPENDENT. He will have throughout the counsel of his editorial associates, who are all graduates of Eastern universities.

The choice of the universities to be discussed was somewhat embarrassing, as the number could not be extended beyond fourteen, and any method of selection would be open to objection. It was intended to confine the study to the large universities, not because small colleges were thought unimportant—for there are many signs indicating that they will have a more definite field of usefulness in the future than in the recent past, but because the larger institutions present more novel features and unsettled problems. After much consideration it was decided to include nine endowed universities: Harvard, Columbia, Chicago, Yale, Cornell, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Stanford and Johns Hopkins, and five State uni-

versities, those of Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, California and Illinois. Afterward we were gratified to see that our choice was confirmed by the highest and most impartial authority on the subject, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. This organization has been requested by the Association of American Universities to undertake the classification of the universities of this country and as a step in that direction has published in Bulletin No. 2 a table ranking them according to the money annually spent by them in instruction, which is probably a fairer criterion than any other single objective standard. Above the \$250,000 mark on this list are all the institutions we have selected with the exception of Johns Hopkins and with the inclusion of the University of Toronto and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The two latter are without the scope of our series, but it would be impossible to discuss American universities without including Johns Hopkins, which, though now inadequately supported, has always laid the greatest emphasis upon the most distinctive feature of a university—that is, graduate work. As a starting point for the consideration of the subject are given below part of the figures of Bulletin No. 2 of the Carnegie Foundation, June, 1908, altho they are somewhat incomprehensible, even misleading, as they stand. In the course of these articles more recent and extensive statistics will be given and attention will be called to the many factors that have to be taken into consideration to make such comparisons significant and just. The number of students and faculty in the case of Princeton and Stanford and the three last columns giving the ratio obtained by dividing the amount spent for instruction by the number of students and the same after subtracting the college tuition fee, have been added by us.

The author of the series asks us to express his thanks here for the hospitality and kind assistance that he has everywhere received, and he wishes in defense of his hosts to have it understood that any adverse criticisms he may make on a university are based either on his own

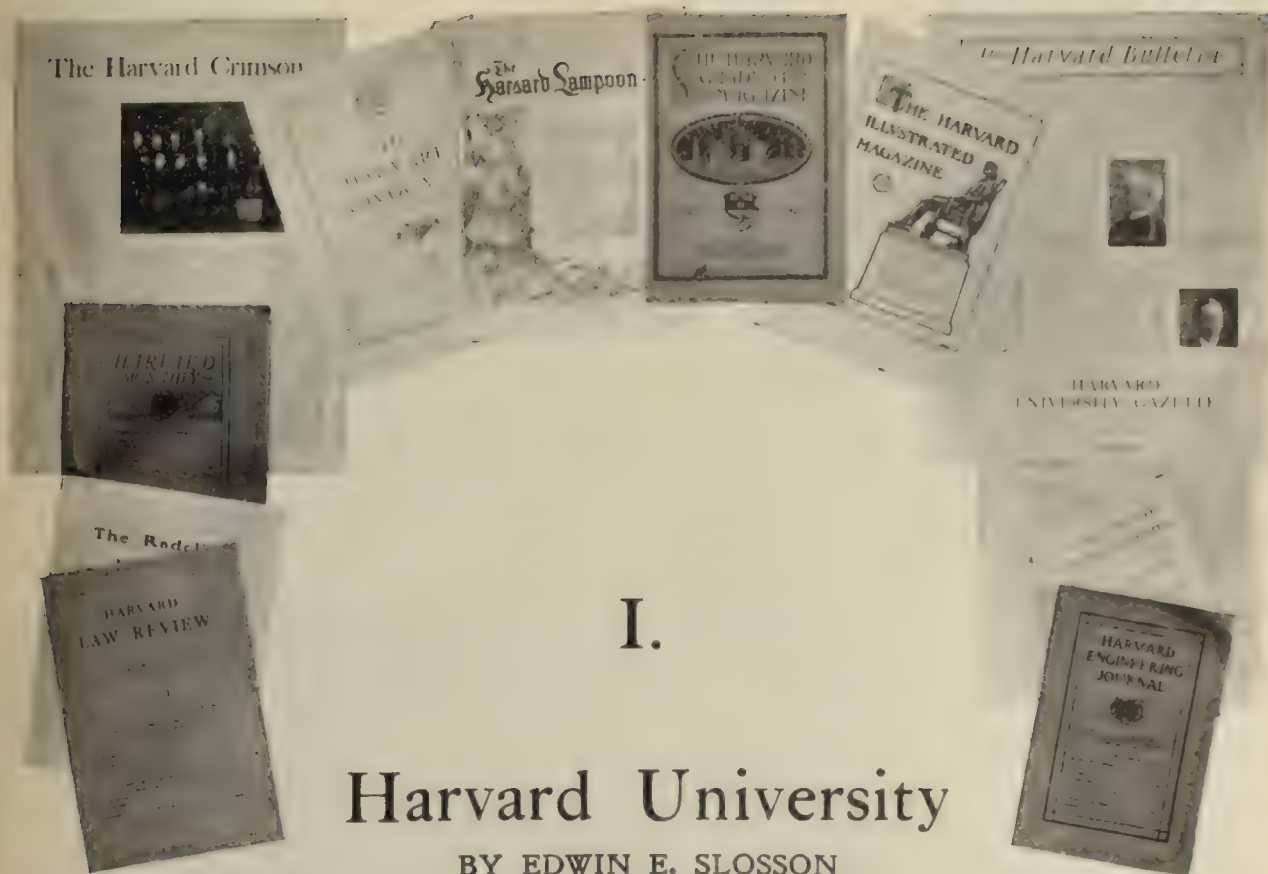
observations or on what he heard about it elsewhere, and that, therefore, those with them. The Monthly Number of THE INDEPENDENT for February will contain the

Institution.	Total Annual Income.	Annual Appropriation for Salaries of Teaching Staff.	Total Number of Students in University.	Total Teaching Staff in University.	Ratio.	Average Expenditure for Instruction per Student.	Minimum Tuition.	Expenditure for Instruction per Student in excess of Tuition.
Columbia Univ.....	\$1,675,000	\$1,145,000	4,087	315	7.3	\$280	\$150	\$130
Harvard Univ.....	1,827,789	841,970	4,000	250	16	200	100	100
Univ. of Chicago...	1,304,000	699,000	5,070	301	17.4	137	100	37
Univ. of Michigan...	1,078,000	536,000	3,000	200	15	103	50	53
Yale Univ.	1,088,921	524,577	3,306	180	9	158	155	3
Cornell Univ.	1,082,513	410,241	3,635	177	7.4	140	100	40
Univ. of Illinois....	1,200,000	491,675	3,605	414	8.7	126	24	102
Univ. of Wisconsin...	998,634	489,810	3,800	297	10.4	137	..	137
Univ. of Penna....	589,226	433,311	3,700	375	9.8	117	150	- 33
Univ. of California..	844,000	408,000	2,987	350	8.5	136	..	136
Stanford Univ.	850,000	365,000	1,500	100	11.6	200	20	180
Princeton Univ.	444,432	308,650	1,311	163	8	233	150	85
Univ. of Minnesota...	115,000	263,000	3,889	303	12.8	66	20	46
Johns Hopkins Univ.	311,870	411,000	181	120	3.7	344	150	174

whom he associated while in the university are not to be held responsible for article on Yale, to be followed in March by Princeton. EDITOR.



VIEW SHOWING SOLDIERS FIELD WITH THE CHARLES RIVER WINDING AROUND IT. On the left in the foreground the Weld Boat House. Across the river the Stadium and the University Boat House.



I.

Harvard University

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

THE story is told that one of President Eliot's predecessors was accustomed to conclude his chapel prayers by asking the Lord to "bless Harvard College and all inferior institutions." Whether there is any documentary evidence for the anecdote I do not know, but this is unnecessary, because its authenticity is sufficiently proved by the fact that the prayer has been answered. Harvard College has prospered beyond all anticipation, and the inferior institutions have been blest even more abundantly. In the total number of students receiving instruction during the present year Harvard with 4,948 has now been past by three other universities, Columbia with 5,675, Michigan with 5,188 and Chicago with 5,114. But, as women are included in the totals in the three institutions last mentioned, it is only fair to count Radcliffe in with Harvard, in spite of the reluctance of Harvard to consent to such inclusion. This brings Harvard into the second place, with 5,342 students this year.

Universities in the West and in the large cities are, however, growing more rapidly than Harvard, which will probably be outstript in numbers by several

other institutions before long. Wisconsin and California, for example, are reconstructing their buildings to accommodate 10,000 students, and at the present rate of increase the buildings are likely to be needed before they are completed. As the State universities develop their graduate schools, the number of those who go East for advanced work will decrease relatively, and perhaps actually, just as the number of American students in Germany has fallen off since the rise of true universities in the United States. Three years ago there were 200 American students in Berlin. Now there are only 68 men and 27 women.

As the accompanying table and curves show, Harvard University as a whole has not grown in the last ten years, and there is no apparent reason to expect any great increase except in the Summer School, which has unlimited possibilities.* The most interesting point in the registration

*I should state at the outset that in presenting such statistics of attendance I do not mean to imply that a university is the better for having more students. I am not at all convinced that, other things being equal, a boy with 5,000 schoolmates has any better chance than with 500 and I am quite sure that with 10,000 he would be worse off unless they were more thoroly organized and controlled than at present. It should not be assumed that a rapid growth is the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace.

figures is the decline in the Freshmen and Sophomore classes. A geographical analysis shows that the loss is not from the West or South, but from New England. That is, Harvard still attracts students from a distance even more than ever before, but Massachusetts and the neighboring States are failing in their support. This, taken in connection with the fact that the New England colleges are growing rapidly of late, indicates a general belief that undergraduate work, at least for the first two years, can be done better in a college than in a great university.

Our American institutions of higher education have never been quite decided

backed up by a capital of \$60,000,000 is no longer merely "academic." When order is brought out of chaos it seems likely that the natural cleavage plane between collegiate and university work will be found to be between the Sophomore and Junior year, about where it is in Germany.

This President Harper foresaw, as he foresaw many other things now coming to pass, and he endeavored to provide for it by cutting the undergraduate course at Chicago into two parts of two years each, the Junior College and the Senior College, and turning over the work of the former as far as possible to smaller affiliated colleges in all parts of the country.



SEVER HALL.

Built in 1880, used for lectures and recitations.

as to what they should call themselves or what they should do. But this cloudiness in regard to name and function is rapidly being cleared up now, largely thru the influence of two powerful organizations, the General Education Board and the Carnegie Foundation, which is being exerted to that end. An academic opinion

Unfortunately this plan was never thoroughly carried out, and the distinction between the two colleges in Chicago is now little more than a catalog fiction.

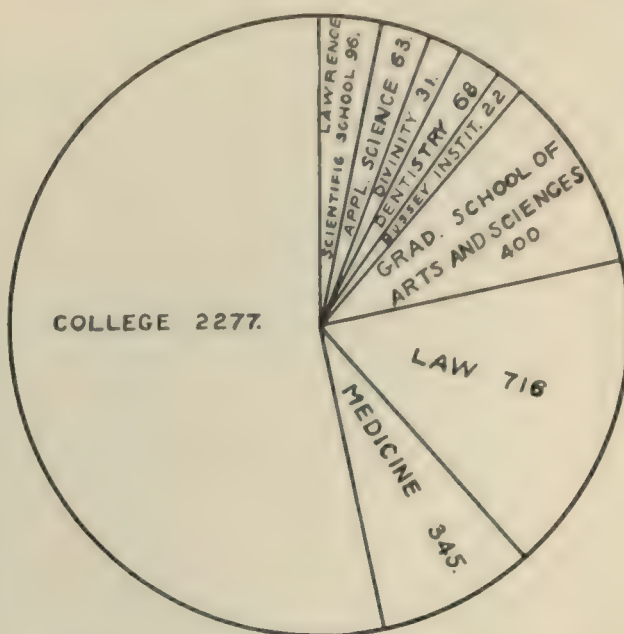
This plan President Jordan now desires to have carried out in Stanford University, believing that graduate and professional students cannot do their best

work in an institution where they are largely outnumbered by younger men requiring a very different sort of training.

The plan favored by the two Western presidents seems likely to be imposed upon Harvard by outside pressure. Harvard is constructed upon the theory that there should be no definite dividing line between any of the college years or even between undergraduate and postgraduate work, but parents are determined to make such a dividing line by keeping their boys out of the university until the Junior year or later. The faculty has recently endeavored to check this tendency to substitute non-residence work in the earlier years by limiting the amount that can be accepted in place of work done at Harvard and by imposing a stricter examination for advanced credits. Harvard and Stanford are thus as far apart in educational policy as the Atlantic is from the Pacific. Stanford wants to get rid of its Freshmen and Sophomores. Harvard fears to lose them. Perhaps the fact that at Harvard the undergraduates pay in tuition fees more than their share of the expense of instruction, while at Stanford they pay nothing, is one cause of the difference in the way they are looked upon.

So long as Harvard retains its prestige as the foremost of American universities—and there are no signs yet of its losing that rank—its degrees will be sought by ambitious students from all parts of the country. It can maintain its numbers and extend its influence if it is not made too difficult for students to transfer to Harvard for the last two years of their college course, or for graduate study. A more liberal policy in the allowance of credits for collegiate work done elsewhere, even where this is not strictly equivalent to that of Harvard, and in the acceptance of preparatory work, even tho this may not be done in the Harvard way, would enable the university to concentrate its efforts on the advanced work in which it has fewer rivals. This can be more readily done under the free elective system than in an institution which prescribes a rigid sequence and range of studies. It does not involve the lowering of the present high

standard of entrance requirements or necessarily the abandonment of the examination system.

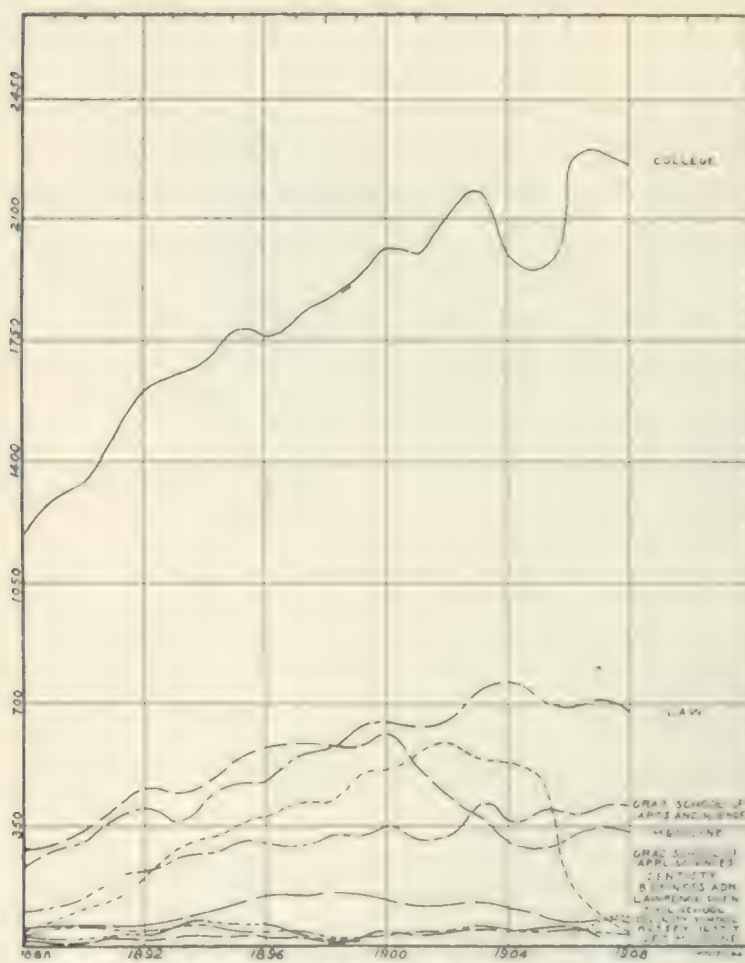


DISTRIBUTION OF HARVARD STUDENTS,
1907-8.

But the secondary schools, particularly in the West, are becoming "class conscious," and will no longer permit the colleges to dictate their courses of studies and how they shall be taught.* As Harvard becomes less of a New England college it must condescend to coöperate with high schools all over the United States, for if it depends on its own special preparatory schools it will lose not only in numbers, which may not be a real loss, but, what is important, in the quality of its students. Out of 199 scholarship holders in 1905-7, 129 were prepared in public schools, 49 in endowed schools, and 21 in private schools. About a third of the students at Harvard are now prepared in the public schools, and, as a rule, they stand higher in both admission and graduation examinations. These facts, as President Eliot says: "So far as they go, tend to prove that the product of the public schools has more character and power of work than the product of the other schools."

Harvard has of late shown a disposition to modify its entrance requirements in conformity with those of other institutions and the desires of the secondary

*Mr. Flexner's harsh criticism of university methods in his recent book, "The American College," is one of the signs of the times.



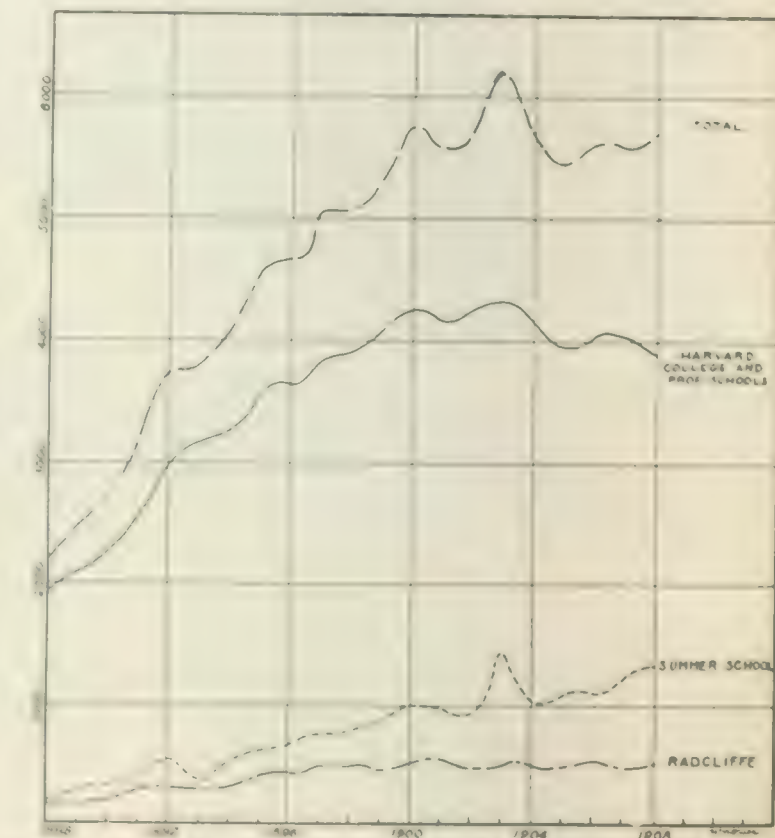
NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY FOR LAST TWENTY YEARS.

schools, as in dropping Latin poetry, while insisting on admission by examination alone and maintaining an entrance standard higher than any other university. In requiring examination for entrance to college, Columbia, Chicago, Johns Hopkins, Princeton and Yale stand with Harvard. The other universities have succumbed to the temptation, or have become convinced of the educational advantages, of admitting on certificate. In the State universities the opinion is generally and sincerely held that the certificate plan is the better, but since their policy is obviously to keep a close connection with the high schools of the State, it is more to the point to quote Stanford. That university now makes little use of entrance examinations, but admits on probation by a form of

certificate in which a personal and specific recommendation by the principal is regarded as an important factor. Here again is a striking contrast between these two endowed universities so similarly situated. It is harder to get into Harvard, but, once in, comparatively easy to stay there. It is easier to get into Stanford, but a great many students fall out by the way. The difference is essentially whether the sifting can be best done at the door of the university or in the class room.

The stringency of the Harvard entrance requirements is ameliorated by special action of the faculty in deserving cases and by admission with conditions. In 1907 55 per cent. of those admitted had not fulfilled the entrance requirements.

It is impossible to compare admission requirements by merely quoting the number of points or units from the va-



TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN HARVARD UNIVERSITY FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Number of Students in the Various Departments of Harvard University for Twenty Years, 1888-1908.

Academic year	1888-1889	1889-1890	1890-1891	1891-1892	1892-1893	1893-1894	1894-1895	1895-1896	1896-1897	1897-1898	1898-1899	1899-1900	1900-1901	1901-1902	1902-1903	1903-1904	1904-1905	1905-1906	1906-1907	1907-1908	1908 ¹¹
Harvard College	1,180	1,271	1,339	1,456	1,598	1,656	1,667	1,771	1,754	1,819	1,851	1,902	1,992	1,983	2,109	2,073	2,009	1,899	2,247 ⁸	2,277	2,238
Lawrence Scientific School	35	65	88	118	181	280	308	340	368	410	415	495	507	549	584	548	530	504	204 ⁸	196	39
Grad. School of Arts and Sciences	95	107	125	189	206	252	258	285	295	287	322	326	341	312	316	402	366	394	387	400	403
Grad. School of Applied Science	26	35	41	39	41	47	50	41	37	40	26	27	28	37	37	52	43	37	29 ⁷	63	70
Divinity School	217	234	279	363	394	353	404	465	475 ¹	548	551	613	647 ⁴	628	640	738	758	717	697	39	34
Law School	275	290	328	399	451	446	454	531	554	588	560	558	605	506 ⁸	445	383	307	287	320	716	684
Medical School	42	35	44	51	53	63	80	102	131	130	139	131	126	105	112	115	106 ⁴	86	65	345	338
Dental School	23	20	20	31	39	50	62	55	52	33	25	24	18	.. ⁶	..	..	..	..	..	68	64
School of Veter. Med.	6	2	7	14	6	13	12	15	11	11	23	27	33	32	33	32	33	39	43	22	..
Bussey Institute .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grad. School of Business Administration.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58 ⁸
Total	1,899	2,079	2,271	2,660	2,969	3,160	3,295	3,605	3,677	3,866	3,912	4,103	4,297	4,152	4,276	4,343	4,152	3,963	4,031	4,018	3,918
Radcliffe College	115	142	174	241	263	255	284	358	370	424	421	407	457	456	429	458	416	436	468	427	450
Summer School	108	220	279	351	500	346	493	575	624	717	759	856	987	982	945	1,391	1,507	1,076	1,093	1,126	1,332
Grand total ¹⁰	2,182	2,441	2,724	3,252	3,832	3,761	4,072	4,538	4,671	5,007	5,092	5,366	5,741	5,590	5,670	6,192	5,575	5,475	5,592	5,571	5,700
Net total .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,468	6,013	5,392	5,283	5,343	5,346	5,342

¹Admission requirement of a preliminary degree or the rank of Senior in Harvard College took effect this year.
²The above exception in favor of Harvard College Seniors was abolished, putting the school squarely on a graduate basis.
³Requirement of a degree for admission took effect.
⁴Admission requirements raised.
⁵Veterinary School closed.
⁶Initial enrollment. About half are candidates for the degree of M. B. A. in 1910.
⁷School founded this year.
⁸Lawrence Scientific School closed to new students. The degree of S. B. as a general degree was establish in the college, and all special degrees in applied science placed on a graduate basis.
⁹Including about 300 men transferred from the Scientific School.
¹⁰These totals do not represent the number of different individuals receiving instruction during the year, for many students in Harvard and Radcliffe take work in the Summer School, and in such cases are counted twice.
¹¹This is the enrollment in November, 1908. It will, of course, be greater by the end of the college year in June, 1909.
¹²These figures give the total number of students reported in November of each year after deducting for double registration. They are taken from the tables prepared by Professor Tombo, of Columbia, and published every December in *Science*, the most useful and timely source of comparative statistics of university attendance.

rious catalogs, because these have very different meanings. Each college has its own system of valuation, and is generally unable to convince other colleges, or all of its own faculty, of the justice of its system. So I hasten to take shelter under the authority of the

the bottom of it this matter of the equivalence of studies; and it would be appalling to know how much scholastic time and temper have been wasted over the interminable question. It is, for example, hard to ascertain how many hours of blacksmithing are equal in educational



THE LIVING ROOM OF THE HARVARD UNION

The Union is the general club house of the students of the university. This room is 100 feet long by 40 feet wide.

Carnegie Foundation, which has made a special study of the question, and by reducing the entrance requirements to a common denominator of its own, get the following results for our endowed colleges: Harvard, 16; Princeton, 15.8; Cornell, 15; Johns Hopkins, 15; Stanford, 15; Pennsylvania, 14.5; Yale, 14.5; Columbia, 14.5.

But any system of valuation can be attacked, because there is no objective standard. Being a question of taste there is no end of dispute about it. Every faculty or committee meeting which has to deal with admission requirements, graduation qualifications, adoption of curriculum, elective system, migration of students, or change of courses, finds at

profit to one hour of piano playing, because few people are equally proficient in both. Educators are likely to come to an agreement on this question about the same time that economists agree how high a wall a bricklayer would have to build to entitle him to hear Caruso sing. There are educational Marxians whose theory of value leads them to reduce all studies to a common level of labor hours, but this is generally modified by some acknowledged or unconscious preferential weighting. Even Harvard, which has been conspicuous for this Marxian tendency, has handicapped some of the sciences, such as zoölogy and botany, and has favored Greek. But, as President Eliot says: "This artificial stimulation of

the study of Greek does not appear to be successful, unless perhaps in retarding the decline of the study. The selection of Greek in the June examinations for the last five years has been as follows:"

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Elementary Greek....	141	121	105	95	82
Advanced Greek.....	276	264	249	226	196

As I was writing this I was interrupted by a call to look over a bound volume of *THE INDEPENDENT* for the year 1850 and my eye being sensitized to the word Harvard I caught it in glancing down the long column. There was an item setting forth the same complaints that are now made against Harvard, that it is expensive, aristocratic, and does not have enough students from Massachusetts.

prices, \$15 a year for room rent and \$75 for instruction.

Harvard has had the good fortune to outgrow its song. The gloomy prophecy implied in the closing lines of "Fair Harvard,"

"Be the herald of light and the bearer of love
'Till the stock of the Puritan die,"

that the future of the university is dependent upon the perpetuity of the Society of Mayflower Descendants is already disproved. The old stock has been successfully grafted with new life. From a State university it has become national and is now one of the leaders in the new international movement, which is one of the most striking developments of American universities at the present time.



THE DINING ROOM OF MEMORIAL HALL.

Over 1,300 students can take their meals here, but not so many do.

The Legislature had appointed a committee to see what could be done to save "this State institution" from its evil ways. There were only twenty-three undergraduates from Massachusetts, the college was costing \$60,000 a year and yet the students were charged exorbitant

prices. Harvard offers more courses in a greater variety of subjects than any other American university. It has not only the largest faculty, it has also the most eminent. The latter fact can be stated with as much positiveness, altho not with the same definiteness, as the former. We

are not, however, without numerical data on this delicate question. Prof. J. McKeen Cattell, of Columbia, a few years ago prepared a directory of Americans who had made contributions to science, about 4,000 in all. From this list the thousand most prominent names were selected and these arranged in ten groups according to their achievements in the judgment of ten of the foremost men in each of the twelve sciences considered, i. e., mathematics, physics, chemistry, astronomy, geology, botany, zoölogy, physiology, anatomy, pathology, anthropology and psychology. The results show that there is very little difference of opinion as to the relative standing of men of eminence as judged by those who know most about their work. The curious objectivity of the scientific attitude is brought out by the fact that a man's error in the estimate of his own achievements is likely to be more accurate than that of any one of his colleagues.* Probably authors and artists would not be so successful in ranking themselves. A few of the figures that concern us here are given in the following table:

TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION AND EDUCATION OF THE THOUSAND LEADING MEN OF SCIENCE.

	Men of the First Rank	Men of the Second Rank	Total of the Ten Ranks	Where the Men Were Trained
Harvard	19	8	66	237
Columbia	7	6	66	171
Chicago	5	5	39	93
Cornell	3	6	33	74
Johns Hopkins	9	2	30	70
California	1	1	28	36
Yale	2	1	27	61
Michigan	1	1	20	30
Wisconsin	1	1	18	20
Pennsylvania	1	1	17	10
Stanford	3	1	16	10
Providence	1	1	14	10
Minnesota	1	1	10	10
Illinois	1	1	6	10

The first column shows the hundred foremost men of science as distributed among the fourteen institutions under consideration. The next column shows those who are ranked as the second hundred, and the column of totals gives these and the other eight groups of one hundred each. It appears from this that Harvard possesses nineteen of the hundred men who, in the judgment of their American col-



MR. ELIOT'S HOUSE.

In some other universities it would be called "The Presidential Residence."

leagues, are most eminent in science, eight men out of the hundred of the second degree of eminence and sixty-six of the thousand. The last column shows where these thousand leading scientists received their training; 237 having taken undergraduate or graduate work at Harvard, 171 at Johns Hopkins and 93 at Yale. I am not aware that any similar attempt has been made to get a consensus of opinion on the distribution among the universities of scholars outside the physical and natural sciences, but there is no doubt that in the humanistic branch the relative standing of Harvard would be quite as high. It is the chief glory of Harvard that it has never underestimated the importance and value of men, has never succumbed to the temptation to cut salaries in order to put up splendid buildings. Some other universities have found that there are many things which show off better than brains. The Corporation has always held that its income was to be spent for the education of the present generation and it has so spent it, year by year, neither hoarding for the future, nor borrowing from it.

An incident that occurred during the negotiations for the merger of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with Harvard University may be mentioned

*For the method of selection and probable error see the original paper in *Science*, November, 1903.

here for the benefit of other universities. When the matter was being discust in a faculty meeting it was shown that about three-fifths of the funds for the combined school would have to be supplied by Harvard. Some one thereupon asked, "But what will Harvard get out of it?" President Eliot settled the subject by replying in his usual calm and decisive manner: "That question has not been raised. The matter is in the hands of a joint committee of gentlemen whose sole interest it is to promote technical education in Massachusetts."

spirit of pessimism prevails in all departments."

In order to get some definite information in regard to the actual workings of the elective system I obtained, thru the kindness of the president's secretary, Mr. Jerome D. Greene, copies of one hundred record cards of the class of 1907, taken in alphabetical order but omitting the names. The study of these brings out many interesting points, but only a few of the most significant can be mentioned here. According to their choice of studies the records of these students may be

arranged in four classes: First, Concentrated, in which the courses are practically confined to a particular field; second, Correlated, in which the most of the courses are grouped around a definite subject or "core"; third, General, which show that the student was seeking a general education, arranging his courses accordingly, without marked co-ordination; fourth, Scattered, in which the student was desirous merely of getting thru, disarranging his courses accordingly.

I	Concentrated	.....17	per cent.
II	Correlated	.....53	" "
III	General	.....16	" "
IV	Scattered	.....14	" "

Whether this is regarded as a good or bad showing for the elective system depends on the reader's educational



THE COLLEGE YARD.

Looking toward Stoughton Hall, Holden Chapel and Hollis Hall.

Harvard University is so complex and diversified that almost any statement may be made about it with some degree of truth, except a general statement. Each department has an independent life and character, with its own theories, methods and traditions. Nobody worries because they are not alike. Nobody tries to make all the rest adopt his pet plan.

The Harvard man, anyway, is not apt to be a propagandist. He does not force his views upon other people; perhaps because he lacks confidence in his views, perhaps because he lacks confidence in other people. A Harvard professor, of whom I inquired about the spirit of the university, said, "A healthy



COURT OF ONE OF THE PRIVATE DORMITORIES.



THE MEDICAL SCHOOL AT LONGWOOD.

From left to right the buildings are: (1) Pathology and Bacteriology, (2) Anatomy and Histology, (3) Administration and Museum, (4) Physiology and Chemistry, (5) Pharmacology, Hygiene and Surgical Research.

philosophy. More than half of them are sufficiently diversified and specialized to be called a satisfactory undergraduate course according to the consensus of opinion among educators, in so far as there is any consensus of opinion among educators on this point. About 70 per cent. of them could be fitted into the course of study of almost any of the colleges having the "major," "semi-elective" or "group" system, without more twisting, bargaining and special action than is customary in these colleges.

The question comes in regard to those who deviate from this norm in one direction or the other, and may be used as evidence in support of the two opposite objections to the elective system. It will be noticed that rather more students take advantage of the system for the purpose of undue specialization than for the purpose of getting thru easily, and, in my opinion, this is the chief danger of unrestricted election. It is intensified by the new Harvard plan of degree with distinction which puts a premium on limitation of field. Of these hundred men forty-one were graduated with distinction, ten of whom took what I have called a "Concentrated" course, that is more than half the group were so honored. Of the "Scattered" men only one was graduated with distinction. There is not so much harm done when a lazy student takes a scattered course as when

a good student takes a narrow course. The mind of the poor student is not likely to be injured by desultory study and it does not matter much if it is, but a man with a powerful mind, asymmetricaly trained, is too dangerous to be let loose in the community.

Let us consider two examples of these highly specialized courses.

THE COLLEGE COURSE OF MR. A.

Freshman, 1903-4.
Greek—Hist. of Lit.
Greek—Comp.
Latin—Lit.
Latin—Comp.
German—Gram. & Comp.
History—Medieval.

Sophomore, 1904-5.
Greek—Lit.
Greek—Comp.
Latin—Lit.
Latin—Comp.
Govt.—Const.

Junior, 1905-6.
Greek—Lit.
Latin—Lit.
Latin—Life of Romans.
Latin—Lit.
English—Amer. Lit.
Philosophy—Hist. of.

Senior, 1906-7.
English—Lit.
English—Lit.
Classical—Phil.
Greek—Lit.
Greek—Lit.
Greek—Lit.
Latin—Comp.
Latin—Lit.

This course is more narrow than that of the classical college of fifty years ago. It does not appear that this young graduate learned anything about the world he lives in or the people he lives with. There is no trace of mathematics and science, physical or biological; no history except medieval; no study dealing with the thought and work of the present generation except constitutional government, and possibly the latter part of the courses on the history of philosophy and literature. Yet for this he received the degree of A. B. magna cum laude. Should he

have received even A. B. if that means a *liberal* education?

It is hard to match this from the other wing of the university, but here is one, a transferred Lawrence student:

THE COLLEGE COURSE OF MR. B.

Freshman, 1903-4.

English—Comp.
German.
French.
Algebra.
Trigonometry.
Chemistry.

Junior, 1905-6.

Math.—Calculus.
Chemistry—Carbon.
Chemistry—Carbon.
Chemistry—Phys.
Chemistry—Quant.
Chemistry—Gas.
Chemistry—Indust.

Sophomore, 1904-5.

Math.—Sol. Geom.
Physics—Adv.
Chemistry—Adv.
Chemistry—Anal.
Chemistry—Quant.
Chemistry—Phys.
Analytic Geom.

Senior, 1906-7.

Chemistry—Organic.
Chemistry—Organic.
Chemistry—Elec.
Chemistry—Biol.
Mineralogy.
Physics—Gases.

And he also receives praise, tho not much. He also is certified as an educated man, yet his motto is evidently "Nothing

such instances as these show that under the free elective system there is no assurance that such a foundation has been laid. The technologists have very generally come to believe that their students need to have some training in literary, esthetic and historical studies. The humanists, or some of them, are willing to concede that a man may be the better for a dip into science. There are two plans now proposed for bringing in these cultural or avocational studies, the perpendicular and the horizontal plans. The perpendicular plan provides that thruout the technological or professional course one or more studies must be chosen from other departments, preferably as remote as possible from the vocational study. This plan does not work very well, because the cultural studies are contemned and neglect-



LANGDON HALL.
The new Law Building.

humanistic has anything in it for me." I do not mean to imply that such narrowly specialized courses as these may not be justified in individual cases. But the main argument for requiring a college course as an antecedent to professional study is that it provides a broad cultural foundation for future specialization, and

ed and are apt to get crowded out. The horizontal arrangement puts a college course underneath all the professional and technological schools. This is the Harvard plan, but it also does not work well because the cultural studies are apt to get crowded out, as we have seen.

Of course, in judging of any particular

case we must take the whole educational career into consideration. If, for example, Mr. A. is going to devote the next four years exclusively to the study of aeronautics, electrons or Mendelism, or some other ultra-modern and scientific subject, he will come out with a tolerably well-balanced education. Similarly Mr. B.'s college course would enable him to concentrate his attention on some historical, sociological or literary subject without fear of becoming too narrow. But I find on reference to my notes that these men have adopted the opposite policy from that I have indicated. Both have entered the graduate school for three or four years of specialized work, but Mr. A. is going to devote himself to the classics and Mr. B. to chemistry! Here is another young man who has taken eleven courses in German, two in English, three in French and two in Italian—nothing but language and literature in the four years except three courses in beginning economics, botany and chemistry; not a bad education for a man who is going to bury himself in the back woods, where he will be out of reach of books, and for the rest of his natural life would have to draw his literature from his well-stored mind. This may be the case, for his occupation is put down as "lumberman." Even then, I venture to suggest, tho at risk of having such a long and ugly word as utilitarianist applied to me, that he should have mixt in a trifle of mathematics, botany or forestry.

It is probably because they have no definite aim in life that so many students elect a shotgun course. Here is a good example of our Group IV:

THE COLLEGE COURSE OF MR. C.

Freshman, 1903-4	Junior, 1905-6
Greek—Hist. of Lit.	Philosophy—Adv.
English—Comp.	Philosophy—Adv.
French—Beg.	Philosophy—Beg.
History—Medieval	Music—Adv.
Botany—Beg.	Math—Adv.
Zoology—Beg.	Math—Adv.
Sophomore, 1904-5	Senior, 1906-7
Latin—Lit., Adv.	German—Lit.
German—Gram. & Comp.	French—Lit.
French—Adv.	History—European
History—European	History—European
History—European	Government—Const.
Government—Const.	

He began fifteen distinct subjects, but carried none of them beyond two years. His grades are all C's and D's, and he is now a teacher, transmitting his educational theory and practice to the second

generation. One would expect to find these scattered courses altogether different, but there is a curious similarity between many of them. The students of the scattered mind are devoted equally to music and anatomy, are inclined to pry into the private life of the Romans, Athenians and North American Indians, are strongly drawn toward Slavic literature and the history of art, and before the end of their course are likely to need poor relief. It should be said that the worst effects of the elective system are not shown at Harvard, but in the institutions that have attempted to imitate Harvard in the multiplication of courses without sufficient resources.

I do not mean to imply that the studies called in various colleges "soft," "snap," "athletic" or "pleasant" courses are necessarily objectionable. On the contrary, it seems to me that the chief fault of the free elective system is that it assumes and enforces an unnatural equivalence of studies in the matter of difficulty as in other respects. This has led some departments, especially the esthetic and literary, to introduce a large amount of extraneous and fruitless drudgery into their courses to avoid the reproach of being called too easy, and by doing this have perverted these studies from their proper aim and deprived them of their true educational value.

A frank recognition of the fact that certain studies are not naturally, and ought not to be made, so hard as some others, and a due allowance for this by restricting the number of such courses or the credits to be given for them, would obviate the difficulty and avoid the necessity of eliminating or deforming them. Harvard could have better spared some of its hardest taskmasters rather than to have lost Professor Norton's and Professor Shaler's inspiring lectures, altho these were sought by many unworthy of the privilege.

That many students abuse the elective system is obvious, but the prescribed system abuses many students, and this is worse. My own opinion is that the advantages of the elective system, especially its flexibility and adaptability to the needs of the individual, decidedly outweigh its disadvantages, but in order to secure these advantages as well as to

prevent the misuse of its privileges, the choice of studies should be controlled, not by rules and restrictions, altho these may be needed, but by personal guidance. The most extreme cases of specialized, scattered or topsy-turvy courses may be justified by peculiar circumstances. The examples I have cited with disapproval may have been the best possible courses for these particular men. Who knows? Not, I venture to say, the president, dean, adviser or professors who had them in charge. A prescribed course is never quite right, but it may never be so far wrong as an elected course. A ready-made suit of clothes is likely to fit better than a suit made for a man who pays no attention to the opinions of his tailor.

The system of free election, with which President Eliot began his administration, will probably not long survive it. It was a great reform, because it introduced the principles of freedom and individuation into the machine-made education of the day. It will be the duty of President Eliot's successor to see that this individualized education is applied to the proper individuals.

Here is the weak point of all the great colleges and even of the smaller ones—the lack of personal contact between teacher and student. It is not due to the influx of an overwhelming number of students, because the faculty has generally grown in proportion or more. It is partly due to defective organization and partly to the development of a new school of teachers, who detest teaching, who look upon students as a nuisance and class work as a waste of time. The ratio of students to instructors at Harvard is, as we have already seen, seven. It could therefore be reasonably expected that every student should have at least one friend in the faculty, some one who knows his training and home conditions, his mode of life and ways of working, his aims and prospects, his capabilities and deficiencies. How much and what manner of control should be exercised over him is another question. But whatever were done with him would be

based upon personal knowledge. Surely an instructor of any grade could keep acquainted with seven young men without seriously interfering with his research work or his social duties, and he might find the knowledge thus gained of the workings of the adolescent mind useful to him in his business, whatever he conceived his business to be.

All the universities I have visited are awake to the need of improvement in this respect, and are more or less actively engaged in making motions for amendment. Princeton has shown the most enterprise in establishing the preceptorial system. In Harvard the adviser is supposed to make the acquaintance of the Freshmen in his charge but this is generally a perfunctory relation, sometimes no more personal than the interpretation of the curriculum of railroad trains to the passengers in a union station.

The publication of the Briggs's report* was the beginning of an era of reform in American collegiate instruction. Plenty of people had been saying that our college students studied too little and nobody paid much attention, but when Dean Briggs demonstrated just how little they did study the educational world took notice. It has been well said that other colleges might have made as poor a showing as Harvard, but no other college would. If we may believe campus

*Report of the Committee on Improving Instructions in Harvard College. *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, June, 1904. It is reprinted as an appendix in Birdseye's *Individual Training in Our Colleges*.



GORE HALL.
The University Library.

gossip more than one rival institution made a similar investigation, but the outside world was not permitted to profit by it. That is not Harvard's way. The sharpest criticism of Harvard, as well as of the rest of the universe, has come from Harvard men.

In the Briggs investigation answers to letters of inquiry were received from 245 instructors and 1,757 students. The comparison of the two brought out the interesting fact that an instructor usually estimated the amount of work done by his students at about twice what they were really doing. The average amount of work done in a course (one study) by an undergraduate getting high marks was less than three and a half hours a week. Since he was expected to carry four courses at a time, of three lectures a week, it was evident that good students were spending only about twenty-five hours a week in intellectual labor, even when we count in the twelve hours occupied in listening to lectures as intellectual labor. And this was more than they were required to do. Many of them got thru on much less work. Six courses taken by 876 students involved less than two hour's work a week each.

The frank and detailed criticisms of the students on the courses they had taken were typewritten without their names and filed for the instruction of the instructors, who in this way had a unique opportunity of seeing themselves thru their student's eyes. As a result some courses were dropt, others reformed, and an hour of quiz and conference in small sections substituted for one of the weekly lectures. This plan has the further advantage of permitting a partial segregation of students according to their ability and preparation. After the first month the men doing work of A grade are gathered together as far as possible, the B men in another group, etc. The conference work is naturally of a very different character in the various sections. In the A section the instructor acts as moderator, keeping the men from talking too much; in the D section he must be an instigator and keep on prodding them.

As a result of these and similar reforms, such as the introduction of "degree with distinction" and the "Dean's

list" of earnest students, there has been a marked improvement in undergraduate work at Harvard, altho the students do not yet work so hard as in the Western universities. In the professional schools a different spirit prevails; the Harvard law school is reputed, East and West, to have the hardest working and most enthusiastic body of students in America. Those who oppose the Harvard collegiate system on the ground that the desultory and leisurely habits it permits or promotes unfit a man for earnest work later are confronted by the fact that the miracle does happen. The dilettante and indifferent student in many cases does turn over a new leaf when he enters upon his professional work, and competes successfully with men more strictly trained. Still I do not think it is safe to rely upon miracles.

Harvard stands opposed to any method of telescoping the university course, or any "repeating" scheme by which the same study is counted twice in the work for different degrees. It insists upon the regular four years' college work as a preparation for professional study, but it is willing, even desirous, of having this work done in three years. That this can easily be accomplished by any earnest student has been demonstrated, and it will not be long before a student who spends four years in college will be looked upon as lazy or unlucky, just as the student who takes five to get thru is now. Of the 379 men who received the degree of A. B. in 1908, 137 had completed the requirements in three years, and there were 45 more who were only one course behind.

This is accomplished partly by working in the summer school, partly by obtaining credits at entrance for advanced courses, partly by taking more than four courses at a time. The first two are commendable, the last open to the very serious objection that it dissipates the energies and distracts the mind. In recent years about a third of the students who have thus shortened the college term have carried six courses for one year and another third of them for two years, and a few for all three. To be sure, these students got better grades than those who took less work, but that is chiefly because they were better students. It is

one of President Eliot's fundamental theories that a study should be taught in the same way to all students, whatever may be their present inclinations and future intentions, but nevertheless it seems to me that it would be better to provide special classes for the earnest students, so arranged that they could finish their college work in the three years without carrying more than four, preferably no more than three, different studies at a time. This arrangement would have the further advantage of forcing into prominence the question of whether it is worth while to keep up the other classes for the students who are not in earnest.

Revolutionary as were the changes made by President Eliot at the beginning of his administration, they were not more important than those of the last few years, particularly the establishment of strictly graduate professional schools, including technological and commercial branches. No other university has set so high a standard. It is not desirable that all universities should, for not every one who wants to be an engineer, doctor or business man is young enough or rich enough to devote three or four years to a preliminary collegiate education, and yet he should not be deprived of the opportunity of professional training. But Harvard, unlike a State university, is not under obligation to serve the needs of all the people of a given community. It can pick such students as it wants from all over the world, and it has the opportunity of demonstrating that a long and broad education pays, in the best sense of that word.

This means in some cases the creation of a new type of professional training. Dean Gay, for example, has to show that "accounting" as taught to college graduates is something very different from and superior to what goes by the same name in business colleges, commercial high schools and correspondence courses. He must disprove the statement that "the only place to learn is in the office," as it has been disproved in medicine and law. We must look with admiration and sympathy upon the thirty-nine young men who this year have signified their willingness to be the first to bear into Wall Street the banner with the strange device M. B. A. They will meet with

sharper scrutiny and distrust than their successors, yet their training—with due respect to the present equipment of the School of Business Administration—will not have been so competent.

The new Graduate School of Applied Science takes the place of the undergraduate Lawrence Scientific School, closed at the end of its sixtieth year. A million dollars from the estate of the late Gordon McKay will be available for use this year



CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT.

Born in Boston, March 20th, 1834. President of Harvard University 1869-1909.

and will be followed by five or more millions. This will permit the development of advanced courses of instruction and research in practical science to an extent unprecedented in this country. Professional degrees are offered in the following subjects: Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy, Architecture and Landscape Architecture, Forestry, Applied Physics, Applied Chemistry, Applied Biology, and Applied Geology. Such a prospectus as this arouses the imagination. When we read the list we catch a glimpse of a new

civilization based upon a technology yet unknown. In fact, it will be impossible to find suitable men for some of the chairs which are ready to be established.

The Bussey Institution was one of the earliest of agricultural colleges in this country, but has long since been overshadowed by those founded in every State thru national aid, and has of late been the resort of students seeking easy berths. It is now transformed into a laboratory for the training of men in our new professions of biological technics. Botany and zoology have ceased to be observational and descriptive sciences. They are entering upon their creative period, and, like chemistry and physics, putting new tools in the hand of man. The Bussey Mendelist will not be content to catch wild animals, and describe and mount them for the museum. He will make new species to suit himself, drawing up beforehand his plans and specifications as an architect sketches a future building or a chemist draws a graphical formula of the next unknown compound he is going to prepare.

In these higher branches the distinction between pure and applied science fortunately disappears. The line dividing them is an imaginary one, and there seems to be no sufficient reason making the two schools so distinct. A student in physics in the School of Arts and Sciences may be doing the same or even more practical work than a student in the School of Applied Science, and *vice versa*. The matter of degrees is conventional and arbitrary, as it is everywhere. Whether a man is called a Doctor of Philosophy or a Doctor of Science does not necessarily depend upon the type of his mind or the dominant character of his education or the subject of his original work. It may depend merely on whether he did or did not read *De Bello Gallico* in the original seven years before. Imperious Cæsar still rules.

The Divinity School was the first of the professional schools to become strictly graduate. It is reinforced this year by Andover Theological Seminary, which was founded just a hundred years ago in opposition to Harvard Unitarianism. Now this is allied with its former antagonist, bringing with it to Cambridge its million dollar endowment, its seven professors and its four students. The most original

and interesting feature of the Harvard Divinity School is the Summer School of Theology. Last summer this was devoted to the subject of "The Relation of Christianity to Other Religions" and was attended by 66 students, of whom 57 were ministers drawn from 12 different denominations, the Episcopalians leading with 17 representatives. Five of the students were women.

The Medical School of Harvard has only one rival in advanced work, that of Johns Hopkins. Like Johns Hopkins, it is now located at a distance from the rest of the university and is practically an independent institution, with a student life of its own. Its five new marble buildings, erected at a cost of about \$3,000,000, are unequaled in the United States. Three of them were given by J. Pierpont Morgan, one by David Sears and one by Mrs. Collis P. Huntington, while an endowment fund of a million dollars was provided by John D. Rockefeller. Connected with the medical group is the new building of the Dental School, the only one of the professional schools which does not require a bachelor's degree for entrance.

The new law and medical buildings, splendid as they are, do not add to the architectural attractiveness of the university as a whole, but rather make more conspicuous its incongruities. The stranger who has formed a mental image of Harvard corresponding to his appreciation of its history and standing is painfully disappointed when he visits Cambridge. He enters the yard thru one of its ostentatiously unpretentious gateways and finds a confusion of buildings, old and new, handsome and homely, dormitories, laboratories, chapels, offices, lecture halls, but he is likely not to find the buildings he wants, for these may be scattered anywhere around the town, mixed up with dwelling houses and stores. In a raw Western university, dependent for its buildings on the spasmodic generosity of legislatures, such a state of things might be excusable, but not in the oldest and richest of American universities long under one administration. I do not mean that all the buildings should be alike—Columbia and Chicago err on the other side—or that a larger proportion of the income should have been spent on buildings, but convenience of arrange-

ment and unity of design could have been attained without difficulty. The present condition seems to be the consequence of a lack of forethought and a wilful disregard of appearances.

The worst architectural deficiency is the library. No university has a large enough library building, not even Columbia, but Harvard's is the most inadequate even with its recent extensions. Harvard has the largest library of any university, nearly 800,000 volumes, and it claims to make the most use of its books. Its building should be the finest of all, with the best possible system of seminar and reading rooms.

Radcliffe College is still regarded, and what is worse, regards itself, as an "annex," altho it has dropt the name. It is neither free nor equal. Harvard, which boasts of its democracy and welcomes the races of the antipodes, meets the demands of American women for higher education with a grudging concession and an ostentatious discrimination. The catalog of Radcliffe is so extremely feminine in its modesty and diffidence that I suspect it is written under masculine dictation. Other college catalogs are inclined to exaggeration. Radcliffe minimizes or omits to mention its advantages. If it did not it would soon more than double in numbers, and a thousand women are not wanted in Cambridge. It is amusing to see what opposite measures are taken by different institutions in their attempts to ward off the woman's invasion. Yale admits women to the graduate courses to work for Ph. D., but refuses to grant M. A. because that would be too attractive. Harvard, conducting this branch of business under the firm name of Radcliffe, offers the master's degree, but does not mention the fact that women can do and actually have done work for the doctorate in several departments.

The summer school will do much toward breaking down the artificial barrier between the sexes. Last summer there were 856 men and 476 women at Harvard. The university authorities will learn by observation how groundless are their fears lest the presence of the women should have a bad effect upon scholarship, or morals, or manners, or whatever it may be that they fear.

Besides the summer school about sev-

enty of the graduate courses in Harvard University are now open to women. The instruction in all the work of Radcliffe is given by Harvard men, the college is under the control of the Harvard Corporation, and the diplomas are signed by the Harvard president. It is very hard to ascertain where the line is drawn between the two institutions and altogether impossible to ascertain why it should be drawn. The fact that extra pay is given when a special women's class is formed tends to increase the segregation. It also has a tendency to throw the instruction in Radcliffe into the hands of younger and inferior men.

The question of social intercourse is, of course, entirely distinct from that of scholastic equality, but is interesting in itself. I asked a Harvard professor why the Harvard men did not associate with the Radcliffe students, and he said it was because the latter were of inferior social rank, "being mostly from around Boston and merely teachers." A student I met at the Memorial dining table gave another reason. He said he had called on two Radcliffe girls the evening before, and "I never had a more tiresome time in my life. Those girls study so hard all day that they haven't a bit of life left in them." I sympathized with him, also with the Radcliffe girls, for I, too, had had to listen to his conversation.

The most conspicuous deficiency of Harvard has been the lack of a strong department of applied sciences. This is about to be remedied by the aid of the McKay millions. But Harvard also needs a strong department of applied humanistics. In letters and the fine arts its tendency is toward the critical rather than the creative. Its men of science are in the thick of the fight, inventive, productive, progressive. Its men of letters seem to stand aloof, commenting and criticising, and more concerned with the past than with the present and future. No doubt it would be well if a scientist should once in a while climb up out of the dust to survey the field even at the risk of getting his head in the clouds, but if they all tried to be war correspondents there would be no war. The department of chemistry would hardly be willing to recommend for the doctorate a student who had confined his studies to a criticism of the theories of Paracelsus. He

must make some new compounds or discover a new law before he can call himself a chemist. Would it be too much to ask that every doctor in literature produce an original poem, drama, novel or similar work of a high order of merit? Some such requirement seems to be necessary if the degree is to stand in literature for productive ability as it is supposed to in science. In the last number of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* I find references to over a hundred recent publications by alumni and officers of the university. A very large proportion of them must be classed as parasitic literature. I do not use the word parasitic in a derogatory sense. One could hardly do so remembering how much the orchid and the mistletoe contribute to the joy of life. I mean merely that they are books growing out of other books, such as translations, annotated texts, compilations, criticism and literary history. None of these Harvard publications seems to me likely to provide material for future commentators to work upon. There are many valuable publications, especially in history and civics, but only a few that could be put into the category of what is called by some "pure literature" and others "mere literature." Among these are possibly three volumes of essays, three of plays and three of fiction, the last consisting of a detective story, a boy's book and a comic sketch. And the editor informs us that the "past year has been marked by a most unusual degree of literary and scholarly productivity on the part of the officers of the university." Perhaps no other university could make a better showing in this particular, but we expect more of Harvard than of any other university in a literary way. We have been led to expect more by the traditions of the institution and by what Harvard men say about it.

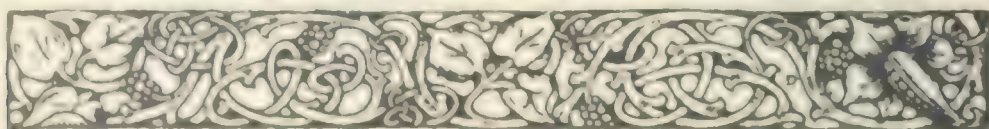
In methods of administration all the other universities of America have gone to school to Harvard, and those who have been slow to learn her lessons have

usually suffered for it. When a professional school for the training of college presidents is established its best text-book will be "University Administration," by Charles W. Eliot.

Harvard has been in education what France has been in sociology, the first to be confronted with the new problems arising out of changed conditions of life. Harvard has had to deal without precedent with the difficulties of handling large numbers of students, of the admission of new sciences, of the relation of the professional school to the college, of the demand for industrial education, of increased cost of living and instruction, and of the growth of a student leisure class. These and innumerable minor questions of the kind President Eliot has had to meet and solve, or at least to settle. He has not waited till difficulties came upon him, but he has met them before they came, for he, above other men, has the genius of the seer, the ability to recognize new conditions and the courage to act accordingly. In social mathematics all the quantities are variables, always shifting in value by imperceptible degrees, but the commonplace man who does not perceive this solves his problems by the old rules, and gets wrong answers.

Besides his insight and courage, President Eliot has been distinguished by his frankness, or perhaps I should say, truthfulness, which includes that and more. The freedom of speech he has permitted those under him he has made good use of himself. He has never been cowed into conformity by the responsibility of his position, nor has he been tempted into eccentricity by his conspicuousness. I emphasize his courage and truthfulness because they are virtues not easily cultivated in the presidential office. In talking with many men of many faculties I have found the opinion deplorably prevalent that a college president is *ex officio* somewhat of a coward and a liar. President Eliot is not.

NEW YORK CITY



Events of Political Omen in Westminster

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

THE great, the constitutional, struggle between the House of Lords and the House of Commons seems now to have reached something like a climax. The peers have rejected by a large majority that measure for the regulation of publicans' licenses which the representative assembly had carried by a superb majority and over which the most important part of the whole session in the House of Commons had been spent with unwearied attention. Then there came on the Education bill, which also had aroused the keenest interest and the utmost anxiety among all parties and sections and religious denominations thruout the country. This measure had not past the Commons, but it already excited the utmost hostility on the part of most of the archbishops and bishops in the House of Lords, and an association of Peers had been actually formed for the purpose of adopting a pledge that the bill should be thrown out whenever it should come into the hereditary chamber.

The education measure, I should explain, had been opposed by many religious denominations thruout Great Britain and Ireland and by many sections of members in the House of Commons. I may say that it was opposed resolutely by the Irish Na-

tional party in that house on the ground that it did nothing like justice to the claims of the Catholic population in Great Britain and Ireland. There was, however, some possibility, or even probability, that the Government would have amended their measure in order to meet the just demands of the Irish National party, demands which were set forth with absolute clearness, reasonableness and force by my dear old parliamentary and political colleague of past days, John Dillon, and like concessions would probably have been made to other claims as well. But the majority of the Peers had already made up their minds, and before the Education bill had past thru the House of Commons that majority declared their purpose by a sort of proclamation issued after a meeting convened in Lansdowne House.

Then the Government adopted a somewhat unusual course. Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, announced to the House that it was not the intention of the Ministry to proceed any farther with the Education bill that session. The meaning of this resolve was explained to be that the



THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE,
Leader of the Peers in their battle for
political existence.

Government had still some very important work which ought to be accomplished as soon as possible, and that, as the House



MILTON STATUE.

In front of Parish Church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London.

of Lords had proclaimed thru its majority a determination to reject the measure if sent up this session, it would be only a waste of power on the part of the Ministry to spend any more time just then over the Education bill. Now, I cannot say for myself that this was a very wise or dignified course to pursue. Not much more of the representative assembly's time could have been spent over the Education bill, for that measure had practically past thru all its stages, and as it was to be thrown out by the House of Lords in any case, it might have been as well thrown out this session as in the next. Nevertheless, it was the House of Lords which caused the Government to withdraw a measure that had been virtu-

ally carried by the House of Commons, and in the one case as well as in the other the House of Lords had prevented the House of Commons from realizing the purposes of its majority. That is the one main fact of essential importance to the public, and which ought to occupy the serious attention of the country.

The struggle between the two Houses must come soon, and the sooner it comes the better. Everybody must see that it would be impossible to go on wasting session after session in passing measures thru the representative chamber which the hereditary chamber has already proclaimed its determination not to accept, and the sooner the constituencies insist upon some decisive and final action for the reconstruction of what is now absurdly called the Upper Chamber, the better it will be for the prosperity and the progress of the whole empire.

I am afraid, however, that Mr. Asquith's Ministry is not entirely made up of statesmen who are eager or even ready for energetic and decisive dealing with the House of Lords. Some of the members of the Cabinet, men like Mr. Birrell, for instance, have energy, foresight, and wisdom enough to

prompt them toward a policy of decisive action, but there are others, I fear, who find certain relief in the postponement of the encounter, and perhaps are even not altogether out of sympathy with some of the doings of what is called the Upper House. However that may be, it is quite certain that a great part of the time of the House of Commons, the time that belongs to the people of these countries, has been utterly wasted for this session at least by the action of the Peers. The national patience which could long endure this condition of things could hardly be accounted quite a virtue. There is, I feel sure, a feeling of dissatisfaction spreading thruout the country among all advanced

Liberals because of this policy of what seems to be meaningless drifting at so important a national crisis. Of course, nobody expects the Government to call for a general election between this time and the Christmas recess, but what most Liberals of all ranks and classes do think is that the statesmen in office ought to give the country full assurance that they are determined to find the earliest available opportunity for making the recent action of the Peers the one predominant constitutional question for the decision of a general election. No advantage whatever is to be gained by the attempt to carry to completion any other important legislative measures or measure in the meantime, and, as the great battle has to be fought, the sooner it is fought the better. This is especially a case in which delays are dangerous.

One does not often find occasion for breaking into enthusiasm over the festivities given by the Lord Mayors of London in the London Mansion House. But the present Lord Mayor has just given a banquet there which is sure to arouse in-

terest, sympathy and approval among the lovers of the world's great poets. The dinner was given in celebration of the tercentenary of the birth of John Milton, and the name of Milton must ever be associated with the city of London. Men of the highest distinction in literature and art and science as well as in political life were among the guests at the banquet, and many of the speeches were in the best sense effective, brilliant and appropriate. My American readers will be especially interested in knowing that one of the most telling, graceful and in every sense felicitous of these speeches was made by Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the United States Ambassador at the Court of King Edward VII. Mr. Whitelaw Reid has made himself a favorite in this country wherever he is known, not because he is in any sense a man who lays himself out for fashionable or for popular favor, but because he is a man of high intellectual gifts, thoroly sincere in all his purposes, a representative devoted to the interests of his own country, and at the same time most honorably considerate of the right-



WHITELAW REID AT A PUBLIC FUNCTION IN ENGLAND.

ful interests of the country in whose capital he has so long held a conspicuous position. The city of London has done itself much honor by this celebration. Wordsworth's famous line would come in appropriately here: "Milton, thou shouldst be living at this hour." Milton would then have seen for himself that his native city appreciated him and was endeavoring to prove itself worthy to be his birthplace.

A new novel, "The Rescuer," by Mr. Percy White, has been recently published by Messrs. Chapman & Hall, of London. Mr. Percy White might justly be said to live in his novels—and I make no doubt that he can well live by his novels also, for he is always and deservedly popular—but he seems to me to live in his stories, for he throws his whole heart and soul into each one of them, and never appears to be writing merely because he thinks the time has come for the publication of a new volume. "The Rescuer" is a rapid, vigorous piece of fiction, in which the characters are all made to appear real and lifelike even when the narrative itself has somewhat startling improbabilities, and sometimes momentary contradictions. The very villain of the book, altho he performs extraordinary and systematic villainies of a kind not much dealt with in every-day fiction, is still regarded by the reader as a personage with whom it would have been not impossible to meet in the ordinary ways of life, and whom, indeed, one might have come into contact with many times before discovering that he merely belonged to the recognized order of villains in the drama or the romance. "The Rescuer" has a mystery in it, and a very profound mystery, too, altho it bears no resemblance whatever to the order of mystery which we usually meet with in the pages of modern romance, while at the same time it must be said that it would be hardly possible to come across it in the pages of the more ancient romance, "The Mysteries of Udolpho," "The Castle of Otranto" or other such delights, enjoyed in the days of our grandfathers and grandmothers. I have no intention, however, to betray any of the secrets of Mr. Percy White's latest novel prematurely to any of its intending readers. The reader will find himself well repaid if he

will follow out the story for himself and thus get at the heart of its mystery. I shall only say that the characters are all lifelike and real personages, and that very striking contrasts are brought into realistic force without any touches of exaggeration. We have, for instance, a mother and daughter, each of whom is in her own way an amiable, meritorious and attractive woman, but who are thrown into contrast, misunderstanding and opposition thruout the greater part of the story, but with each of whom the reader may be brought alternately into sympathy according to each new phase of the antagonism which the varying conditions occasionally impose upon them. Colonel Drayton, who must be regarded as the hero of the story, is a fine presentation of a true-hearted British officer—a sort of English Guy Mannering—but I do not know whether the novel-readers of the present day are very familiar with the character and the ways of the principal figure in Scott's delightful romance. I may at least say that I think if Colonel Guy Mannering could have been projected into the same set of conditions which surround Colonel Drayton the two men would have acted on the same principles and under a similar inspiration. However that may be, I can cordially recommend "The Rescuer" to the attention of novel-readers in the United States.

I have already told my American readers that a series of popular works entitled "The Irish Library" is about to be published by Messrs. John Ouseley & Co., of Farringdon street, London. This series is to appear in monthly volumes containing the lives of illustrious Irishmen and the story of great historical events, and the volumes are to be brought out in good form and in fine clear type at the very low charge of sixpence a number. The first of the series has now made its appearance and is entitled "The Life and Times of Robert Emmet." This first part of the series contains a catalog of the subjects which are to occupy the monthly parts of the coming year. History ranges up and down in this marshaling of events and of men. In the second number we are to have "The Story of the Manchester Martyrs"; in the third we are to be told of "The Irish in America," while in the fourth we go back to

"St. Patrick and the Saints of Ireland," and in the fifth we come on to "Daniel O'Connell and His Day." We are to be told of "Lord Edward Fitzgerald and the Rebellion of '98," of the "Irish Brigades on the Continent," "Tom Moore and the Poets of Ireland," and other subjects, each illustrating some special phase of Ireland's history, until we come down to "The Irish Parliamentary Party and Its Work." The catalog of the coming numbers does not give us the names of any of the authors, an omission which is possibly deliberate, but which seems to me to be rather a mistake. Irish read-

ers would surely be glad to know who is expounding each successive subject to them and to have this information even at the first reading. The story of Robert Emmet's life is clearly and even vividly, and, as it seems to me, very accurately told, and is a just appreciation and not by any means a mere eulogy of the brave and devoted young man who, during the excited era of the Napoleonic convulsions, devoted his opening manhood to an attempt at the liberation of his native land, and died the leader and the victim of a brave but hopeless movement and the hero of a most pathetic love story.

LONDON, ENGLAND.



Ballad of the Hungry Woman

BY MARGUERITE OGDEN BIGELOW

A GRAY-EYED woman, hunger spent,
Went wandering wide, until one day
She met a man right sweet and sound
Upon the desert way.

She stopped him with an upward glance,
He saw her tears of bitter need,
Her hands that beat an empty breast,
And gave her bread indeed.

She ate his bread in thankfulness,
And drank his kindness right swift,
Her gray eyes brightened and she sought
For him a fitting gift.

And from her lips, grown warm with life,
She took a jewel, fiery fair,
And trembled, as she gave it him,
Sweet, tender, true and rare.

Then, from her breast a second gem
Of fairer hue she gave to him,
And opened wide life's mysteries
That once had all been dim.

She taught him why the summer breeze
Of evening sings a siren strain,
And what deep hopes of life renewed
Are in the summer rain.

She taught him how the thing that is
Grows dim beside what is to be;
She taught him of the law of life
And showed him ecstasy.

With giving, not with hunger, spent
The swift-flung moments backward sped;
To earth she brought her greatest gift,
And then he murmured, "Dead!"

Oh, what a mighty thing it is
To give both bread and kindness!
And, oh, how small, with heart and soul
And life and death to bless!

EVANSTON, ILL.

Ferrero's History of Rome

THE hearty reception given to Professor Ferrero wherever he lectures in this country shows how well he has introduced himself by the earlier volumes of his history of the *Greatness and Decline of Rome*.* Of these two new volumes the third is devoted to the Fall of the Aristocracy, and opens with the day of Cæsar's death in March, 44 B. C., closing with the renewal of the Second Triumvirate, to take effect from January 1st of the year 37, and the fourth volume to the Empire Under Augustus. The vital points of historical interest to the student lie first in the three days succeeding the assassination, when the precise order of events to an hour are important in determining the meaning of subsequent events and the relation of parties; after that, in the evolution of a new imperial force culminating, at a later date, in the Augustan line of emperors. The historians have long been divided, their accounts conflicting, and the sources of their information involved in the same sort of contradictory sympathies that we have grown accustomed to in seeing the question settled as to who "shot up" Brownsville. The accounts are varied, perplexing, and in vital matters undoubtedly "doctored" by later generations, when the bewitching Canidia had ceased gathering her bitter herbs for Horace, when Virgil was no longer hieing the farmer back from the city to his neglected furrow, when Cicero was no more an irritating memory to emperors.

Professor Ferrero's work reflects the minute investigations of the coin hunters, and the sweat of brain of modern critics. Whether Marc Antony stayed in his house after the murder because he feared the assassin's dagger, or because he was feeling about to discover what friends he had, what troops he could rely on, what alliances he might profit-

ably make; whether Cicero had the courage of his private convictions or only the courage of his opportunities; whether the Senate, which was "a feeble club of business men, politicians and dilettanti severally pursuing their own interests and ambitions," really thought the dictator a tyrant, and were secretly glad to have him out of the way—these and the like questions become important and are made to glow under the historian's treatment.

If Cæsar was a tyrant, then his body should be denied the honors of a public burial. "The law would require that the body should be thrown into the Tiber and that all Cæsar's acts should be declared null and void." That last argument was ingeniously pressed home by Marc Antony. For if Cæsar, a corpse, swam with the undercurrents of the muddy stream, then the republic would claim his immense estates; his official appointments would be canceled, and a very numerous body of senators chosen by the dictator would lose their seats—a grievous calamity. This was the "*argumentum ad hominem*," and the senate prudently listened to the sage advice of Cicero, who, in good time, bethought himself of an ingenious custom of the Athenians, who used to bring their civil wars to a close by means of an amnesty, "providing that all illegal actions should be forgiven and forgotten." Under this decision, therefore, Cæsar was a tyrant whose lawless actions were legal, whose beneficent life was happily terminated, whose body—one arm falling out and dropping beside the litter—might be left unburied until it was decided that he had in him the elements of a saint translatable later into the midnight skies as a star of high magnitude.

In disentangling the threads of this most important but very confusing historical worry, our up-to-date historian keeps a constant eye on modern tangles which have had to be worked out within very recent times. The struggle among the "masses" for "light and leading" in Italy, France and Germany—to say noth-

* *Greatness and Decline of Rome*, Vols. II and IV. The American Edition. Translated by Rev. H. C. Wright, D. D. Illustrated by A. Fremont, Captain, U. S. Army. Printing Office, New York, 1900.

ing of some lessons of the sort in our own happy country—has of late staggered all bookish men, so that they are more and more inclined to believe that there is at all times a perverse disinclination in man to hurry on the Millennium.

ratives of cotemporaries, the gloss of historians and orators, who, living at the time, may be supposed to have known as much as the high actors permitted to be known, we get a story of great charm. The author never hesitates to sever the



FERRERO.

Author of "Greatness and Doctrine of Rome." Putnam's.

Whatever the decision of the experts in coins and manuscripts may be, it must be said that this story of the fall of an aristocracy is made highly "taking." Out of his frank restudy and abundant use of the old material—letters of Cicero, for instance, and his Phillipics, the nar-

string when the tangle of authorities becomes too knotty—dropping Plutarch for Cicero, Cicero for Plutarch, Dion for Appian, Appian for Dion, Livy for Sallust, Sallust for Livy—sometimes giving sound reasons, but quite as often only his "I think so." That is the democracy

of today, which is ready to look kings in the face, and match authority for authority. Certainly Professor Ferrero rounds out a consistent tale by a consistent use of that "human nature" which is said to be so pervasive a feature in the race of man. He assumes, as we are all learning to assume, that the temporary amenities do after all quite often take the place of the "eternal verities"—and certainly he establishes a right to an emphatic "I think so," even when, on the strength of

upon a strong natural tide under pilotage better than his own, he past the Isles of the immortal Sirens into the glorious quietude of old age in beautiful Capri.

✱

Three Books of Travel

MORE than a decade ago, M. Paul Bourget, then in full pursuit of the most elusive nuances of psychological ingenuity, found, while endeavoring to decide



THE DRUMMER AND MAORI SALVATION
From "The New Zealand Magazine"

a coin or an exhumed picture, he decides that Cleopatra was not as pretty as she might have been—when he finds in Antony not so much a lovelorn Sybarite as an astute manipulator of the weapons of the little god Cupid—when Augustus, under shrewd analysis, proves to have been anything but the "august" in those early days of young ambition, when he was only Octavianus, hesitating, trembling, dodging, sowing wild oats, shrinking from the front ranks in battle; his manhood none too robust, when, floating

upon a name for his book of Italian travel, that the conventional word "impressions," sanctioned by much usage, was far too positive a term to express with the proper degree of delicacy the intimate subjectivity of his perceptions. Wherefore he chose the title "Sensations d'Italie." The distinction was duly appreciated by his trained admirers.

Another novelist, an English one this time, approaches his subject with even more subjectivity, but the title of his book (which was probably selected for him by

his publishers) gives no inkling of the nature of its contents, nor does it, indeed, bear a close relation to them. *Egypt and Its Monuments*¹ are most decidedly *not* the subjects of this sumptuous holiday volume; "Mr. Hichens in Egypt" would be much nearer the truth.

The book bears the stamp of a labored attempt to perform a task for which the writer selected was not equipt, if his subject was to be what the title indicates. The insufficiency of his preparation for it is manifest on every page—one is tempted to add, his indifference to ancient Egypt as well. He endeavors conscientiously to imagine himself in the presence of a glorious, mysterious past that he cannot vivify, because he lacks the knowledge and the inspiration; he succeeds only in bringing that past, vaguely seen, imperfectly interpreted, into the presence of Mr. Robert Hichens, a psychological novelist, devoted heart and soul to the life around him. Occasional Egyptological lapses one could forgive if the subjectivity of the book were spontaneous, genuine, but it is not; it is almost painfully *voulu*. The word "pot-boiler" rises to the tip of the tongue and slips out.

The selection of the author of "The Garden of Allah" for the task was a wise venture; that he has failed cannot be held against the editors of the magazine that engaged him, or the publishers who have reissued his articles in book form.

Mr. Jules Guérin's twenty paintings of the Egyptian monuments, reproduced by the three-color process, are highly, almost sensationally, decorative. M. Bourget's word again is applicable. But the student of Egyptology will pin his faith to and center his interest upon the forty superb full-page photographs. But it is a sumptuous gift book, filling to the eye if not to the mind, or satisfying to the historic imagination.

Prosaically matter of fact, without the briefest acknowledgment even of what its subject symbolizes, in history, in legend, and in poetry, not only to one of the great races of the world, but to the whole world at large, Mr. H. J. Mackin-

der's *The Rhine*² is described with full measure of fairness and justice as a geographical account of the river, from its Swiss sources to its Dutch mouth. The geological observations hardly serve to brighten the text, nor does the passing recognition, here and there, of the wisdom of Nature, pointed out long ago by the Dutch observer, which causes great rivers to flow by great cities.

This is a text-book, pure and simple, with all that makes the Rhine of perennial interest to all civilization scrupulously left out. Why its publishers should have endeavored to illustrate it in colors is a question to which it would be vain to seek an answer. We say "endeavored" purposely, for the crudely colored reproductions of Mrs. Jardine's pictures are no more faithfully illustrative than they are artistically decorative. An utterly unimaginative waste of a splendid opportunity.

The Hon. William Pember Reeves's *New Zealand*,³ written primarily, one is inclined to believe, for the information of Englishmen, serves well its purpose of arousing an interest that will not be confined to the mother country alone. Notwithstanding many books already written upon its subject, this new one fills admirably well its assigned place, which is not a too ambitious one.

A New Zealander himself, Mr. Reeves is proud of what his countrymen have already achieved in the islands, and surveys it all, briefly, clearly, without straying into statistics and losing himself, and his readers, in their arid sands. He has a word to say of commerce and industry, of agricultural and town life, of education and the salient characteristics of his people, of sport and athletics, but his main interest is neither economic nor social. Rather would he invite us to share with him his enjoyment of the country's natural beauties, his interest in its wonders, and here he is, indeed, at his best. He addresses frankly the prospective settler, and still more directly the intending tourist, to whose guidance he devotes a helpful closing chapter.

¹THE RHINE. By H. J. Mackinder. Illustrated in Color after Mrs. Jardine. With Two Maps. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 8vo. \$3.50.

²NEW ZEALAND.—Painted by J. and W. Houghton. Described by the Hon. William Pember Reeves. New York: The Macmillan Co. 8vo. \$6.00.

³EGYPT AND ITS MONUMENTS. The Text by Robert Hichens. Illustrated from Paintings by Jules Guérin. New York: The Century Co. Royal 8vo. \$6.00.



MOONRISE—THE GREAT PYLON OF EGYPT.
Painting by Jules Guerin, reproduced in full color in "Egypt and Its Monuments."

The Maori comes in for his share of attention, both as regards his present and future and his past, with its numerous legends. He is also properly remembered on the cover and the title page of the book, in a design of the New Zealand jade (*punamu*) idol—a *ti-ki* it is called, if memory do not play us false.

The colored illustrations, reproduced from paintings by F. and W. Wright, vary in merit so far as the printing is concerned. Some of them visualize strikingly the beauties of which Mr. Reeves writes so lovingly and enthusiastically.



The Catholic Encyclopedia

THE fourth volume of the Catholic Encyclopedia* points the moral, as the other three volumes did, that while splendid scholarship exists in the Catholic Church, and appears to admirable advantage in the discussion of what we may call neutral matters, still as soon as it approaches the more delicate topics of modern criticism, it is either clouded by prejudice or paralyzed with fear. Here we have the author of a highly respectable article on Clement V speaking of Boniface VIII's "courageous resistance to Philip's cunning, violence and usurpations." The writer of those words must be aware that Boniface VIII's "*Unam Sanctam*" and "*Clericis laicos*" would, if carried out, reduce every independent state to Papal vassalage; and he ought to be aware that some of the most influential French bishops of that time begged Boniface to let their country alone, as he was destroying the loyalty of Frenchmen for their king. Boniface displayed not "courageous resistance," but a stubborn insistence upon a Papal absolutism under which liberty would be impossible. The writer of the studies on Demoniacs, Demonology and Devil is evidently well read in the literature of those vitally important subjects; but when he comes to the difficulties, such as the probable Hebrew borrowing of Babylonian and Persian devil doctrines, or the serious imputations which criticism has put upon the evangelical and Pauline theology on this point, he either wholly evades the

issue or takes refuge in an extremely lame apologetic. This is all the more deplorable, as beyond question he is a competent scholar. He simply illustrates what the anti-Modernist tyranny can inflict upon scholarship. It is doubtful if a more outrageous falsehood could be made in the name of history than the statement quoted from von Ketteler in the article on Conversion, namely, that the medieval punitive measures against heresy were executed only on public and *formal* heretics, and even then in but few instances. The Inquisition, it appears, not only committed sanctified murder during the five hundred years of its sanguinary supremacy, but is still effective in perverting the intelligence of its apologists. David is described as having appointed twenty-four thousand Levites for the Temple Service, as calmly as tho the Pentateuch and Chronicles were as untouched by modern criticism as they were in the days of the Venerable Bede. The destruction of Korah, Dathan and Abiran "contains nothing improbable," and as for the Deluge, it destroyed every member of the human race except Noah's family, and it is only perverse rationalistic criticism that can question its historicity. Confirmation is treated with a pitiable neglect of the erudition of the subject. Constantine is represented as having had nothing to do with matters of dogma, notwithstanding that he summarily summoned a council at Arles to revise the decrees of one—and an orthodox one—previously held at Rome; notwithstanding that he convoked the Council of Nicæa in a letter to the bishops which declared that "it had seemed good" to him to have them assemble; notwithstanding, finally, that he called himself an "*episcopus ad extra*," and as such took a practically controlling part in the first General Council. The author of the account of Biblical Criticism is a little hasty in stating that Dr. Drummond defends the historicity of the Fourth Gospel. The article on Contrition might as least have referred to one of the most celebrated controversies in the history of moral theology, namely, whether the contrition requisite for the Sacrament of Penance should not contain as a condition of validity some motive of love of God. And, finally, in an ency-

*THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA. Volume IV. (Clandestinity—Diocesan). New York: Robert Appleton & Company. \$6.00.

lopedia of the pretensions of this one, the editors' pencil should have been drawn thru such offensive statements as that Denys the Carthusian had ecstasies of two and three hours as a novice, later of seven hours, and at last would be lifted from the ground every time he heard the singing of the "Veni Creator."

Painfully as some of the surest results of criticism are treated in this volume, high praise must be given to such articles as Daniel, Cosmogony, Communism and the Cross; altho the legend of St. Helena's finding the true Cross is discust in an utterly inadequate fashion. Other articles of great merit are contained in the volume, quite enough indeed to prove that Catholic scholarship would not remain long in its present inferior rank if the perpetual obsession to apologize for something were removed from the minds of Catholic students, and the yoke of iron tyranny were lifted from their necks.



Canadian Types of the Old Régime, 1608-1698. By Charles W. Colby. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$2.75.

Professor Colby has all his life been identified with French Canada. His father, who was prominent in Canadian politics from 1867 until 1891, went to Canada as a youth, and made his home in the Eastern townships—that section of Quebec which was largely colonized by English and Scotch. Professor Colby was born in the Province of Quebec, and his loyalty is rather to the Province and its inhabitants than to the little, dwindling English colony of the Eastern townships. Certainly the championship of the early French settlers of Canada could be entrusted to no abler or more ardent admirer than the McGill professor, and while Professor Colby's book makes no pretense of scholarship or of original research, the Province of Quebec has cause for gratitude for his able and attractive presentation of her founders. Professor Colby begins by sketching the historical background of New France, the military, political and religious traditions of Old France of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Then follow nine chapters, representing nine lectures, each devoted to one of the various types of men who

created a new empire for their country—an empire which, by no fault of theirs, France was unable to hold. This division into types necessitates some repetition, the explorer, the missionary, the colonist, the soldier and the *coureur des bois* were all contemporary; and their work and exploits have to be fitted into the same historical framework. Nevertheless, there is a distinct gain of human interest in fastening attention for the moment exclusively on one class and on typical individuals in that class; and Professor Colby has been able to people the wilderness with stalwart, living, red-blooded men and women and to convey to his readers a realization of the hardships and dangers they encountered and the motives and feelings that inspired them. Exception might be taken to the treatment of Frontenac and Laval as types respectively of the Governor and the Bishop. These men were individual rather than typical—they can hardly be considered as merely the greatest and strongest amid a number of men engaged in similar work and distinguished by similar qualities. Still a work on the founders of Canada would be incomplete without mention of these two great leaders, and the plan of Professor Colby's book leaves him only the alternative of treating them as types or omitting them altogether.



John Watts De Peyster. By Frank Allaben. Frank Allaben Genealogical Co. 2 vols. \$2.50.

General De Peyster is a good example of the man, more rare in the United States than in European lands, free, by reason of inherited wealth, to choose his own path, who sets himself to a thoro study of one subject and becomes in it an authority. His knowledge of military affairs was gained by careful and long study abroad and by practical work in the National Guard at a time, from 1850 to 1860, when such expert knowledge was rare in this country and greatly needed. These volumes include, beside the records of the De Peyster and Watts descents, some entertaining chapters from General De Peyster's autobiography, which picture the fashionable life of New York in the early part of the nineteenth century.

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The Messina Earthquake

THERE are two great earthquake belts in the world, one encircling the Pacific Ocean, the other extending nearly east and west and including Central America, the West Indies, the Mediterranean, Asia Minor and Southern Asia. In the second belt one of the regions most liable to severe shaking is the Mediterranean, and every few years a strong and destructive earthquake occurs there, while in the intervals between there are hundreds of minor shocks. This is because the Mediterranean basin is a great sunken block of the earth's crust in which the downward movement is still in progress. As the sinking continues, adjustments of the rock layers are made necessary, and when the strain becomes sufficiently powerful relief is obtained by the sliding of the strata along a plane of breakage called a fault plane. Then an earthquake is generated by the jarring and grinding of the rocks together as they slip, and the intensity of the shock varies with the amount of movement. Sometimes it is only enough to cause a tremor, passing unnoticed except where recorded by delicate instruments; or it may be a movement of sufficient strength to be felt by seismographs in all parts of the world,

and to cause vast destruction near the center of disturbance.

In the Mediterranean region no section is subject to more frequent and destructive earthshaking than that of the southern end of Italy, called Calabria, and the neighboring island of Sicily; for here there are many fault lines along which relief is found from the strains that are set up in the crust. Among these fault lines, long known to students of earth history, is the one that extends along the Strait of Messina. Indeed, the Strait of Messina has been caused by movements along this line of faulting, and the separation of Sicily from the mainland is of recent date, speaking in terms of geological history. The recent earthquake which has so horrified the world is evidently due to a renewal of movement along the fault line of the Strait of Messina. It is not the first earthquake generated by movement along this fault line, and in all probability it is not the last one.

The proximity of Mount Etna has naturally given rise to a widespread belief that the Messina earthquake is in some way related to volcanic action connected with Etna itself. The relation of earthquakes to volcanoes is a subject too abstruse for discussion here, but it may be said that volcanic action and earthquakes are not necessarily related, for we have had many very severe shocks, like that of San Francisco, far removed from the nearest active volcano. Even in the Messina earthquake it is to be noted that the most severe shaking was not near Etna, nor near the volcano Stromboli to the north, but about midway between the two. The shock was, without doubt, generated beneath the waters of the strait, by movements of the underlying rocks, altho it cannot be denied that the movement itself may in some way be related to the presence of lava in this region of notable volcanic activity. Science has not yet found it possible to give definite interpretation to those hidden phenomena within the earth, as a result of which volcanoes burst into eruption and great masses of rock slide over one another in the process of mountain formation and the settling of basins.

Measured in terms of destruction of life and property, the newspaper reports indicate that the Messina earthquake is to rank among the great horrors of the

world's history. Hitherto the Lisbon earthquake of 1755, when 60,000 people were killed, has been in the first rank among the cataclysms of Nature, tho some of the earthquakes of Southern Asia have destroyed far more lives. It may surprise people to know that, notwithstanding the vast destruction of life caused by this most recent of great earthquakes, it does not rank among the strongest shocks even of the present year. The seismographic records show far less disturbance than many a shock about which the public has heard nothing. It is the unfortunate location of the fault line, in a densely settled region, and beneath the sea, close by two cities, that has given rise to such frightful disaster.

Four phenomena associated with earthquakes are responsible for most of the loss of life—the falling of buildings, the starting of a conflagration, the development of a tidal wave, and the opening of fissures in the earth, as at Lisbon, in which people may be swallowed up and entombed. Any one of these may cause great loss of life, and usually not more than one, or at most two of these, are combined; but when there are three of these phenomena resulting from the earthquake, the destruction may become appalling. It was the occurrence of the three first of these in combination that gave to the Messina earthquake its terrible power of destruction. Heavy stone buildings, thrown down in cities located close by and on either side of the fault plane on which the earthquake was generated, caused great loss of life, which was further increased by the fires that naturally followed. Then came a water wave, generated by the movements of the strata beneath the strait. Had the fault line been on land, as was the case in the San Francisco earthquake, or had the shock been generated by eruptions of Etna, the horror of the so-called tidal wave would not have been added to that of falling buildings and fire.

We are gaining much knowledge about earthquakes, and some day, it may be hoped, this knowledge will be applied to the preservation and protection of life and property. One lesson that has been learned again and again is that the location of a city on or close by a fault line where movements are still in progress is a dangerous one. All things considered,

it would be safer, and perhaps wiser, to abandon such a site as that occupied by Messina or Reggio; or, failing that, it is a matter of public duty, which the Italian Government has already recognized, to see to it that buildings erected on such a site are so constructed as to resist earth-shaking, and placed in a position safe from the frightful destructiveness of the tidal wave.



'Twixt Scylla and Charybdis

ONCE again the imagination of man has proved incompetent to exaggerate reality. For three thousand years poets of the greatest genius have striven to make people shudder at the thought of Messina Strait yet none of them has imagined events of more horror than those of the last few days, or described them in a way to affect us more than do the hasty scribblings of these unknown newspaper men.

No detailed report of the geological effect of the earthquake has yet reached us but it seems evident that the fault or crack extended thru the strait causing both shores to slip and shake. It is said that the strait has been widened and both Scylla and Charybdis have disappeared, the rocks on the Italian side containing the cave in which the monster Scylla lurked and those on the Sicilian side forming the whirlpool of Charybdis. The modern tourist passing thru the strait on a comfortable steamer run according to Cook's time table is sadly disappointed not to see anything remotely resembling the perils that beset the frail boat of Ulysses.

"Two are the rocks: one lifts to the
broad heaven
Its pointed summit, where a dark gray cloud
Broods, and withdraws not; never is the sky
Clear o'er that peak, not even in summer days
Or autumn; nor can man ascend its steep,
Or venture down,—so smooth the sides, as if
Moons and had polished them. There is the
midst
Upon the western side toward Erebus
There yawns a shadowy cavern; thither thou,
Noble Ulysses, steer thy bark, yet keep
So far aloof that, standing on the deck,
A youth might send an arrow from a bow
Just to the cavern's mouth. There Scylla
dwells,
And fills the air with fearful yells; her voice
The cry of whelps just littered, but herself
A frightful prodigy,—a sight which none
Would care to look on, tho he were a god

Twelve feet are hers, all shapeless; six long
necks

A hideous head on each, and triple rows
Of teeth close set and many, threatening death.
And half her form is in the cavern's womb,
And forth from that dark gulf her heads are
thrust,

To look abroad upon the rocks for prey,—
Dolphin or dogfish, or the mightier whale,
Such as the murmuring Amphitrite breeds
In multitudes. No mariner can boast
That he has passed by Scylla with a crew
Unharm'd; she snatches from the deck, and
bears

Away in each grim mouth, a living man.

"Another rock, Ulysses, thou wilt see,
Of lower hight, so near her that a spear
Cast by the hand might reach it. On it grows
A huge wild fig-tree with luxuriant leaves,
Below, Charybdis, of immortal birth,
Draws the dark water down; for thrice a day
She gives it forth, and thrice with fearful
whirl

She draws it in. Oh, be it not thy lot
To come while the dark water rushes down!
Even Neptune could not then deliver thee.
Then turn thy course with speed toward Scyl-
la's rock,

And pass that way; 'twere better far that six
Should perish from the ship than all be lost."

The peculiar position and constitution
of the island of Sicily were accounted for
by the ancients as due to the battle of the
gods and giants. As the giants were
fleeing after their defeat by the aid of
Heracles, Athené threw the island of
Sicily at Enceladus and this giant of a
hundred arms was buried beneath it. To
this legend Virgil alludes in the lines:

Enceladus, his body lightning-scarred,
Lies prisoned under all, so runs the tale;
O'er him gigantic Etna breathes in fire
From crack and seam; and if he haply turn
To change his wearied side, Trinacria's isle
Trembles and moans, and thick fumes mantle
heaven.

But Virgil, in spite of his reverence
for tradition, was not able to resist the in-
fluences of an age of enlightenment so
we find a rationalistic explanation of the
Strait of Pelorus (Messina) which
would satisfy a modern geologist.
Apollo of Delos thus describes the origin
of the channel between Sicily and Hes-
peria or Italy thru which pious Aeneas
is to make his way:

"After departing hence, thou shalt be blown
Toward Sicily, and strait Pelorus bounds
Will open wide. Then take the leftward way;
Those leftward waters in long circuit sweep,
Far from that billowy coast, the opposing side.
These regions, so they tell, in ages gone
By huge and violent convulsion riven

(Such mutability is wrought by time),
Sprang wide asunder; where the doubled
strand

Sole and continuous lay, the sea's vast power
Burst in between, and bade its waves divide
Hesperia's bosom from fair Sicily,
While with a straitened firth it interflowed
Their fields and cities sundered shore from
shore.

The right side Scylla keeps; the left is given
To pitiless Charybdis, who draws down
To the wild whirling of her steep abyss
The monster waves, and ever and anon
Flings them at heaven, to lash the tranquil
stars."

Longfellow, in his "Enceladus," again
makes use of the old legend:

Under Mount Etna he lies,
It is slumber, it is not death;
For he struggles at times to arise,
And above him the lurid skies
Are hot with his fiery breath.

The crags are piled on his breast,
The earth is heaped on his head;
But the groans of his wild unrest,
Tho smothered and half supprest,
Are heard, and he is not dead.

And the nations far away
Are watching with eager eyes;
They talk together and say,
"Tomorrow, perhaps today,
Enceladus will arise!"

And the old gods, the austere
Oppressors in their strength,
Stand aghast and white with fear
At the ominous sounds they hear,
And tremble, and mutter, "At length!"

Ah me! for the land that is sown
With the harvest of despair!
Where the burning cinders, blown
From the lips of the overthrown
Enceladus, fill the air.

See, see! the red light shines!
'Tis the glare of his awful eyes!
And the storm-wind shouts thru the pines
Of Alps and of Appenines,
"Enceladus, arise!"

Enceladus has arisen, and with each of
his hundred arms taken a thousand lives.

Cowper, in "The Task," describes the
earthquake of February, 1783, in words
that apply as well to the present. It is
interesting to note that the Christian poet
is no less anthropomorphic than the
pagan, but instead of malevolent mon-
sters the disaster is the direct act of an
Almighty God, intended as a warning to
the human race:

Alas for Sicily! rude fragments now
Lie scattered where the shapely column stood.

Her palaces are dust. In all her streets
The voice of singing and the sprightly chord
Are silent. Revelry, and dance, and show,
Suffer a syncope and solemn pause,
While God performs, upon the trembling stage
Of His own works, His dreadful part alone.

The hills move lightly, and the mountains
smoke,
For He has touched them. From the extremest
point

Of elevation down into the abyss,
His wrath is busy, and His frown is felt.
The rocks fall headlong, and the valleys rise,
The rivers die into offensive pools,
And, charged with putrid verdure, breathe a
gross

And mortal nuisance into all the air.
What solid was, by transformation strange,
Grows fluid; and the fixed and rooted earth,
Tormented into billows, heaves, and swells,
Or with vortiginous and hideous whirl
Sucks down its prey insatiable. Immense
The tumult and the overthrow, the pangs
And agonies of human and of brute
Multitudes, fugitive on every side,
And fugitive in vain. The sylvan scene
Migrates uplifted, and, with all its soil,
Alighting in far distant fields, finds out
A new possessor, and survives the change.
Ocean has caught the frenzy, and upwrought
To an enormous and o'erbearing height,
Not by a mighty wind, but by that voice
Which winds and waves obey, invades the shore
Resistless. Never such a sudden flood,
Upridged so high, and sent on such a charge,
Possessed an inland scene. Where now the
throng

That pressed the beach, and hasty to depart
Looked to the sea for safety? They are gone,
Gone with the reflux wave into the deep—
A prince with half his people! Ancient towers,
And roofs embattled high, the gloomy scenes
Where beauty oft and lettered worth consume
Life in the unproductive shades of death,
Fall prone; the pale inhabitants come forth,
And happy in their unforeseen release
From all the rigors of restraint, enjoy
The terrors of the day that sets them free.

Who then that has thee, would not hold thee
fast,

Freedom! whom they that love thee regret,
That even a judgment, making way for thee,
Seems, in their eyes, a mercy, for thy sake.

The Persistent Antinomy

The terrible Messina earthquake, the most destructive of life in all known history, imperatively raises the eternal question, never solved, of the existence of suffering and evil in the presence of a good God. This and similar questions were discussed by our forefathers, but their authority on the doings in Heaven and Hell, before the Fall of Man; for then and there the evil spirits—and why not the holy also?

“reasoned high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will and fate
Fixt fate, free-will, foreknowledge absolute,
And found no end in wandering mazes lost.
Of good and evil much they argued then,
Of happiness and final misery,
Passion and apathy, and glory and shame,
Vain wisdom, all, and false philosophy.”

But there are no real antinomies, only apparent ones, for truth cannot contradict itself. There is—there must be—a final solution to every antinomy—whether of fate and free will, or of the goodness of God and the presence of evil and sin. Fate can be denied, or free will denied, or some definition or explanation may harmonize them; and, equally, there must be some harmony between the goodness of God and the presence of evil, some sort of solution. The followers of Democritus have solved the problem by denying the existence of God; John Stuart Mill said that God is, but is not wholly good; and yet others put God far away beyond the little concerns of earth; while most of the rest of us raise the question—we cannot help that—and put it aside as “vain philosophy,” awaiting further light in other worlds.

For we refuse to solve the mystery by denying God. The consensus of humanity, by its very instincts, insists on God. We cannot believe in a finite, uncreated world. There must be an infinite source of finite existence. But whatever the arguments for God, we believe in Him because we cannot help it, more certain of the fact than of the proofs. We cannot deny God.

Nor can we deny evil. It is all about us, in the suffering of the field-mouse caught by the owl, in the pangs of human birth and death, in the griefs of childhood and the despairs of disappointed hope; and occasionally in some huge catastrophe of nature which swallows up thousands of men, women and children and leaves thousands of others to linger out maimed lives of bereavement and pain. The world looks on with horror and hastens to extend sympathy and help. Where was God in all this? Did God do it? Did not He care? Could not He prevent it? If He could and did not, is He good? Such questions in various personal griefs have made atheists of many people.

We cannot answer these questions to

the satisfaction of those that suffer. The chief escape is to the determined faith which believes that God is, and that God is good, and that He understands in His infinite wisdom what our weakness forbids us to comprehend.

But some things we know. We know that this universe has been made a system, and that the system is very wise and is predominantly good. Evil and suffering are not predominant, but exceptional, and good comes out of evil. All the processes of Nature are beneficent, spring and summer and autumn and winter; the frost as well as the summer rain. The sun which parches the desert germinates a hundred times as much fertile land. The system of Nature is good; even death is good. Could "the wise Lord God, Master of every trade," have created a system whose orderly movement would have involved no evil? We do not know that he could. We do not know that the processions of the millions of stars could have been arranged to escape occasional attractions and collisions which should blaze out in new stars and in the beginning of new worlds. Nor do we know that the orderly course of Nature can escape volcanoes and earthquakes; and no more do we know that the possession and orderly exercise of massive free will could avoid the presence of sin. Because they are, and because we believe that there is a good God, we accept the order of Nature as the best that could be devised, and as involving necessarily some evil with much good.

What is sickness? It is exceptional; health is the rule. What causes it? The violation of some rule of Nature. It is our part to learn and obey the rules. The rules are good. The normal processes are good. Whether we believe in God as Master of Nature, or in Nature as its own master, thru God and evolution, or thru evolution without God, the result is good.

But we are not of those who see God's direct volition in every act of Nature. Some say that a rule of Nature is only a habit of God's activity. Did God by a special act of will choose to push the sliding of the earth's crust along a fault which he had purposely created along the strait between Etna and Stromboli,

close by two populous cities, which he knew men would build, and did he choose to have the earthquake come just when the inhabitants were in their beds, and when the destruction of life would be the greatest, just when and where it would do the greatest evil? That is not easy to believe. It is easier to believe that the good God does and must govern himself and his universe by stable laws, whose exceptional operation involves evils that seem to us very terrible, but yet which are small when compared with the mighty sweep of beneficent forces moving thru all the celestial ages. Is it not better for us to be able to depend on fixt law than to be uncertain of God's constant interruptions of Nature.

Then can God interrupt the course of Nature to accommodate us, or in answer to our weak and inconsistent prayers? If not, where goes the doctrine of special providence? Here are more antinomies than we can explain. We will still pray, "Give us this day our daily bread," but we will plan that the prayer be answered in accordance with eternal law and by our own efforts; and when those efforts fail we may rest back on faith, as so many have done, or we may with equal faith yield to the good law under which we suffer. For there are famines, and yet God is good.



Evacuation of Cuba

THE great main acts of our nation are creditable. The main policy of the individual States is usually meant to be honest and decent, altho there are discriminations and failures which prove that our people have not yet quite learned what is just and right. But, as in the case of the abolition of the convict lease system in Georgia, and the temperance legislation in other States, it is evident that when a wrong is once clearly seen the people will be ready to correct it. The people as a whole are not corrupt; they need enlightenment, so that the facts can be known to them and their conscience stirred up. Hence it is well for public sentiment all over the country to be turned against an evil condition prevalent in a State, as in the late case of the Georgia convict leases, and in that of the

Louisiana lottery of a few years ago. It is in the smaller civil divisions, in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and San Francisco, that corruption is more likely for a while to have bold rule.

We have no reason to be ashamed of the ethical attitude of our nation of late years toward other nations; whether we think of the return of the millions to China or of the evacuation of Cuba by our army. It was an army not of conquest but of pacification. It was asked for, and it remained only two years. It kept the peace—that was all. It prevented disorder, and it provided for a peaceful election; and then, on the last day of the year, the evacuation began. The new President, General Gomez, will be inaugurated in a few weeks, and no American soldiers will be left. There have been less than six thousand of them at the most, and that reduced to five thousand. They have mapped the island, have attended to sanitation, have helped in creating a code of laws, and in directing public works. They have left the island better than ever before. They have been no expense to the Cuban treasury. Now they leave and give the people another full chance to show whether they are capable of conducting a government of peace and order, such as can protect the property and rights of resident foreigners.

We hope they can, but we do not feel too sure. The election favored the more democratic party of the common people, including those of darker color, as against those of pure Spanish blood and of wealth. It was a compromise of the rival radical chiefs that elected Gomez: will they remain together in peace? There is a considerable number of the land holders interested in sugar production who would much prefer that the United States should rule Cuba and give the island free access to American markets. Will not they give secret aid to any faction that may be stirred up to violence against the present administration? There is serious danger of it; and there are interests in this country which would rejoice in such an eventuality. It is greatly to be desired that General Gomez may prove a wise and yet a strong ruler, and that the rural guards may be able to keep the peace.

But if this should prove a vain hope: if there should arise fresh rebellion and the peace of the island should be again destroyed from whatever cause and in whatever way, it is only fair and frank to say that it would mean the probable end, not of Cuban freedom, but of Cuban independence and a separate nation. The Cuban people so understand it; they cannot understand otherwise. Twice now have we given Cuba her absolute independence, and we shall not be likely to do it a third time. The world wondered that we did it at the end of the war with Spain. It wonders again that once more we set up the island as a free and independent nation. No other nation can be surprised, and no one can blame us, should we have to intervene a third time, if we remain in control. We have thus far denied ourselves our own national ambitions and our interests as masters of the neighboring Panama Canal; we shall be under no obligation to deny ourselves further. It will be better for Cuba, better for us, better for the world. But it is right and decent that we keep our promise and now leave the little republic with our blessing. We hope it will prove worthy.



Nineteen Hundred and Nine

THERE was something peculiar about 1908 that it propounded problems and solved none. It left us with a frayed edge. We cannot recall any one great enterprise that it quite finished. Perhaps this was due in part to the enthusiasm and aggressiveness of President Roosevelt. His mental and moral activities were certainly able to cover a vast field of intentions. We have left on our hands the waterway problem, the forest reserve problem, the Panama Canal, the solution of the white plague crusade, the revolution in educational effort and the industrializing of our institutions, the struggle with corporate greed and commercial meanness—in fact, in every direction we have our hands full. It has been not only the political revolution that went on, bringing to the front men of moral nerve, but a social yearning for less turbulent and reckless commercial methods. In fact, at the beginning of this year we are in a boiling cauldron.

and there is no rest, as there is no summary of events.

What a contrast with fifty years ago. It is not easy to conceive that if we could slip back of 1850 we should find ourselves in a world without telegraphs, telephones, the fast trains if not the railroads themselves, ocean cables, and telegraphic communication between the Pacific and the Atlantic. There were sewing machines and reaping machines then, but as yet they had little effect on human life indoors and out of doors. The years went on, inheriting no vast problems from the past and promising little that was startling for the future. Even the tariff was still on the Madison basis, and there was almost an exact balance between the industries. The output of agriculture was about 10 per cent. ahead of manufactures, and our foreign commerce was very closely in tally with that of England. Slavery was making the one exception, and that one problem was surely enough. Its solution was thought to belong in the far future; it was just at the threshold. One of our eminent statesmen expressed regret at the closure of this great struggle, because it would leave nothing to create character for American youth.

A French writer has recently said that humanity goes to sleep by periods in order to recuperate, and be able to grapple with the issues of a terribly wide-awake time. Are we not now in need of such a sleep? Speaking of the steam age and its lapse, Edward Orton some twenty years ago expressed an opinion that early in the twentieth century we must, in a general way, react from the furious haste which preceded it. He anticipated Wagner by suggesting a simpler life, the replanting of our forests, and a return to the day of country homes, fireplaces, and wood for fuel. Certainly Nature seems never to neglect to repeat her periods of rest as well as their activities; and we are an integer of Nature. Spring and summer forerun the babbling of tired autumn brooks and the days when Nature puts aside her tools. The social reaction is very perceptible toward simplicity in the place of luxury, and toward that sort of comfort which depends upon an abatement of the roar and rush that have characterized the

steam age. There was less nerve wear and less insanity in those elder days. To rush across the Empire State in seven hours was not the supremest earthly achievement. It took seven days to go from Buffalo to Chicago; and those who traveled out from New England in ox carts could not have understood the Empire State express. The first platform of the Republican party had but two problems to propound: one was the restriction of slavery, and the other was the building of the Pacific Railroad. Contrast this platform with one of President Roosevelt's annual messages and we get some apprehension of the change wrought within a half century.

Will we be able to react, or must we rush on to the exhaustion of our social and political power? An agricultural address, delivered at Salem, Mass., in 1834, lamented the establishment of manufactures and the setting up of power looms "that put out of use spinning-jennys and out of employment our other Jennys." It longed to hear once more in the farmers' cottages the flying of the shuttle and the deep bass of the spinning-wheel. About the same time England undertook a formal effort to revive the spinning-wheel economy. It was difficult to find such a wheel in all the kingdom; and one being found, no one knew how to run it. Evidently there was a lost art in domestic life, and it was as useless to undertake its resurrection as to revive the art of kindling fire by twirling sticks. Out of domestic life went not only the spinning-wheel, but dyeing and fulling, soap-making and candle-making, cloth-weaving and carpet-weaving, carpentering and house-building; and a little later went also the swinging of the scythe and the art of the needle.

Among all the unfinished work of 1908 nothing stands more important than the restoration of the industrial home life and the exaltation of labor. We must not only get rid of our loungers, our spendthrifts, and our loafers, but must learn the dignity of the hands as well as the glory of the brain. The keynote of the coming day will be dishonor for idleness and honor for labor. The distinction between the laborer with the hands and the laborer with the brain must close

up. Franklin said: "May it never be said that American women rise fifteen minutes later than the sun." In the simple days ahead we will make the same mistake over the whole world.

History and Political Science

THE annual meetings of the American Historical Association and the American Political Science Association were held from December 28th to 31st, the first day being spent in Washington and the remainder of the time in Richmond. This progressive arrangement, altho admirably managed by the local committees, necessarily resulted in some discomfort. It was, however, deemed essential because of the affiliation of the former organization with the Smithsonian Institution, rendering it advisable to hold occasional meetings at the Federal capital; whereas Richmond has been agreed upon as the principal place of meeting for this year. Accompanying the progress of the two principal bodies were two sister organizations, the Bibliographical Society of America, in its fourth annual meeting, and the young Mississippi Valley Historical Association, in its third semi-annual conference. On the thirty-first was the usual conference of State and local historical societies; and during the week was organized at Richmond the Jamestown Exposition Historical Association, aiming still further to cultivate the historical spirit in Virginia, whose praiseworthy self-consciousness in this respect already equals and possibly surpasses that of New England. Without exception, the numerous meetings, altho frequently simultaneous as to hours, were well attended, and the papers and numerous conferences of specialists were, on the whole, worthy of the attention paid them. The political scientists had appropriately chosen Ambassador Bryce as their president of this year. His address at Washington on the night of the 28th was, as to be expected, of great interest and abounded in kindly expressions and witty sallies tending to soothe the feelings of the academicians, while he advised them not to take themselves too seriously or to imagine that their favorite prescriptions were really of much value in the practical government of men. His

thesis was, that whatever any government might be called, absolutism or democracy, it was in effect government by the few, and it was chiefly essential that those few should be properly schooled in this science. The scholarly address by Dr. George B. Adams, of Yale, president of the historians, entitled "History and the Philosophy of History," expressed small patience with the popularizers of history, and laid down such lofty ideals for his craftfellows that many of them must have suffered from qualms of conscience. In the Political Science Association, our colonial problems were attacked with some vigor, with conclusions rather discomfiting to ultra-imperialists. Recent constitutional developments in the United States, and the ever-vexing problems of municipal government, were also discussed with acumen. In the historical meetings, aside from a few notable papers, perhaps the most significant features were conferences on the relations of geography to history and on the much but not too often discussed topic of history in the secondary schools. The conference of historical societies resulted in practical discussions concerning the case of archives, photography as a means of reproducing historical manuscript, etc. There was also here set on foot a well-conceived plan for properly calendaring all material in the Paris archives relating to New France, so far as concerned the Mississippi Basin, to be financed by the leading historical societies of that section. The final meeting of the historians, on New Year's Eve, was of special interest to Virginians, who packed the large auditorium to listen to three technical studies of the Wilderness Campaign. Gen. Edward P. Alexander represented the Confederate point of view, and startled his hearers by presenting apparently conclusive evidence that Griffin's and Cutler's brigades of Grant's army fired into each other for several hours thru some fatal blunder "perhaps not properly chargeable to the commander-in-chief," whose tenacity and skill this essayist and eye-witness of the campaign frankly acknowledged. Col. William R. Livermore and Major Eben Swift, of the Federal army, gave testimony as to the conduct of the campaign from the Federal side.

The hospitality of the Washington and

Richmond hosts was of the abundant and heartfelt character to be expected from Southern men and women. The conferences concluded with the spending of New Year's day at Charlottesville, guests of the University of Virginia. The majority of the members took advantage of the opportunity afforded them, to visit Monticello. The various associations, together with the American Economic Association, will meet next winter in New York City. The historians paid a graceful and well-merited compliment to Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard, now on a tour around the world, by electing him as their president for the New York meeting.



Sociology and Economics

THE annual meetings of the American Economic Association and of the American Sociological Society are always successful, from both the point of view of discussion and that of personal interest and a general good time. This year these associations, the American Association for Labor Legislation and the American Statistical Association met together at Atlantic City, and while regrets were here and there expressed that the tradition of meeting with the American Historical Association had for once been broken, it was agreed on all sides that the week was intellectually stimulating and thoroly enjoyable.

Perhaps the most interesting single incident was the presence of Prof. William H. Sumner, who presided over the meetings of the Sociological Society, and the joint meeting of that society and the Economic Association. Professor Sumner was, we think, the first college or university professor in this or in any other country to give sociology an academic standing. It was back in the seventies that he introduced Spencer's "Study of Sociology" as a classroom text at Yale. He has not been identified with the Economic Association, nor taken part hitherto in its proceedings. His presidential address before the Sociological Society on "The Relation of the Family to Social Change" was a further contribution to that fruitful study of the "Folkways" with which his name has become permanently identified. It abounded in his inimitable phrasing, sparkling

with gentle satire, and that humor which shades into substantial wisdom.

The presidential address of Prof. Simon N. Patten was brilliant and paradoxical, and perhaps a bit unsound, but it provoked thought, none the less, and probably called forth more agreement than was expressed by its contention that the professional economist studies books too much and facts too little, and, as Mr. Samuel Bowles would tersely have said, "Uses too many words"—that is—writes books too big and too many.

Papers that awakened keen interest were those of Mrs. Gilman on "How Home Conditions React on the Family," and of Dr. Devine on "The Results of the Pittsburgh Survey." Few among economists or sociologists, to say nothing of the larger public, have realized hitherto the full scientific and practical value of this broadly planned and admirably accomplished investigation, or the character of the conditions that it has revealed. It is not too much to say that Dr. Devine's paper will have far-reaching consequences upon the intellectual attitude of many thoughtful men toward the problem of the inter-relations of private gain and public welfare. Mrs. Gilman's paper was a sane and thoughtful analysis of the domestic industrial problem.

The Association for Labor Legislation in a quiet way is doing work of substantial utility. Professor Farnam's presidential address and the discussion of employer's liability were marked by a close adherence to the significant and telling facts and a fine comprehensiveness of view, in which humane and scientific considerations were nicely balanced. Professor Farnam made a strong impression by his plea for that program which emphasizes the rights of posterity in contrast to a selfish individualism on the one hand, a militant socialism on the other.

The papers that struck fire were those read before the Sociological Society upon the topic "Divorce." The statistics of the Census Bureau's new report on this subject were very clearly summarized by Mr. Joseph Adna Hill, of the bureau, and the question, "Has the Freer Granting of Divorce Proved an Evil?" was negatively answered by Prof. George Elliott Howard in an analysis which was a hard bit of inductive logic for the no-divorce people to grapple with. The attack upon it

made by Mr. Walter George Smith from the standpoint of Roman Catholic dogma was, however, as brilliant an example of pleading as one could wish to hear, while the reply to it by Professor Ross was a sword play not soon to be forgotten by those who were there to see and hear.

The World's Response

It is a good world. The people in it are kindhearted and benevolent; they are not totally depraved. The response of the world to help the sufferers from the Messina earthquake is beautiful. Rich and poor unite. The King and Queen of Italy set a noble example of both gifts and service, and the Pope at Rome joins hands for once with King Victor. All the nations send their material sympathy, and not least the United States, which does not forget San Francisco's horror. We are glad that our own Government makes its contribution, and private charity will be liberal. Ambassador Griscom immediately drew on the American Red Cross for \$50,000 and on *The Christian Herald* for \$20,000. One vessel has sailed with food, and our fleet at the Suez Canal is hastening with provisions and medical attendance. President Roosevelt has wisely asked that contributions be sent to the Red Cross, and the clergy of all denominations and the boards of trade unite in calling for large and small gifts. The terrible losses make it sure that no bounty will be extravagant.

Religion Free or Pauperized

Trinity Church, New York, has published for the first time a statement of property, receipts and expenditures. That is, it gives an account of the value of its taxable property, but not of its untaxed property, its churches, chapels, schools, etc. Its taxable property, tenements, etc., have a taxable valuation of \$13,646,300, which brings in \$750,000, which is not quite 6 per cent. on the taxed value. We notice the defense the Trinity Corporation makes of the charges of bad condition of rental properties, and it appears, on the face of it, to be satisfactory. But one lesson not quite on the face of the report particularly strikes us. The total income is \$780,000; and of this only \$18,410 comes from the pew-rents of the ten churches and chapels—that is,

but \$1,821 each—and they include large, rich and fashionable churches. All the rest of the cost of supporting these ten churches is paid out of the rents of tenements. That is scarce half of what a moderate-sized country church raises for its current expenses. The twenty-eight clergy receive average salaries of \$3,620, but the people do not pay scarcely one-sixth of their pastors' salaries and but one-third of the cost of the music. They do not contribute enough of the running expenses even to pay for the salaries of the sextons. To be sure, they do give \$94,500 for charitable and missionary purposes, but for the support of their own religious privileges they pay but a mere trifle. That this is the best way to conduct religious worship we cannot believe. It makes religion not so much free as pauperized. It is a pity for any church to be burdened with such wealth that its members get their religion without expense to them, as a heritage from their ancestors.

Societies and associations by the score have met during the holiday week, and we treat editorially of but nine. Besides these others equally important held meetings in Toronto, New York, Baltimore and elsewhere; and questions of trade, finance, philology, literature, art, archeology and pure and applied science were answered by the best masters. Yet the meeting of the men in personal conference is the best part of these sessions, when the freest discussions and criticisms can take place. College faculties ought to expect their members to attend these meetings. Think of the advantage from the tariff discussion at the meeting of the American Association at Baltimore.

Esperanto is showing signs of life, or at least the first sign of life, which is fission. The newly budded cell is called *Ilo*, which is, they say, as much easier than Esperanto as Esperanto is easier than German. In time the international language may come within the range of the meanest intellect.

The British, French, Russian and Italian warships have done good service this last week. Why not turn all the navies over to the Red Cross Society?

INSURANCE

Complications Over the Washington Life

LAST week the Washington Life Insurance Company entered into a reinsurance contract with the Pittsburg Life insurance and Trust Company, under which the assets, books and papers of the Washington Life were removed from the home office, No. 135 Broadway, New York, to Pittsburg. The transfer took place under cover of darkness on Tuesday night last, and, as it appears, without the knowledge and consent of the New York Superintendent of Insurance. Much secrecy was observed regarding other details of this transaction, and it was not definitely known until Saturday of last week that a contract of reinsurance had actually been carried thru. It was only then learned that copies of the resolutions past by the directors of both companies had been shown to Mr. Kelsey and his counsel. The contract was not approved by the New York Insurance Department, and Superintendent Kelsey at once made a demand from Albany, both by telegraph and mail, upon the Pittsburg Life Insurance and Trust Company to return to the jurisdiction of this State the removed assets, books and papers. The property involved includes not only all the books and papers of the Washington Life, but also about \$5,000,000 of its securities and cash. Its real estate and mortgages in this city were transferred or assigned to the Pittsburg Life, making a total of some \$18,000,000, the return of which Mr. Kelsey demands.

If the Pittsburg concern does not comply with the order, the next step in the contemplated program is to put examiners in the vacant offices of the Washington Life, make a formal finding that the assets are no longer in this jurisdiction, and that the company is therefore insolvent in New York State. Application for a receiver would follow next, and he, when appointed, would apply to the State courts here for the invalidation of the transfers and assignments of real estate and mortgages. In the Federal courts of Pennsylvania the receiver would ask for an order directing the Pittsburg Life people to return the \$5,000,000 of cash and securities.

While the State Insurance Department or the receiver is taking this action, the probabilities are that some interesting developments will occur from the point of view of the minority stockholders of the Washington Life if the Pittsburg Life and Trust people persist in their present attitude.

The contention of the New York department is that the contract of reinsurance in a company not admitted to this State is illegal, for the reason that any insurance company taking its charter under New York laws concedes to the State the right of supervising its business in the interest of the policyholders, whom the State assumes to protect. If a New York company may reinsure in one not admitted to this State, and hence not subject to such supervision, there remains no protection for policyholders who take out their insurance confident that the New York department will protect their interests. Mr. Kelsey and ex-Judge Mayer, of counsel, believe that the courts will uphold this view of the law.

That concern for the fate of the policyholders in this connection is not merely an academic matter has appeared from certain facts connected with the Pittsburg Life itself and the State Insurance Department of Pennsylvania, to which it owes its right to do business. It came out on Wednesday last that the Pittsburg concern would have been in an impaired condition if the Pennsylvania department had not arbitrarily raised the valuation of some of its real estate \$150,000 over figures reported by the appraisers of the New York State department in an examination made at the request of the Pennsylvania department.

Meantime, policyholders of the Washington Life are in process of forming a protective committee. The Pittsburg concern has issued a letter signed by W. C. Baldwin as president, in which the supposed benefits to accrue from the merger are set forth, but the letter omits information regarding reinsurance or the particular form under which the merger was accomplished. Dispatches from Pittsburg state that W. C. Baldwin and the other officers of the Pittsburg Life and Trust Company have refused to comply with the demands made by Mr. Kelsey and the New York department.

The Accounts of Public Service Corporations

At the beginning of the present year the street railway, gas and electric companies of New York City and vicinity were required to adopt a new system of accounting planned by the Public Service Commission, and designed to prevent some of the abuses disclosed by the Commission's investigations during the last year and a half. This system is the result of a year's study, of conferences with other similar commissions, and of public hearings. Perhaps the most important requirement of the Commission's order is that nothing but actual cash invested shall be charged to capital account. This must put an end to stock watering by the companies under the Commission's jurisdiction. The evils of such inflation, planned for the enrichment of speculative financiers, have been shown plainly in the history of the dismembered and wrecked street railway combination in New York. Certain other provisions may be summarized as follows:

Franchises shall not be treated as capital except for their actual cost, and shall be kept in a separate franchise account. A complete system of amortization shall be maintained, including the annual writing off of an adequate charge for depreciation of plant and equipment and the distribution of discount, underwriting expenses and similar items thru a period of years, instead of making the total charge against the one year in which the expense was incurred.

The Commission's aim has been, in part, to establish uniformity of method in all corporations of the same class, and to make the accounts show clearly and accurately not only the specific sources of all income, but also the purpose of every expenditure. The new system tends to prevent manipulation of accounts for the benefit of speculators who may exercise control of a municipal franchise corporation. Obviously, for this reason and because of the provisions concerning depreciation, it gives to investors a guarantee of much value.

....For the six months ending with December, the expenditures of the Gov-

ernment exceeded the receipts by \$64,-288,463.

....J. & W. Seligman & Co., of New York, and Kidder, Peabody & Co., of Boston, offered last week to investors, at 101½ and accrued interest, a portion of an issue of \$15,000,000 ten year 6 per cent. collateral trust sinking fund gold bonds of the United States Rubber Company. As these securities are redeemable at 105, and, at the announced price, yield 5.80 per cent., they were quickly taken.

....The banking house changes announced on January 1st include the admission of Henry P. Davison, formerly vice-president of the First National Bank, as a partner in the house of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Hans Winterfeldt, as a partner of Speyer & Co.; Elisha Dyer, as a member of the firm of Ulman & Co.; J. A. L. Blake, of Boston, as a member of the firm of Blake Brothers & Co., and Louis Crawford Clark, Jr., and J. Ellis Postlethwaite, as members of Clark, Dodge & Co.

....Edwin S. Marston, president of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, has recently celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with that institution, and has been receiving many congratulations. Mr. Marston has held many positions in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and was promoted a number of times until he was elected president ten years ago. During the panic of 1907 he was one of the members of the Trust Company Committee of Five.

....At the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in Baltimore, on the 30th ult., an address upon "Speculation and Investment" was made by Henry Clews, of New York, the well-known banker, who pointed out the difference between speculative trading in securities and mere gambling. Mr. Clews cordially welcomed the approaching investigation of Stock Exchange methods by Governor Hughes's Commission, saying that the most searching inquiry would show that honesty and fair dealing are the foundation of the Exchange's business.

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Survey of the World

The President's Secret Service Message

Mr. Roosevelt sent to the House, on the 4th, a message of nearly 6,000 words in response to the resolution asking for any evidence upon which he had based the statement in his annual message that "the chief argument in favor of this provision [relating to the Secret Service] was that the Congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by Secret Service men." It also asked him to transmit any evidence "connecting any member of the House with corrupt action in his official capacity," and to say whether he had "instituted proceedings for the punishment of any such individual by the courts," or had reported "any such alleged delinquencies" to the House. He was wholly at a loss, he said at the beginning, to understand the concluding portion of the resolution:

"I have made no charges of corruption against Congress nor against any member of the present House. If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the House in any matter as to which the Federal Government has jurisdiction, action would at once be brought, as was done in the cases of Senators Mitchell and Burton, and Representatives Williamson, Herrmann and Driggs, at different times since I have been President. This would simply be doing my duty in the execution and enforcement of the laws without respect to persons. But I do not regard it as within the province or the duties of the President to report to the House 'alleged delinquencies' of members, or the supposed 'corrupt action' of a member in 'his official capacity.'" Quoting from his annual message his remarks about the Secret Service, he asserted that a careful reading of them would show that he had said nothing to warrant the interpretation, in the resolution, that "the majority of the Congressmen were in fear of being investi-

gated," or that "Congress as a whole was actuated by that motive." He had always deprecated "the practice of indiscriminate attack upon Congress," and no one held the authority and dignity of Congress in higher respect. But what he had said about "the chief argument" was sustained by the facts. He then directed attention to the official report of the debate in the House, pointing out the remarks of Messrs. Tawney, Smith, Sherley and Fitzgerald. The amendment in question had been reported by the first two. He had no doubt that many members had simply followed their lead. Quoting from the speeches in debate, he asserted that they "entirely supported" his original statement. Mr. Tawney had said that a letter in his possession from Secretary Cortelyou admitted violations of law in his Department with respect to the Secret Service. "It makes no such admission," said the President, who added that the letter was an emphatic protest against the proposed legislation. Parts of Mr. Sherley's speech were quoted to show that he had argued against the investigation of the conduct of Congressmen. Mr. Roosevelt also referred to an article contributed to the *Chicago Inter-Ocean* by L. W. Busbey, private secretary to Speaker Cannon, in which the Secret Service officers were denounced for "shadowing Congressmen." This meddling of detectives, Mr. Busbey said, was resented and would not be tolerated by the legislative branch of the Government. The work of the Secret Service at that time, Mr. Roosevelt remarked, included investigation of great land frauds. He had frequently discuss the matter with members, and the reasons alleged to him for

the hostility of Congress to the Secret Service, "both by those who did and by those who did not share this hostility," had almost invariably been those set forth by Mr. Busbey, one of whose assertions was that the chief of the Service had shadowed members "with a view to involving them in scandal that would enable the bureau to dictate to them as the price of silence." Such allegations, Mr. Roosevelt said, were wholly without foundation in fact. Turning then from the question of motives, he took up "the real issue," which was: "Does Congress desire that the Government shall have at its disposal the most efficient instrument for the detection of criminals and the prevention and punishment of crime, or does it not?" He showed that for a long time he had sought, but in vain, to prevent "the wrong" involved in the legislation to which he objected. "Messrs. Tawney and Smith and their fellow members on the Appropriations Committee paid no heed to the protests." Therefore he had at last spoken "plainly and directly" in a message. He then at considerable length narrated the achievements of the Secret Service men since 1901. They had detected the land frauds of men of great wealth and wide political influence, causing conviction in twenty-eight cases in Nebraska alone. They had been employed to do this work because Secretary Hitchcock could not trust his own subordinates, having discovered that the Land Office's special agents' division or corps of detectives "was largely under the control of the land thieves." Mr. Roosevelt gave in detail the history of the work which caused the indictment of Charles T. Stewart, of Council Bluffs, Ia. Mr. Stewart is friend and fellow townsman of Congressman Smith, who was associated with Mr. Tawney in supporting and procuring the restrictive legislation which the President denounced, and therefore this part of the message has been regarded as hostile to Mr. Smith:

"If the present law, for which Messrs. Tawney, Smith and the other gentlemen I have above mentioned are responsible, had then been in effect, this action would have been impossible, and most of the criminals would unquestionably have escaped. No more striking instance can be imagined of the desirability of having a central corps of skilled investigating agents who can at any time be assigned, if

necessary in large numbers, to investigate some violation of the Federal statutes, in no matter what branch of the public service. In the land cases most of the men investigated who were public servants were in the Executive branch of the Government. But in Oregon, where an enormous acreage of fraudulently alienated public land was recovered for the Government, a United States Senator, Mr. Mitchell, and a member of the lower House, Mr. Williamson, were convicted on evidence obtained by men transferred from the Secret Service, and another member of Congress was indicted."

Mr. Roosevelt also showed what the Secret Service had done with respect to naturalization frauds, peonage, smuggling, lotteries, etc. Now the Government was crippled, not only by the restriction in question, but also by a law forbidding the employment of private detectives. The restriction, he repeated, was "of benefit only to the criminal class." It would be a gross abuse to use the Secret Service for the investigation of purely private or political matters, but there had been "no single instance of such abuse" during his term as President. In conclusion he urged that the restrictive legislation be repealed, that the salary of the head of the Secret Service be increased, that the Service be made a bureau of the Department of Justice, and that explicit authority be given for the use of it "to detect and punish crime wherever it is found."

Rejected by the House This message caused resentment and anger in Congress, and especially in the House, where action upon it was delayed, however, until the 8th. In the interval the breach between Congress and the President was widened by the latter's sharp reply to the Senate's resolution concerning the purchase of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, and by his publication of the report of an inquiry concerning Senator Tillman's connection with transactions relating to tracts of public land. The House galleries were crowded on the 8th, when the special committee appointed some time ago to consider Mr. Roosevelt's remarks about the Secret Service presented its report, which was in the form of resolutions (signed by the three Republicans and the two Democrats) declaring that the President's language in his message of December 8th was "unjustified and without

basis of fact," and that it constituted "a breach of the privileges of the House." Saying that the House declined "to consider any communication from any source which is not in its own judgment respectful," the resolutions provided that so much of the annual message as related to the Secret Service be laid on the table, together with the message of the 4th inst., the latter "being unresponsive to the inquiry of the House and constituting an invasion of the privileges of the House by questioning the motives and intelligence of members in the exercise of their constitutional rights and functions." The speeches in support of the resolutions were regarded as quite temperate. Mr. Perkins, chairman of the committee, said Mr. Roosevelt's original statement meant that Congress voted for the restriction from an improper motive. The lawmakers should not permit the integrity of their motives to be lightly questioned. There was danger in any impairment of public confidence in those who make the laws. The failure of popular government would be demonstrated if there should come a time when a majority of the House "were controlled by a craven fear of a detection of their crimes." If Congress should listen tamely and timidly to such reflections upon the character of its members and its honesty of purpose, it would deserve and receive the contempt of the public. Mr. Denby said the most distressing feature of the painful episode was that the President, justly honored and beloved, should so little appreciate the effect of his own words and so little consider his own great fame. Mr. Tawney said no disclaimer could change either the meaning of the language used or the country's interpretation of it. No response to the House's resolution could be accepted, said Mr. Sherley, that did not contain an apology. The President had not apologized, but had sought to obscure the real issue. Mr. Bennet and Mr. Driscoll spoke against the report. Mr. Gardner proposed a brief substitute declaring that there had been a misunderstanding and expressing confidence in the Appropriations Committee. This was lost, 23 to 225. The debate consumed nearly seven hours. At the close of it the report was adopted, 212 to 35. All the negative votes were

cast by Republicans. On the 9th, the House ordered an investigation of the Secret Service by a special committee.

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Sharp Message to the Senate By unanimous vote, on the 4th, the Senate "directed" the Attorney-General to report whether he had brought suit under the Anti-Trust law against the Steel Corporation, on account of its purchase of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, in November, 1907; if not, why he had failed to do so; and, if he had given an opinion as to the legality of the transaction, to send a copy of it. Two days later, the President (not the Attorney-General) replied, transmitting a brief letter of the Attorney-General to himself, merely saying that no suit had been brought. "As to the transaction in question," said Mr. Roosevelt, "I was personally cognizant of and responsible for its every detail." To explain, he appended a long letter sent by himself to the Attorney-General on November 4th, 1907, immediately after Judge Gary and Henry C. Frick, representing the Steel Corporation, had called upon him. This was in the early days of the panic. They had told him that a certain business firm "of real importance" would fail if help were not given, that a majority of the stock of the Tennessee Company was among its assets, and that the Steel Corporation had been urged to buy this stock. They did not care to purchase it as a mere business transaction. It had been the Corporation's policy to avoid the acquisition of more than 60 per cent. of the steel industry. Still, the purchase would not give the Corporation more than 60 per cent., and they were willing to go into the transaction "to prevent a panic and a general industrial smash-up." They would not do it, however, if the President should say it ought not to be done. "I answered," the President wrote, "that while of course I could not advise them to take the action proposed, I felt it no public duty of mine to interpose any objection." Afterward he was advised orally by the Attorney-General that there was no sufficient ground for legal proceedings against the Steel Corporation, and that the situation had not been

changed by the acquisition of the Tennessee Company. Mr. Roosevelt then said to the Senate:

"I feel bound, however, to add that I have instructed the Attorney-General not to respond to that portion of the resolution which calls for a statement of his reasons for non-action. I have done so because I do not conceive it to be within the authority of the Senate to give directions of this character to the head of an Executive department or to demand from him reasons for his action. Heads of the Executive department are subject to the Constitution, and to the laws passed by Congress in pursuance of the Constitution, and to the directions of the President of the United States, but to no other direction whatever."

This excited opposition in the Senate, where, on the following day, Mr. Culberson said that the President had been guilty of an arbitrary and lawless act and had sanctioned a direct and deliberate violation of law. He asserted that the Government was prosecuting the Tobacco Trust for transactions like this one which Mr. Roosevelt had approved. Upon his motion, and by a vote of 47 to 14, the Judiciary Committee has been directed to report whether the President was authorized to permit the absorption of the Tennessee Company by the Steel Corporation.

Charges Against Senator Tillman

Senator Hale is chairman of a committee that is making an inquiry concerning the work of the inspectors, special agents, Secret Service men and other detectives or investigators connected with the several executive departments. What may be called the case against Senator Tillman is set forth in a letter from the President transmitting to Mr. Hale reports and other evidence which the committee sought. The evidence relating to Mr. Tillman was procured by post office inspectors really at his own request, following his complaint in the Senate (February 19th, 1908) that certain land speculators in Oregon were lying about him in circulars asserting that he had taken for himself a quarter section, and for ten of his relatives ten quarters, of land in a grant alleged to be held wrongfully by a corporation. The aim of the speculators was to compel either a restoration of the land to the public domain or the sale of it to themselves and their associates at \$2.50 per

acre. Mr. Tillman, on February 19th, 1908, denounced the authors of the circular, saying:

"I have not bought any land anywhere in the West, nor undertaken to buy any."

Mr. Roosevelt shows, by photographic copies of the letters, that on October 20th, 1907, Mr. Tillman wrote to Reeder & Watkins, of Oregon, attorneys representing applicants for land in such grants:

"William E. Lee, my agent, will see you about land. I want nine quarters reserved. Will forward signed applications and money at once. Members of my family are entry men. I wired Mr. Lee to see you and locate quarters for the seven members of my family who are of age, and one for my private secretary, J. B. Knight, whom I desire to let in to the deal."

Also that Lee wrote to them that if the Senator should "get in on the deal" he could be "of great help in getting matters started from Washington and cause the Government to get busy." He would "set up a howl" there. And on January 31st, 1908, the Senator introduced resolutions directing the Attorney-General to sue for the restoration of such grants on the Pacific slope to the public domain. On February 15th, four days before his disclaimer in the Senate, he wrote a long letter to the Oregon firm, saying that what he was doing in the Senate was not related to any personal purchase, but adding:

"If I can succeed in causing the Government to institute suit for the recovery of the land and make it easier for others as well as myself to obtain some of it, I shall do it without any regard to the dealings with your firm. I will be glad for you to hold in reserve eight of the best quarter sections, and I will in the meantime press the investigation and other work here which will facilitate the final purchase and in effect obviate the necessity of your making any case in the courts at all."

This letter, on private business, was sent in a franked envelope. Mr. Roosevelt speaks of Mr. Tillman's proposal "to use his influence as Senator to force the Government to institute a suit which would make it easy for him personally to obtain some of the land."

Reelfoot Lake Night-Riders Convicted

The eight night-riders held for the murder of Capt. Quentin Rankin near Reelfoot Lake were convicted, at Union City, Tenn., on the

7th. Garrett Johnson, Tid Burton, Robert Ransom, Frederick Pincon, Arthur Cloar and Samuel Applewhite were found guilty of murder in the first degree, "with mitigating circumstances." Murder in the second degree was the verdict against Bud Morris and Robert Huffman, the jury deciding that their punishment should be twenty years in prison. Two days later, Judge Joseph E. Jones sentenced the first six to be hanged on February 19th, saying he could find no "mitigating circumstances." The jury's decision was followed in the cases of the remaining two, altho there had been testimony from the confessing witnesses that the shot which killed Rankin was fired by Huffman. While pronouncing sentence Judge Jones said that the testimony given "bristled with perjury." On the last day of the trial one of the jurors was ill with measles. He lay on a cot in a small room adjoining the main courtroom, and arguments were made there in the presence of the defendants and the entire jury. Defendants' counsel was reprimanded by Judge Jones for asserting that Governor Patterson had intimidated the people by filling the county with soldiers, and had bribed men to perjure themselves in testimony against the men on trial. Attorney-General Caldwell, in the course of his argument, addressed the night-riders in the audience, saying he knew they had sworn to kill him. "I defy you," he added; "you can do no more than take my life, and I would gladly lay it down if by the sacrifice my county and State could be rid of the terrorism and outrages of night-rider mob law."



British Old-Age Pensions The workings of the Old-Age Pension Law, which went into effect the 1st of January, are watched with great interest because it is the most important measure which the Ministry has succeeded in getting thru, and is a novelty in British legislation. The expense to the Government cannot yet be determined. The latest estimate of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was that over 600,000 persons would be entitled to pensions, and the annual cost would be \$37,500,000. Up to December 5th the total number of claims filed were 690,027, of

which 490,028 had been past upon by the officers and recommended; 51,353 had been rejected and 148,646 were still pending. The law provides a pension of \$1.20 a week for any man and woman over seventy years of age who is not receiving poor relief and has an income of less than \$105 a year. If the means of the applicant are less than \$157 a year he may receive a part of this weekly pension of 5s. according to a sliding scale. It has been found impossible to calculate in advance from the census returns the number of persons entitled to old-age pensions. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in his statement to the House of Commons showed that the percentage of persons claiming old-age pensions to the population over seventy years of age, after deducting those in receipt of poor relief, was, in England 54 per cent., in Wales 56 per cent., in Scotland 60 per cent., and in Ireland 128 per cent. The number of applications filed in Ireland (209,135) is more than half the total for England. Excluding the cases of intentional fraud, the exceptionally large number of pensioners in Ireland is due to the emigration of younger people leaving a decreased population composed of older men and women, and to the natural tendency to exaggerate the age. In a large number of cases in Ireland it was impossible to find any records of birth. Some of the women who claimed to be over seventy years of age were refused, because, according to the ages recorded in their marriage certificates, they were several years younger. Many difficult cases occurred in the application of the law, particularly where the claimant was practically supported by his children, or was in receipt of an income which, tho entitling him to a pension, would be raised by that pension above the legal limit.



The Messina Earthquake The work of rescue and relief has continued actively all thru the week, and as late as five days after the catastrophe living persons have been taken from the ruins of the cities. The total loss of life will never be known. The latest authoritative estimate gives the number of dead in the sixty towns destroyed as 105,000. This did not include, however, the deaths among the

thousands of sick and wounded who are in the hospitals. In spite of the large number of workers only a slight beginning has been made toward the clearing of the ruins. Eight trenches, each long enough to hold 1,000 corpses, are dug daily, and sometimes these are filled. Owing to the necessity of disposing of the bodies as rapidly as possible lest the locality should become uninhabitable, there is great confusion and uncertainty which will cause serious complications in the future, especially in regard to life insurance, property transfers and securities. Messina was a wealthy city, and the bonds lost are estimated at \$90,000,000. Coin to the amount of \$13,200,000 has been taken from the ruins and conveyed to the Bank of Naples. The prompt and generous action of the United States in sending money and supplies to the distressed people has created a profound impression throughout Italy. The relief fund raised by the city of New York was about a half million dollars. President Roosevelt recommended to Congress the appropriation of \$500,000, which was raised in the House to \$800,000, and in this form the bill was past and signed. The American Red Cross ship "Bayern" arrived at Messina on Friday and distributed its stores along the coast. The United States supply ships "Yankton" and "Culgoa" were detached from the fleet at Port Said and conveyed to the devastated cities large quantities of food, medicine and clothing. When the wounded refugees were brought to Rome the Pope and the Mayor forgot their hostilities and joined in the work of relief. The election of Signor Nathan as Mayor has been particularly offensive to the Vatican because he is a free Mason and an Anti-Clerical. When the first trainload of wounded arrived from Naples he appealed to the Pope to open the Vatican Hospice of Santa Maria, and his request was at once complied with. The Mayor afterward visited the hospital to consult with the ecclesiastical authorities and Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal secretary. This is the first time since 1870 that a Mayor of Rome has set foot within a Papal building. The Pope also at another time visited the hos-

pital, altho it is technically outside the limits of his "Vatican prison." The hospital is on Italian soil, altho connected with St. Peter's by a bridge over which the Pope past. A great number of slight earthquake shocks have been felt throughout the week in Sicily, southern Italy, and have added to the destruction by throwing down the shattered walls. Shocks are also reported from Lisbon, Canary Islands, and Mexico, but it cannot be proved that these have any direct connection with the earthquake at Messina. According to the report of Professor Ricco, Director of the Conservatory at Catania, the ruin spread from Castoreale in Sicily to Palmi in Calabria, or a distance of forty miles. Damage to buildings occurred from Riposto and Patti in Sicily to Pizzo in Calabria, a distance of eighty-six miles. The earthquake was felt violently from Mistretta and Noto in Sicily to Cosenza in Calabria, a distance of 186 miles. It was felt, tho only slightly, at Marsala and Trapani in Sicily, and even at Naples.

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The Balkan Question The Russian reply to the proposals of Austria-Hungary for the modification of the Treaty of Berlin is of so much importance as defining the view taken by Russia of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina that we quote the opening paragraphs of the note of Foreign Minister Isvolsky to the Russian Ambassador at Vienna:

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur—On September 24 (October 7) of the current year Count Berchthold communicated to the Imperial Cabinet a circular despatch in which Baron von Aehrenthal informed the representatives of Austria-Hungary of two decisions taken by the Imperial and Royal Government. The latter "renounced in the future the making good of its rights in regard to the Sanjak of Novi Bazar" and "resumed as regards Bosnia and Herzegovina its entire liberty of action." On the same date a series of measures promulgated at Budapest extended the sovereign rights of his Majesty the Emperor Francis Joseph over the two provinces aforementioned. Two days before Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria had assumed the royal title and proclaimed the independence of Bulgaria.

In the one as in the other case Europe found herself facing a unilateral act bringing about a *de facto* modification in the order of things established by the Treaty of Berlin.

In 1871 the European Powers assembled in

conference in London had solemnly recognized the essential principle of international law that no Power could detach itself from the engagements of a treaty nor modify its provisions except as the result of an agreement of the contracting parties by means of an amicable understanding. Since then we have for our part constantly observed this principle; and although the Treaty of Berlin contained clauses which were particularly onerous both for Russia and for the Balkan States, toward which we have at all times borne a traditional interest, we have never sought to infringe the stipulations. It is evident that any deviation from this principle is calculated to shake seriously the bases of the existing political balance and consequently to endanger general peace. Indeed, the acts accomplished by Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria have resulted in immediately creating a most strained situation in the Balkan peninsula and in plunging Europe into a state of disquietude which still exists.

Mr. Isvolsky goes on to say that the Powers are obliged to take cognizance of Turkey's protest against the violation of the Treaty of Berlin, and that if a European conference is called its action cannot be confined to the abrogation of Article 25, as desired by Austria, but must consider the whole question of the Balkan provinces. Article 25 of the Treaty of Berlin states that Austria's occupation of the provinces is essentially provisional and is dependent upon the consent of all the signatory Powers. The secret treaty between Austria-Hungary and Turkey concluded July 13th, 1878, which was divulged by recent events, also alludes to the occupation as provisional. The Russian note concludes by agreeing with the compromise proposed by Austria-Hungary, that the scope and method of procedure of the future conference be made a matter of preliminary negotiation between the Powers.—The Marquis Pallavicini, Austro-Hungarian Minister to Turkey, has informed the Grand Vizier that Austria Hungary is willing to pay 2,500,000 Turkish pounds (\$11,000,000) as indemnity for the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.—Austria took offense and made diplomatic protest against the language used by Mr. Milovanovitch, the Servian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a speech before the Servian parliament, in which he declared that the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina had been reduced to slavery. In reply to the Austrian demand for an explanation the Foreign Minister stated

that his words were not correctly reported. He had simply said that the provinces had been subjugated by Austria. This amelioration of his language is accepted as satisfactory.



The Fall of Reports from Peking are still confused with regard to the dismissal of Yuan Shi-kai and its political significance. The deposed Councillor has not obeyed the order to return to the Province of Honan, but instead escaped from Peking in disguise and took refuge in Tientsin. He has since been ordered back to the capital by the Government, probably to stand trial for treason, but he has not complied. It is expected, on the contrary, that he will either stay in the treaty ports or leave China for England or elsewhere. It is believed that the edict for his dismissal was forced upon the Great Council by the Prince Regent and was disapproved by at least all the Chinese members of the Council. But Yuan Shi-kai's conduct has not been so consistently progressive that his removal is necessarily to be regarded as a reactionary step. He checked the rapid and radical reforms of the late Emperor in 1898 by placing his army, the only efficient one in China, at the disposal of the Dowager Empress. Afterward, however, he frustrated her plans for the destruction of the foreigners in Peking and later co-operated with her in her constitutional and progressive measures. The foreign ministers at Peking have decided that it would not be good policy to protest to the Government against his dismissal, altho it is feared that it indicates the adoption of an anti-foreign policy. All of Yuan-Shi-kai's protégés, appointees and favorites have been removed from office. Tang Shao Yi, who is one of these, has been recalled, and has already left Washington. He had rented a handsome residence in Washington until after the inauguration and evidently intended to carry on a series of elaborate entertainments, presumably for the purpose of strengthening the bonds between China and the United States. If he had any hopes of effecting a formal alliance between the two countries he has probably before this abandoned it.



Time, the Teacher

BY ALFRED AUSTIN

POET LAUREATE OF ENGLAND

I WROTE my name upon the sands of time,
Deeming that it would there remain for aye,
When lo! there came a rush of spray and slime,
And with a crush swept the vain words away.
Then I engraved it on the granite rock,
Assured that there it ever would abide;
But breaker after breaker, flock on flock
Of waves unshepherded, vociferous tide,
Broke on the beach, and thunderstruck the air.
Then backward ebb'd. But when I gazed around
Thru tattered hollows of subsiding sound,
To find my name, not even the rock was there.
Thus humbled, I rejoiced that I should be
Merged in the incommensurable sea.

SWINBURNE OLD MANOR, REVE, ENGLAND.



Postal Savings Banks

BY THOMAS H. CARTER

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM MONTANA.

IN the Christmas number of THE INDEPENDENT Mr. Charles E. Sprague, president of the Union Dime Savings Institution, and formerly president of the Savings Bank Section of the American Bankers' Association, undertakes to overwhelm Postmaster-General Meyer, who ventured to set forth in THE INDEPENDENT of November 5th certain persuasive arguments in favor of the establishment of postal savings depositories.

Mr. Sprague charges the Postmaster-General with misleading the public by stating that there are only 1,453 savings banks in the United States, as reported by the Comptroller of the Currency, and he seeks to refute the official statement by explaining that "west of New Jersey," under the laws there prevailing, State and national banks and trust companies solicit savings accounts, and then, to make the discomfiture of the Postmaster-General complete, Mr. Sprague cites the case of a lady guest of the Waldorf-Astoria who did not make a deposit in a savings bank because she did not know that there were any savings banks in the vicinity of the hotel. Truly the Postmaster-General must feel greatly embarrassed at this exposure of his ignorance of conditions "west of New Jersey," to say nothing of his obvious indifference to the embarrassment of the well-fed guest of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Incidentally, this portion of Mr. Sprague's reply seems to indicate that he views our great country from the sum-

mit of Trinity steeple. Between the paragraph disclosing the ignorance of the Waldorf-Astoria guest and that alleging that Mr. Meyer fell into a "gigantic error" with reference to the number of banks west of New Jersey willing to receive savings deposits, Mr. Sprague—rather inadvertently, I think—averts that corporations in the State of New York strive to entice unwary persons by "interest departments" and "special accounts," and apparently fraudulent imitations of pass books of legitimate savings banks to jeopardize savings in a manner which Mr. Sprague very properly denounces as "all wrong." It is just such practices by corporations and institutions acting wrongfully, as Mr. Sprague alleges, that cause the hoarding and hiding of at least 25 per cent. of the coin and currency of the United States.

If in the State of New York, with the most carefully guarded savings bank law on the statute book of any State, corporations "wrongfully" strive to entice savings depositors to imperil their money, what can be expected in States which have failed or neglected to provide any safeguards at all for the hard-earned savings of the struggling poor? Approximately one-third of all the savings on deposit in banks in the United States is on deposit in the State of New York, and this important fact naturally springs from the confidence inspired by a good law faithfully executed. In the stringent provisions of the New York law and the extensive savings facilities accorded we have an illustration of the best thus far

provided for the safety and accommodation of the people, and because of such features of safety and convenience the savings banks of that State are liberally patronized by the masses.

Massachusetts ranks next to New York in excellence of statutory provisions relating to savings banks, and as a result of the confidence thereby inspired such banks in that State have one-fifth of the aggregate of all savings deposits in the banks of the United States. The people of New York and Massachusetts have on deposit in savings banks something in excess of one-half of all the savings deposits of the country.

It is noteworthy that the New England States generally have very carefully guarded statutes with reference to savings banks—institutions of this kind being organized there and likewise very largely in New York on what is known in common parlance as the "old style," that is, institutions organized under the law without capital and managed by benevolently inclined persons who serve without compensation, the only expense attached to the operation being for necessary clerical force and moderate compensation for the active officers. According to the intent of the law, depositors in this class of banks receive all the earnings, less necessary expenses of administration.

Every other person in New England has a savings account and in New York the percentage of savings depositors is large. On the other hand, in the country "west of New Jersey," to which Mr. Sprague refers, there is but one savings account on the average to every one hundred and fifty odd of the population, and in that region, be it known, the savings banks are not as a rule of the "old style," but are organized in the main as stock companies, the interest of the depositor being at best only equal to that of a stockholder, and probably in most cases subordinate to the desire of the stockholders for dividends.

In none of the thirty-nine States and the several Territories beyond the limits of New England and New York do we find the statutory safeguards thrown about the depositor under which Mr. Sprague's Union Dime Savings Institu-

tion is operating, and since, under the New York law, to quote Mr. Sprague, "some other corporations (wrongfully, in my opinion) strive to entice the savings depositors by 'interest departments,' 'special accounts,' etc.," what may be expected in the absence of the restraining force of law? The answer is found in the undisputed fact that but a small percentage of the people have sufficient confidence in the unguarded savings institutions to entrust their money to them. The people "west of New Jersey" are not essentially different in habits and disposition from those east of that State, and since to the north and east of New Jersey approximately every other person has a savings account, while west thereof not more than one in one hundred and fifty of the people have savings accounts, may we not inquire why? In my opinion the answer is simple and may be summed up in seven words—want of confidence and want of opportunity.

Undoubtedly in many cities west and south of New Jersey savings banks are conducted on as sound and safe a basis as in New York or New England, but stock companies organized to conduct savings banks naturally select favorable locations, where large deposits may be expected and thus large dividends insured; but after all such favorable locations west and south of New Jersey have been occupied, there will still remain whole Congressional districts and even States without any savings banks at all. In sparsely settled regions private capital cannot be expected to establish and maintain savings institutions for the mere purpose of encouraging thrift and a saving disposition among the people. Capital seeking investment in any profit-yielding venture does not as a rule adopt benevolence as a primary motive.

A cursory examination of the map and of the last census returns will demonstrate that approximately one-half of the total population of the United States abides in places having no savings banks at all. Since it is conceded that savings facilities, coupled with confidence in the banks, will encourage thrift, keep money in circulation, insure more home comforts, and develop better citizenship, the question naturally arises, Why not make

some effort to extend the beneficent influence of sound savings institutions to the one-half of our population which does not now enjoy the advantages common to those residing in or near the great centers of population?

Why are the people residing outside the centers of population in the United States not entitled to savings institutions as sound and convenient as the respective governments furnish for the country people of Great Britain, France, Austria, Italy, Russia, Japan and their colonies? The initial cost of installation and the expense of maintenance unite to forbid the thought of providing thru private enterprise any such safe, ample and convenient depositories for the small savings of the people as the postal system can supply as a mere incident to its present business and without additional expense to the postal revenues.

Certain cherished facilities for saving small amounts of money now enjoyed by some of the people can be extended to all the people in a lawful way and without expense to the Government or injury to any one, and the postal system has the machinery installed and in operation thru which such facilities may be extended to the patrons of every one of the forty thousand money order post-offices in the country, just as such accommodations are vouchsafed to the people by nearly every enlightened government in the world.

The bill now pending before the Senate is neither mysterious nor complex. It provides that every money order post-office in the United States and such other offices as the Postmaster-General may designate shall be postal savings depositories, in which any person may open an account by the deposit of \$1, and increase it by the deposit of 10 cents or multiples thereof. Two per cent. interest per annum will be paid on such deposits, and the Postmaster-General is required to deposit the funds thus accumulated in national banks as near as may be practicable in the immediate vicinity of the places at which such funds are received, at a rate of interest not less than $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum. No interest will be paid on any part of a postal depository account in excess of \$500, exclusive of accumulated interest, and no

account will be permitted to exceed \$1,000, nor will any person be permitted to deposit any amount in excess of \$200 in any one calendar month. There are many administrative features connected with the bill which I need not go over in detail.

In conformity with suggestions made by me in the Senate recently, amendments will be proposed by authority of the committee having the bill in charge restricting the aggregate individual deposit, exclusive of accumulated interest, to the sum of \$500, and reducing the amount that can be deposited in any one calendar month to \$100. Another amendment will be proposed to strike out that feature of the bill allowing deposits to be made by persons as trustees, thereby restricting each individual over ten years of age to one account at one post-office. This bill, as amended, will provide a depository in which every one under all circumstances and conditions may have abiding confidence, and will undoubtedly insure the accumulation in the postal depositories of the coin and currency of the country which is constantly in hiding, and moreover will collect the very large aggregate made up of the vast number of small sums which periodically retire from existing banks when signs of danger appear.

Large depositors could not avail themselves of the postal depository because the limit of \$100 to the credit of any account in any calendar month would prevent the use of the postal system as a refuge for capitalists. The proposed system will be self-sustaining and will not take \$1 from the postal funds; on the contrary, it is believed that some slight profit will accrue to the postal revenues from the operation. Provided with the extensive facilities offered by the postal service, there is no reason to doubt that 50 per cent. of the men, women and children of all these United States will have savings accounts, just as 50 per cent. of the people of New England have such accounts under existing conditions which furnish that region facilities not enjoyed in other sections of the country.

"But," says Mr. Sprague, "every day citizens go to the post-office, fill out forms more simple than those which will

be required under the proposed law, pay for a money order and send it to some savings bank, even to the greatest one in the world, if they prefer." In this statement no account is taken of the material fact that it costs \$3 per thousand to transmit money by post-office order, and of the further and very pertinent fact that not one person in ten thousand, on the average, knows the address of the greatest savings bank in the world, but every one knows the exact location of the nearest money order post-office. It must be remembered, also, that every resident of the United States feels perfectly at home in the local post office. It is the common meeting place of the people. Every citizen feels a certain sense of proprietorship in the post-office. The man who buys one two-cent stamp is quite as welcome as he who buys one thousand dollars' worth of stamps, and the pending bill is intended to appeal to the thousands and hundreds of thousands of people who never visit a commercial bank, who would feel a certain sense of confusion and embarrassment in approaching the marble counters and gilded trimmings of the pretentious banking institution.

This class of people would deposit their small earnings in the local post-office with a heightened sense of self-respect. Mr. Sprague would penalize thrift by having the people charged exchange for the money orders, whereas it seems to me that enlightened public policy requires that thrift be encouraged by offering absolute safety and moderate returns on the savings.

It is true, as Mr. Sprague asserts, that "this country does not need to grab the pennies of the thrifty as do the European countries, with their perpetual debt," but this Government does need the devotion and affectionate regard of the masses of the people whose interests would be promoted by the establishment of the postal savings system. In the Postmaster-General's article of November 5th the statement was made that eight millions of dollars in money orders were purchased during the current year, payable to the buyers themselves, indicating that this sum was deposited with the post-offices for safekeeping. The force of this announcement Mr. Sprague

seeks to evade by saying that the comparatively few nomadic actors engaged in theatrical work throuout the country are in the habit of buying money orders, payable to themselves, to the end that they may thus accumulate funds to be later spent in New York. I submit that this is an evasion rather than an answer.

Again, Mr. Sprague avers that people would withdraw their money from the postal savings depositories as quickly as they would withdraw their deposits from any other bank in a time of financial panic. Slight inquiry into the cause of bank withdrawals will refute this assertion completely. The small depositor withdraws money from a bank in time of financial trouble because of impaired confidence in the bank. If the faith and credit of the United States Government became the subject of doubt Mr. Sprague's assertion would find support, but until the people cease to trust the Government, I submit that postal deposits would increase rather than diminish in times of panic, and that, in consequence, it would follow as the night the day that the postal savings depository system, as provided for in the pending bill, would be a powerful aid to the banks in time of panic.

The withdrawal of money from a bank would be followed by its deposit in the post-office, and at the close of the day the postmaster would return the aggregate of withdrawals to the nearest national bank. Banks conducted under State authority would be indirectly aided by the process because the withdrawn money would be kept in circulation rather than retired to seclusion. During the financial disturbance of 1907 the Secretary of the Treasury deposited large amounts of Government money in national banks, and it is a matter of common knowledge that the money thus deposited was used by such banks to aid trust companies, savings banks and commercial banks organized under State laws.

I agree with the proposition of the Postmaster-General which Mr. Sprague controverts that "opposition to the postal savings system proceeds from a misunderstanding of its purpose or purely selfish motives." The bank that is consciously weak, the bank under suspicion

because of bad management, the bank lacking public confidence on any account, might and probably could suffer loss of deposits thru the establishment of the postal savings system, but solvent banking institutions, properly conducted, would find no competition at all in the system. Only by a stretch of imagination could the postal depositories be regarded as a banking institution. True, they would receive on deposit small sums and in turn deposit the aggregate thereof in national banks nearest the place of receipt, but they would not cash checks, issue bills of exchange, discount paper, or perform any of the functions inseparable from the conduct of a regular commercial bank. Nor would the postal depositories compete with well-conducted savings banks, because the rate of interest paid by savings banks thruout the country is on the average nearly double the rate the postal depository will be authorized to pay. Then it will be more difficult to withdraw money from the postal depository than from the ordinary savings bank, for, as the Canadian told Mr. Sprague, it is pretty easy to put money into postal savings banks, but a wearisome process to take it out. This is true because an application to the Postmaster-General for the payment of any portion of the deposit would have to be made, and some little time would elapse before the return of a check in response to the application.

It is not intended to furnish banking facilities thru the postal savings depositories, but only to furnish absolute safety coupled with widespread opportunity to save. It is this element of absolute safety that induces the foreigners abiding in this country to send, as the Postmaster-General reports, one hundred millions of dollars per annum for deposit in the postal savings banks in the countries from which they come. It may be true that some portion of this aggregate is intended for the maintenance of the old folks at home, but the records of the Post-Office Department show that the moving motive is safety.

It is not necessary, nor is it desirable,

to recapitulate the numerous disastrous failures which have swallowed up the hard earnings of struggling men, women and children thruout this country in the years that have gone by. There is no more pathetic sight anywhere to be seen than that presented by a mass of anxious men and women assembled in front of the closed doors of a bank in which their hard-earned savings are impounded. Such scenes breed anarchy, for it is difficult for people of small means to comprehend how they can be deprived of that which they accumulated thru self-denial save by the failure of Government to discharge its duty.

Bank officers are the immediate objects of wrath, but in the last analysis the Government is blamed for permitting such things. The opposition to the postal savings system now being urged in this country is but a reproduction of the opposition urged to the establishment of a like institution in Great Britain for fifty years prior to the passage of the postal savings bank bill in 1861. Dire predictions were indulged by the banks, but no backward step has ever been taken by Great Britain or any other country that has adopted the postal system, and no banker is now heard anywhere to question the wisdom of its continuance.

With nearly a billion dollars at present on deposit in the postal savings banks of the United Kingdom, the banking activity of England is greater, stronger, and more secure now than at any previous time. The subject is neither new nor novel. The adoption of postal savings banks has been advocated by the Postmasters-General since 1871. Every political party in the United States stands committed to the system, the President and the President-elect both cordially favor it and the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads unanimously reported the bill now under consideration. The only opposition to the bill comes from a few bank officials inspired by motives which can scarcely appeal to enlightened public spirited men even in the banking business.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



Members of the posse which searched for the murderers of Captain Rankin.

The Reelfoot Lake Night Riders

BY ARTHUR CLEVELAND HALL, Ph.D.

[THE INDEPENDENT commissioned the author of the following article to go to Union City and the Reelfoot Lake County during the holidays and make a report to our readers of what he could find out at the trial of the Night Riders as to their organization, their crimes and their grievances. Dr. Hall is Professor of Economics in Kenyon College and is the author of a standard volume in criminal sociology, entitled "Crime in Its Relation to Social Progress." He writes us that he believes he went with a thoroly unbiased mind to Union City and that he is somewhat surprised at the conclusions he has reached, and will be glad of nay new light on the problem. Since this was written eight of the night riders have been convicted of murder in the first or second degree.—EDITOR.]

EIGHT night riders are now on trial at Union City, Tenn., for the murder of Capt. Quentin Rankin, October 19th, 1908. The entire winter and spring sessions of the court will probably be devoted to the trials of many members of this large band of armed ruffians—estimated at fully two hundred strong—for their many crimes of arson, assault, murder, etc. Their organization is secret and oath-bound. Frank Fehringer, one of the worst of the gang, who has turned State's evidence, testified before the court:

"We were all in night riders' clothes at all our meetings, we were armed and in disguise, but we knew each other. Some of the masks worn were black, with white tassels on to represent a beard; some were all black. Some of the masks were black, some had white tassels, some were light colored."

The night riders' oath, as disclosed by the same witness, is as follows (most of the men take it voluntarily, but some on compulsion and fear of death):

"Do you solemnly swear, in the presence of God and these witnesses, that you desire to become a night rider; that you will not write, talk, or tell to any one any of the secrets of this order of night riders; that if you do write, talk, or tell to any person any of the secrets of this order we are permitted to do with you as we see fit, for you know that death, hell and destruction will be your portion, and that your body will not be buried in a graveyard? Do you willingly and freely submit to all this, so help you God?"

The night riders' "hailing sign" or password is: "Who comes there?" Answer: "Seven wonders." Reply: "I wonder."

The night riders' signal is two long whistles and a short one.

It is probable that fifty or more crimes and outrages have been committed by this band, some of whose members are now on trial. The exact number of crimes is not known, for the victims are afraid to tell.

In the tobacco regions of Kentucky, in the cotton belt of Alabama and Missis-

ssippi, in Humphreys County, the peanut region of Tennessee, and elsewhere, other bands of night riders have been imposing their will as law upon the people of their communities, by threats, whippings, arson and even murder. What is the cause of this widespread, organized terrorism, or are there many causes, some general, some purely local? What kind of men are these night riders, engaged in criminal practices which threaten the overthrow of law, order and civilization in large areas of prosperous States? Are they degenerate and lawless men, thoro-going toughs and criminals, or have they been till recently law-abiding and reputable citizens? What are the facts? What is being done to remedy these dangerous evils? What can be done to remove their causes, the roots of this lawless discontent? The following study is an attempt by a student of such problems, present at the trial, to learn the facts about one particular band of night riders in the extreme north-western corner of Tennessee.

The district covered is about fifty miles square, from Union City on the east to the Mississippi on the west. It encloses Reelfoot Lake, one of the best hunting and fishing resorts of the Southern States, about twenty-five miles long and from one to eight miles wide. The region is very fertile, with diversified crops of corn, wheat and hay, but little cotton and no tobacco; so that the inhabitants are not dependent for a market upon any trust or combination of buyers.

The trouble began in early April, 1908, with the sending of anonymous letters threatening the lives of men connected with the West Tennessee Land Company, which was making good its claim to exclusive legal rights of ownership and control over the lake and its border lands. A letter received by Mr. Burdick, who had leased fishing rights from the company, is a fair sample. It reads:

"Office of Justice--By Order Post: You close up that fish buis, never to be opened again under penalty of death, Hell, and the Grave. If you think this is a joke, try it a few days longer and see.

"Yours for who shall live the longest.

"NIGHT RIDER."

"Being in Hell you may raise your eyes if you don't obey."

The business was not closed, and the

burning of fish docks and buildings belonging to Mr. Burdick's company followed on the nights of April 11th and 16th. But the night riders did not seem to take their first work very seriously, and some of the law-abiding citizens of Union City (a town of 5,000 inhabitants) are said to have regarded it almost as a joke. Nobody was punished for these acts. Indeed, the sympathy of fully 90 per cent. of the people of the entire community has been and is strongly with the night riders, not countenancing in any way their serious crimes, but believing that the fishermen and farmers of the lake region have been greatly wronged, or at least very hardly dealt with, under the cloak of law. The reasons for this are to be found not so much in the undeveloped moral sense of the people, for the great majority are religious, educated and law-respecting, but because the lake and its low-lying bottom lands to the north, affording good pasturage, have for generations been free for the use of all men. Between one and two hundred fishermen make their scanty living from the lake, and some of the neighboring farmers have long been accustomed to let their horses and cattle range at will and without price over the unenclosed bottom lands.

As several of the prosperous and respected business men of Union City said to me: "The real cause back of all this trouble is graft, the successful attempt of a few shrewd men—with one exception all lawyers—to secure for themselves very valuable property rights in what has long been regarded and used as common property; most of which should be free to all men, even if it is not now legally so." Whether this view of the case is right or wrong is not now considered. Suffice it that it is widely held and of course passionately advocated by those most directly interested, who dwell near the lake, to the east, in Obion County, from whom the ranks of the night riders are recruited. Let the fact be emphasized, that these people are kind-hearted and simple-minded, quick-tempered but not vicious naturally. A young man who has taught in several of their primary schools states: "They are above the average of country folk. They are quite religious, and eager to have



ATTORNEY-GENERAL D. J. CALDWELL,
Who is prosecuting the defendants.

their children educated. The schools are only about three miles apart, and they pay their teachers sixty-five dollars a month, while in regions near by the pay is often not more than forty-five or fifty dollars."

The claim to the exclusive private ownership of Reelfoot Lake is tangled in a long confused history of land grants by North Carolina in 1784, and later grants by Tennessee in 1796, after it became a separate State—grants at a time when the whole region was a wilderness, where Indians and hunters roamed, and of which no very accurate survey was made until after the face of the region had been entirely changed by a series of earthquakes in 1811-12, which probably dammed up the waters of a little river and brought Reelfoot Lake into existence. The land was not valuable then, neither was the standing timber. Any one could settle there unmolested. The lake proved attractive, and many hunters and fishermen settled near it, regarding the lake as public property, like the Mississippi River. For generations they and their children remained undisturbed, inheriting the now fixt tradition that "the lake belongs to the people," as they ex-

press it, and cannot be taken from them. Civilization advanced, cities and towns grew, land and timber became valuable, railroads bound the ends of the continent together, but all these changes barely touched the lives of the people of Reelfoot Lake. They have been living in a



JUDGE J. E. JONES,
Before whom the night riders are being tried.

little pocket of the world, largely self-sufficing and self-regulating.

Finally the law came down upon them. They heard of old grants giving legal right to the land at the bottom of the lake, and to surrounding fields and wood land. They heard of plans for draining the lake to secure the valuable timber it contains, and to convert the lake bottom into farms. Surveys were made and a drainage canal actually begun. The fishermen saw their living about to be taken from them. Small farmers near the lake saw their titles seriously affected. Naturally, these people resisted. They believed right was on their side, and they sought relief thru the courts. An injunction was secured in 1899, prohibiting the draining of the lake as violating the riparian rights of certain landowners, but the court also stated definitely, for

the first time, that the lake could be held as private property if the claimant could prove title to all the shore land, as well as that which the lake covered. The victory of the people was short-lived. Their opponents bought some more old claims, and also joined forces with a number of lawyers who had purchased small tracts of shore land not covered by the original grants. These lawyers had all been employed at various times past by the fishermen and farmers in defending their interests before the courts. Some of the lake people thought the lawyers had be-

Reelfoot Lake Fish Company, wholesale and retail dealers, who had agreed to pay a royalty of one-half a cent per pound to the West Tennessee Land Company for their exclusive rights. Dissatisfaction grew rapidly, for the fishermen thought the dealers and the land company were being enriched at their expense, since there was no longer any competition for their catch, and the price of fish was low. Some of them tried to compete in distribution with the lessees just mentioned, and were speedily enjoined by the courts from fishing at all for profit in the lake.



FRANK FEHRINGER,

Night rider and illicit whisky dealer, who has turned State's evidence.

trayed them. Others thought not, but regarded the newly formed West Tennessee Land and Improvement Company as securing a compromise between conflicting interests, by which the fishermen would have a permanent right to fish for profit, and the lake remain undrained. But the fishermen were compelled to sell their fish only to a Mr. Ward and to the



TED BURTON,

Fisherman and night rider, now on trial for murder.

On March 14th, 1908, the defendants moved to dissolve the injunction. Judge John S. Cooper overruled the motion, and in April night rider outrages commenced. Judge Cooper's life has since been threatened. In October the same judge confirmed the title of the West Tennessee Land Company to the exclusive ownership and control of the lake and made the injunction perpetual. This decree was handed down on October 14th, 1908. The murder of Captain Rankin occurred on the night of October 19th, and Colonel Taylor, his law partner,



barely managed to escape death by diving into an arm of the lake and hiding behind a log while the bullets whistled around him. These gentlemen were both members of the West Tennessee Land Company and both had previously been attorneys for the fishermen. By testimony brought out at the murder trial now in progress, it is evident that the two lawyers were hated as traitors by the night riders, and that the death penalty was inflicted on that account. Thus, Frank Fehringer—night rider and illicit whisky dealer—who has turned State's evidence, testifies that on the night when Captain Rankin and Mr. Taylor were captured he

"heard Garrett Johnson (captain of the night riders) ask Mr. Taylor why he done like he did when the people had hired him to look after the case, and when he found the lake suit pending why did he drop the people and turn to Harris, and try to take the people's lake away from them and their homes and everything. He said every time he thought about it he felt like shooting one of them."

On this same day the night riders were scheming to capture Attorney-General Caldwell, who was prosecuting some of the gang, and another lawyer whom they hated, by a raid on Union City, carry them off to the lake region and there beat them, perhaps kill them. The Attorney-General was born and bred not far from the lake, his wife's family live near it still, and her half-brother was ~~compelled by fear of death to join the~~ riders, who wanted him for a decoy, and also because of his position in the community. It is probable that many young men have thus been forced into the night riders' organization, as it grew powerful

and its offenses serious; the leaders and the more reckless of their followers being resolved that all the men of the community should be equally compromised and bound to support each other. Fehringer and others testified that when members of the band failed to appear for the rides the others "went after the missing men and forced them to go with them." Whippings and threats of death came to those who were believed to be giving evidence against the riders. Thus, Fehringer states that "Johnson gave orders that Shaw was to be taken out and hanged if he went before the grand jury. Next Monday night we whipt Shaw." By such means the night riders have terrorized and completely dominated the entire lake region. Even now, when the night rider organization is broken up and its leaders are on trial for their lives, the witnesses against them are in mortal fear of death and can hardly be induced to speak loud enough for the jury to hear them.

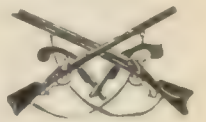
The State has made out a strong case against most of the eight defendants, the jury seems to be a good one, and at the time of writing witnesses for the defense are on the stand. The pleas so far are alibis. Indeed, the defendants are not in a position to make any other plea. Witnesses for the prosecution have shown how the night riders grew bolder and bolder; how their crimes increased in seriousness from threatening letter writing and the burning of not very valuable buildings, to many whippings of men and women and finally murder. The movement seems to be a purely local one, not connected in any way with the more extensive and better organized night riding of Kentucky and Alabama, except by way of imitation. The main reason given by Garrett Johnson to Frank Fehringer and others for joining the night riders was "to free Reelfoot Lake," and the band owes its strength chiefly to the wrath of many men, good and bad, over the success in court of the West Tennessee Land Company. Like the Mafia of Sicily, these men think themselves robbed and cheated by the rich and powerful, and finding that the law supports such evil doing, have tried to substitute laws of their own making, by which to regulate all the affairs of the community.

Among other things they are said to have limited the private ownership of land to five hundred acres per man, and the rate of interest on money to six per cent. They decreed that landlords must take part of the crop as rent, and must not demand money; also that no man shall be permitted to employ negro laborers in the lake region after January 1st, 1909. Thus, while the "freeing of Reelfoot Lake" was their primary and main aim, they planned to regulate also the entire field of business and social life. A young woman was whipt for refusing to withdraw her suit for divorce against a friend of the night riders. Her father was whipt for taking her side. Several men do not know to this day why whippings were inflicted on them, and witnesses in court have testified that members of the band that did the whipping sometimes knew no reason for it except their captain's orders. The night riders sought to extend their authority even to religious matters, for they ordered a Baptist Sunday school near the lake to be transformed into a union Sunday school. One of the men now on trial for murder is a church member in good standing, and is prominent as a recruiting officer for the night riders. He first approached the brother-in-law of the Attorney-General, his third cousin, and urged him to become a member, saying: "We are doing good work here—things the courts won't attend to right; don't you think so?" The evidence is strong that this same man aided and abetted the murder of Captain Rankin. Other men believed to be night riders are also well known as church members, and many of the band are Odd Fellows. The eight men now on trial make their living as follows: Four are small farmers, paying rent for their land; one owns his own farm; two are lake fishermen, and one had a raft for dancing by the lake shore.

Any good observer would select Garrett Johnson as their leader, for his manifest intelligence and will power. The two troop captains also have intelligent and apparently not vicious faces. Of the rest, two seem to be distinctly bad, tough specimens. The fishermen's heads show weakness, coarseness and low-grade mentality. As for the mass of the night riders' band, there are doubtless a good

many "toughs" and a few hardened criminals among them, but most are simply wild and rather ignorant young men, from twenty to thirty years of age. Their lives have been narrow and monotonous probably, and many of them were doubtless attracted to the night riders' organization at first by desire for excitement and for sociability. They were all angry over what they deem their wrongs. Their neighbors and relatives were joining the riders, and they did likewise. Serious offenses against the law were probably far from the thoughts of most of them at first. Indeed, it is more than likely that their first acts of violence were sanctioned by the moral sense of the community and not regarded as crimes. But once well started on their career as regulators there was no safe stopping place. They must carry the whole community with them, by persuasion, intimidation, violence if need be. They must punish not only those whose actions were opposed to the night riders' code of ethical conduct in business and social life, but also all who tried to bring the laws of the State of Tennessee against them. They tried to establish a self-governing state within a State.

When it came to murder they lost immediately the support of the largest part of their sympathizers, and the Governor of the State acted promptly and energetically against them. Strong armed posses took the field—even women taking part in these expeditions—the State militia aided, and most of the night riders were soon in captivity or dispersed. Altho we may sympathize with these ignorant and misguided men, yet it would be a terrible blow to our civilization if the most guilty among them escaped severe punishment. Night riding has become epidemic among us. The full strength of law is needed against it and is needed at once. But while fighting hard against these vicious and contagious manifestations of disease, we must seek to discover and remove their ultimate causes. The night riders' movement in Northwestern Tennessee takes that form of revolt because of the larger and older movements of like character elsewhere in the country. We are all of



us creatures of imitation. In Kentucky I believe that night riding is only the extreme and lawless force of the general revolt against monopoly and trust domination. It will cease with the legal curbing of predatory wealth, which President Roosevelt has done so much to secure. The Reelfoot Lake outrages may be traced ultimately to the same general cause. The claims of the West Tennessee Land Company are probably perfectly legal, but the community injured does not so regard them, and from

the viewpoint of abstract right there are many elsewhere who will think that the law here falls somewhat short of justice. The strength of the night riders' movement everywhere is in the toleration and the active support of the better classes of our people. That support removed and night rider organizations drop dead. But there will always be danger of a recrudescence wherever the majority of citizens believe that they are being ground under the heel of law-aided predatory wealth.

GAMBIER, OHIO.



A Protest

BY UPTON SINCLAIR

AUTHOR OF "MANASSAS," "THE JUNGLE," "THE METROPOLIS," ETC.

IN THE INDEPENDENT for November 19th I notice the following statement concerning myself in an article by Mrs. Harris: "He lacks that delicacy commonly known as self-respect, which, if gossip is true, permitted him to play butler behind a rich man's chair in order to eavesdrop from him material for his last novel."

I am able to make the statement that during my entire career as what Mrs. Harris delicately terms a "buzzard novelist," I have yet to have a single misstatement of fact brought home to me. Mrs. Harris, on the other hand, at the very outset of her career as buzzard critic, repeats a grotesque and hateful slander, which is without the remotest basis of truth, and which I have denied in print at least a dozen times.

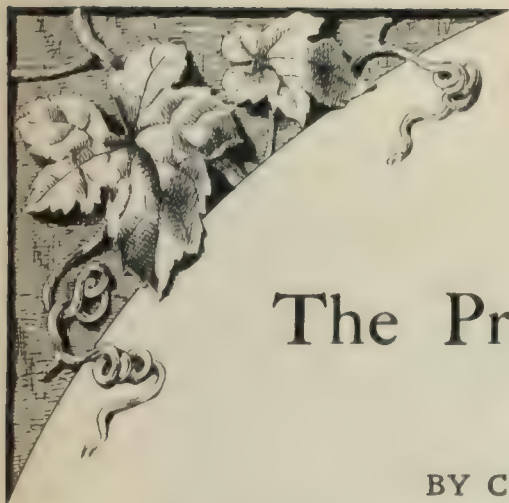
This story started in a newspaper which caters to the taste of New York City's Tenderloin. From there it went all over the world; I still get clippings about it from Austria to Australia. I forced the paper to print a retraction and apology, but of course that never got any further than New York City's Tenderloin. I never expected, however, to read this story in THE INDEPENDENT, whose editors know me. Please give me space to state that in seeking material for my novels I have never pretended to be any one but myself. I have never sought information from any one who did not

know who I was, and for what purpose I meant to use it.

I am pleased to observe that even Mrs. Harris is making progress. She admits that there are social evils which have been left to us muck-raking novelists, while the ministers of Christ are "fishing and picking literary bluebells in Canada"; but still she cannot get over the repugnance with which our work fills her. It is like the attitude of the Middle Ages toward the public hangman. The bourgeois mind is a peculiar thing; I wonder just what are the particular virtues of our bourgeois civilization which constitutes its awful sacredness to Mrs. Harris. Certainly it does not seem to be our bourgeois novels, for she searches the whole field over, and cannot find anything to please her.

When Mrs. Harris was in New York we invited her to dinner at Helicon Hall. I felt even then the pitiful inadequacy of this procedure. Some one should invite Mrs. Harris to a year of starvation and misery in a garret. I say this with all respect and in all sincerity. I cannot think of any other way to open her eyes to the absurdity of her doctrine, that conditions which are not too horrible to be permitted to exist—that things which are permitted to happen to living men, women and children—are too horrible to be described in novels of contemporary life!

PALO ALTO, CAL.



The Prosperity of the Farmer

BY CYRUS H. McCORMICK

[Mr. McCormick is the son of the inventor of the reaping machine and since his father's death, in 1884, has been at the head of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Since 1902 he has also been president of the International Harvester Company. The following article is the substance of an address delivered in this city a few days ago.—
EDITOR.]

A FEW years ago William Allen White, the brilliant editor of the *Emporia Gazette*, of Kansas, said: "All Kansas smells of fresh paint." Following his expression we may say that today the agricultural area of the whole United States "smells of fresh paint."

Merchants may appear and disappear, banks may succeed or fail, corporations may progress or retrograde, but the farmer grows steadily more prosperous as the years roll by. His personal credit and responsibility were never so high as today; they have so increased during the last five or ten years that, whereas six per cent. a few years ago was the current rate of interest for farm mortgages, he can now obtain all the funds he requires at four and a half to five per cent., and *wherever there are* mortgages on his farms they are *not defaulted*. I know of a man who, for fifteen or twenty years, has made a standing offer to buy any Iowa farm mortgages which were defaulted, but he has never secured one.

Farmers can buy their agricultural implements for cash or on time. About ten years ago they were paying for these implements about one-third cash and two-thirds in notes. Now they are paying two-thirds in cash and one-third in notes.

If prosperity can be measured by bank accounts, the farmer is indeed prosperous. In the typical agricultural State of Iowa the deposits in the State and savings banks today are eighty-four millions

as compared with fifty-eight millions five years ago, and the same proportion will apply to national banks. Some years ago every large bank in the East was obliged to send a considerable amount of money westward in the fall to move the crops, but today the funds in local banks are sufficient to carry on the business of the territory they serve, including a large part of the money needed for moving the crops. This saves to the local field each year much interest money which was formerly sent to the East.

Partly thru his own efforts in making more fertile the soil of his farms and partly thru the general rise in values of everything in this country, we find that farm land as a whole has steadily increased in value. The number of farms has also greatly increased, this being due to the opening of new territory, and also to the fact that in the grazing States many of the ranches have been changed to farms. In 1850 the number of farms in this country was 1,449,000. Today the number is 5,740,000, the increase in the last ten years alone amounting to more than 1,000,000 farms. Besides the increase in the number of farms, due to the two causes mentioned, millions of acres of new land have been brought under cultivation by means of irrigation.

That the farmers' wealth is greatly increasing is shown by a comparison of the money value of the principal crops for 1897 and 1907:

	1899	1907	Increase
Corn	1,000 millions	\$1 3,70 millions	167%
Hay	400 "	144 "	87%
Wheat	4,717 "	7,412 "	57%
Cattle	400 "	1,000 "	150%
Pigs	400 "	1,000 "	150%
Sheep	400 "	1,000 "	150%
Horses	400 "	1,000 "	150%
Roots	400 "	1,000 "	150%
Other crops	400 "	1,000 "	150%
Total	7,412 millions	11,370 millions	53%

The fundamental fact which proves the prosperity of the farmer is that the grand total of all the products on all the farms of this country has increased from 4,717 millions in 1899 to 7,412 millions in 1907, or an *increase during this eight-year period of fifty-seven per cent.*

The farmer of today has learned the great principle of insurance and the application of the adage, "There is safety in numbers." Instead of depending entirely upon one or two crops, as was the custom among large farmers years ago, not only does he now raise a greater diversity of crops, but, with more intelligence, he rotates his crops, thus materially increasing the yield. In addition to this, by study he has become better acquainted with his own soil and has learned how to enrich it and what crops to grow upon it to the best advantage. An interesting example of this diversity of crops is found in the State of Minnesota, which has always been regarded as a wheat State, but where dairying is now becoming so important that the dairy products of that State have grown in value during the last fifteen years from five millions to thirty millions of dollars.

The dignity as well as the profitable progress of agriculture will be maintained by the character and quality of men who manage the enterprise, and it is one of the hopeful signs of the times that this branch of industry is now being studied more scientifically by a better class of men than ever before. The workshop, the laboratory and land of adventure have always held out to promising and ambitious young men the prospects for an inviting career, but the farm has not been looked upon as their competitor. Rather has it been felt that the young men from the farm possess the fiber and stamina to succeed as merchants or professional men in the cities. Now, however, we discover a marked change in this respect, and many who are seeking careers of usefulness and success are turning to the farm as a

business enterprise in the same way they would turn to manufactories or mercantile pursuits. Men are now realizing that farming is no longer the haphazard business of a former day, but if properly developed is one of the most exacting, scientific and profitable pursuits. This knowledge brings a higher respect for the vocation and a stronger desire to enter the industry. I believe the time is not far distant when farming will be held in the same high regard as the so-called learned professions. The chief cause for this new outlet for men of brains, as well as those of brawn, is found in the work of the many agricultural colleges, which are raising the intellectual standard of the study of farming as a science. The graduates of these colleges are needed as managers of farms and dairies, as judges of live stock, to direct pruning operations and for the care of trees, to investigate and report upon blights and plagues which attack both animal and plant life, and to conduct many other kinds of agricultural operations. In short, the modern agricultural education opens to an ambitious boy new and attractive opportunities for a career, and this, too, in a profession that is far less crowded than are those of literature, medicine or law.

While speaking of the importance of the agricultural college let us not lose sight also of the great educational work being carried on thru the Department of Agriculture and the various State Experiment Stations. The latter especially are doing a vast amount of fundamental research work along agricultural lines, and the knowledge thus gained is being rapidly disseminated among the farmers, by published reports and by practical demonstrations of improved methods. In 1907 more than six millions of farmers' bulletins were thus distributed broadcast, and Congress (in addition to the yearly expenditure for these purposes made by the States and Territories) appropriated eleven and a half million dollars for the activities of the Department of Agriculture. This amount is greater than the appropriations made for the same purpose by any other government.

Not many decades have past since farm life was held to be synonymous with drudgery, loneliness, monotony, overwork and almost imprisonment. The

wife of the farmer, especially upon the prairie farms of the West, became so lonely that not infrequently her mind gave way under the strain. Today, however, the conditions are far different. Improved farm machinery; the construction of better public roads; the energetic trolley car pushing its lines in all directions; the moderate priced automobile; the rural telephone; the free rural mail delivery, which carries the daily paper; the improvement in the construction of homes, making them more sanitary, more cheerful, and more artistic; the correspondence schools of education and the correspondence bureaus of lectures—all these have changed the character of life in the country, taking away its disadvantages, and yet leaving with it the advantages of air, sunshine and of health, with which no occupation and no surroundings can compete. Under these circumstances it will not be difficult to prove that farming today is one of the pleasantest and one of the most independent occupations within our knowledge.

Another evidence of the prosperity of the farming community is the fact that they were but little affected by the panic which all other industries of the country felt so seriously in the fall of 1907. While merchants, manufacturers and bankers wore anxious and careworn faces, and were looking with apprehension upon the rising of each day's sun, business with the farmer went on as if there had been no panic—in fact, as was reported to me by well-informed men, who traveled in the West at that time, the farmers *would not have known* there was any stringency or any panic if the knowledge had not been forced upon them by the sensational reports from the East. And it is to the everlasting credit of the small country banks and bankers who were close to the farmers, that during those days which tried men's souls *they* weathered the storm, *they* stood the brunt of the stringency, patiently, without complaint, and without a friend at court in the large centers to take care of *their* interests at a time when clearing-

house certificates were being freely issued and freely used in the large cities of the East. The prosperity of the farmer was the bulwark which held these country banks steady and enabled them to stand firm until the financial cyclone had past.

I would add a few words in praise of one great branch of our Government—the Agricultural Department. It was started in President Harrison's time by Jeremiah Rusk, of Wisconsin, who laid the foundations; he was followed, under President Cleveland, by J. Sterling Morton, the founder of Arbor Day, the man who made two trees grow where no trees grew before. Then in 1897 President McKinley appointed a man who has brought the department to the highest standard; he is known in Iowa as "Tama Jim," in Washington affectionately and popularly as "Uncle Jimmy," thruout this country and in every part of the world as "Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson." To him, more than to any other living man, is due the great progress made in the diversity of our crops during the last few years. His agents have gone into every part of the world, seeking for plants which will grow on our arid and swamp lands. President Roosevelt reappointed Secretary Wilson, and next March he will have served for twelve years. With one exception this is the longest Cabinet term of service in the history of our Government. All honor, therefore, gentlemen, to the man who, as private citizen and eminent public official, has done so much for the agricultural development of our country.

The skies of our business world have ceased to be filled with clouds and the barometer of public opinion and public sentiment is rising. The present conditions and the future outlook for the farmer of the West are brighter today than ever before. The farmer is the backbone of the country. As he goes, so must all go. The country is now prosperous and will be so increasingly because the farmer is prosperous.

CHICAGO, ILL.



Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay

BY JOHN BARRETT

[This is the second article by the Director of the International Bureau of American Republics in our series of six on the "Opportunities in Latin America." The first was published in our issue of December 3d and discussed Brazil. Next month Mr. Barrett takes up Chile, Peru and Bolivia. These articles will be especially valuable to ambitious young men seeking careers away from home.—EDITOR.]

THE region of the River Plate is bound to be, before the middle of the century, one of the great granaries of the world. Twenty-five years ago all the flour used in Argentina was imported, while today the annual production of that article is over 5,500,000 tons. Last year that country exported \$4,696,934 worth of flour, in addition to \$82,727,747 of wheat, and the grand total of exports of agricultural products amounted to \$164,000,000.

Take the wheat production of the world. In 1906 the United States led with 735,000,000 bushels; the Russian Empire follows with 450,000,000 bushels; then come France, British India, Hungary, Italy, Spain and Germany, Argentina with 134,000,000 bushels preceding Canada and Rumania. But the Rio de la Plata basin has hardly been en-

tered, while every other country, excepting Canada and Russian Siberia, can already set a practical limit to the bread supply it can offer man.

It is worth our while, therefore, to weigh carefully the future of such a land of promise, and to study the opportunities for material and industrial, for social, domestic and intellectual welfare offered here, because, after all, this is only the beginning, and it will take scarcely a generation to develop such a country into a world power in every sense of the word.

The waters of the Rio de la Plata have washed the shores of three Spanish-American republics, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay. This river is itself but the outlet of two tributary streams, the Uruguay to the east and the Paraná to the west, but this latter is again com-



A "ROUND UP" IN URUGUAY.



FRONTAGE ON RIVER PARANA OF ASUNCION, THE CAPITAL OF PARAGUAY.

posed, like the Mississippi, of two great branches, similar to the Missouri and the Mississippi, called the Paraguay and the Paraná. This Paraná, the mother of the sea in the Indian language, is alone 46 per cent. larger than the Mississippi, but when added to the eastern affluent the total volume of water is 85 per cent. larger than our own "Father of Waters." The mean average annual discharge from the Mississippi is 156 cubic miles, while from the Paraná come every year 288 cubic miles, or something over 1,000,000 cubic feet each second.

The area comprised within these three republics is 1,366,000 square miles; 1,136,000 of this belongs to Argentina, 158,000 to Paraguay, and 72,000 to Uruguay. All except the extreme northern tip of Argentina and the region known as the Paraguayan Chaco is well within the temperate zone. The climate of this northern section may be called tropical, altho modifying conditions of the atmosphere and soil make it far different from the "jungle" so traditionally associated with the neighborhood of the Equator. Otherwise, however, the climate may be compared favorably with that of the larger portion of the United States, excluding the region of severe cold, characteristic of Maine or Minnesota. Even in the extreme south of Argentina, what was formerly the unknown Patagonia, the rigors of a North American winter are unfelt, and land on the border of Magellan Strait that not a generation ago was condemned as unfit because rude and savage Indians drew only a scant living from it and led within its confines a

nomadic existence of semi-starvation, has been developed into some of the richest pasture for cattle and sheep of all South America. The same story may be told here, as it has been demonstrated time after time in our own country, that land, condemned at the first superficial glance as unproductive for climatic or other reasons, has finally become reckoned among the richest agricultural assets of a nation. In the Chaco, to the west of Asunción, the capital of Paraguay, a like remark may be made. This is being slowly thrown open to settlement and cultivation, and the howling wilderness in the story books "of the blood-curdling adventurer in the wastes of South America" will soon be claimed, and with better sense, as land suitable for the productive abode of man.

Let us examine this immense region of South America more in detail. Argentina is larger than the combined areas of all the States east of the Mississippi, together with Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri; Paraguay is practically as large as California; and Uruguay, the smallest of the South American republics, is larger than all New England. No spot in Argentina is more than 750 miles from tide water; a journey of 300 miles brings all the products of Uruguay to an ocean-going vessel; and Paraguay, altho its capital, Asunción, is 1,000 miles from the mouth of the River Plate, has today the advantage over her sister city in the northern continent, St. Louis, in that sea craft can moor at her very wharves, while the time is not far distant when heavier cargoes can be loaded on steamers that

will carry them direct to the markets of the world.

Paraguay is already noted for her tobacco, her fruit and her cotton. In these great staples she is a land of milk and honey, the garden, the sanatorium of South America. The soil is scarcely scratched, and what industry had developed before the devastating war of the last generation has not yet regained its due place, because of the lack of labor and, to some degree, the stimulus of diversified outlet. But this will soon be overcome; besides the existing traffic on the Paraguay River, communication thru the heart of the country is almost established with a railway from Buenos Aires; American capital and ambition are prom-

Uruguay may be compared with Iowa as regards soil, mountain and stream and general fertility, but imagine Iowa close to the Atlantic seaboard on one side, and with a climate, bracing in both summer and winter, yet never so cold or so hot that fear for crops may be felt on account of frost or drought, and the picture is close enough for purposes of illustration. In Uruguay are 1,217 miles of railway, with other lines in construction. The harbor of Montevideo, also the capital of the republic, has depth for the largest steamers, and when the port works now under way are completed it will be one of the finest harbors on the Atlantic Ocean.

Argentina—The Argentine Republic—



MERCADERES MARKET BUENOS AIRES

ising a line westward from the Atlantic coast direct thru the rich plateau of temperate Brazil, and it is not an unwarranted guess that long before the middle of the century the Chaco will be pierced by a railway connecting the mineral regions of Bolivia with the equally rich but agricultural regions of Paraguay.

ought to be well known to North Americans, but I have found that facts about this wonderful country are still too vaguely realized here, and that even those who have heard them seldom grasp their significance. Broadly speaking, the country is one-third the size of the United States. Its illimitable plains seem

to have been designed by Nature for the production of all manner of grain, for an abundant agriculture that astonishes him accustomed to the hard-earned crops of a long-tilled European farm, and for the nurture of live stock of all varieties.

merce of the lower middle section of the country passes. Into this newer territory railways are pushing vigorously, even keeping in advance of the population, as was the case in the United States a few years ago, but it is probable that



WATER WORKS OF BUENOS AIRES, OFFICE.

Not only that, but in the energy of the inhabitants may be found an augury of what is sure to come. The population has now increased beyond 6,000,000, and growing at the rate of 150,000 and more each year. The railway mileage aggregates 14,000 miles, and the remoter portions of the republic are rapidly brought closer in touch with the world. The annual foreign commerce of the country aggregates \$600,000,000, a higher per capita result than that of any other civilized nation. Two-thirds the trade flows thru natural and long defined channels toward the chief ports, Rosario and Buenos Aires; and the Government is doing all in its power to increase shipping facilities by enlarging the capacity of the adjacent port of La Plata. To the south is the rapidly expanding port of Bahia Blanca, toward which the com-

the extreme southern portion of Argentina will find a trade outlet of its own, either in some undeveloped harbor, or thru the free port of Punta Arenas (in Chile), on Magellan Strait, where the great streams of eastern and western commerce meet.

Argentina has about 26,000,000 cattle, 77,500,000 sheep, 6,000,000 horses and mules, and 2,500,000 goats. This industry is scattered over the central pampas, somewhat further westward and southward than the grain area; this is quite in accord with what is happening in the United States. Today cattle men are finding their grazing land too valuable for pasturage, and are turning it into grain; they are crowded out, and must seek the wilder, less crowded lands of Mexico. Grain is, therefore, the crop that will establish Argentina in the mar-

kets of the world. A noted English scientist has estimated "that by 1931 the world's supply of wheat will be unequal to the increase of population," and therefore the country that can supply bread has its future assured. Roundly put, one-third the area of Argentina is woods, rivers and mountains; one-third is at present called cattle country; but fully one-third, and, in my opinion, higher than that, can be computed as arable, suited, more and more as time goes on, for the production of the essential foods of man. Here is a country capable of sustaining 100,000,000 inhabitants, peopled at the opening of the century with only 5,000,000. The possibilities of development tax the imagination!

If the country of this marvelous region of South America stimulates the onlooker with visions, he is equally aroused by contact with the town. To be sure, history tells us that the settlement of the

was founded in 1561, and there are cities scattered along the highway connecting Buenos Aires with the Spanish viceroyalty on the Pacific, which were flourishing centers of civilization long before our pioneers had crossed the Alleghanies. But they have sprung into new life within the last few years. Buenos Aires, Rosario, Bahia Blanca, La Plata, Santa Fe, Montevideo, Asunción are today as fresh, as modern in what constitutes municipal progress as any of our own cities; urban life in them differs scarcely at all from that to which we in the United States are instinctively accustomed. The water supply, house construction, street pavement and rapid transit present about the same problems and are solved in much the same way. They can learn lessons from us, but, on the other hand, we could learn lessons from them, and occasionally I am tempted to the conviction that an exchange of experience would be rather to



EXHIBITION OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, BUENOS AIRES

region of the River Plate dates back to the early part of the sixteenth century. Mendoza, close up against the Andes,

our advantage than to theirs. Be that as it may, the traveler will gather a rich store of enjoyment from a visit to these

great political and industrial capitals of our transequatorial sister republics. Socially there are differences, but no more than will be noticed in the well-known cities of Europe. Spanish is the language of intercourse, of business, and naturally of political and governmental life, but English is understood by most of the city dwellers; it is the readiest language for intercourse in all places of industrial activity, and only when out of beaten paths and among the older towns or the newly arrived immigrant home seekers from across the water does the stranger fully realize that the country is

of that republic are reasonably well scattered thruout the country. They welcome any one able and willing to work, but he must take his chance with all the rest, and buy land where he wishes to dwell. In Paraguay circumstances are otherwise. Here land can be had for the asking; the spaces are wide and only scantily occupied. The region is largely virgin, because agriculture is only beginning to be understood in its later-day sense, and life comes so easy that the ambition developed by competition does not always persist. Paraguay will rank with the industrial nations only when



NATIONAL GOVERNMENT HOUSE VESTIBULE, BUENOS AIRES.

peopled by those from South rather than from North Europe.

This brings us, then, to the question of opportunity. It is a big word, used in this connection. There is an immense variety from which to choose, an immense field of activity in which one can move. Considering the immigrant first, he is today playing an important part in the growth of the whole region. Uruguay is perhaps the most, certainly the fullest, settled. The 1,000,000 inhabitants

migration is attracted to her in larger numbers, but the man who wishes first of all for a home—his twenty acres and a cow—can find no pleasanter spot in all the world than here. Argentina also welcomes the immigrant and the individual worker, whether he desires land on which to settle or a laborer's wages which he will expend as suits his judgment later on. Granted that a single man can speak or is determined to learn Spanish; that he will put up with the differences in cus-

toms, habits and modes of life; that all he is looking for is a chance to get ahead, he can find this chance in Argentina. There are sure to be hardships, days of homesickness, but there need never be days of misery. Energy and ambition count here as well as elsewhere, and life out in the country, among the pleasant if peasant-like people of the "camp," is never so unhealthful as in the crowded, sweated streets of our larger manufacturing cities. Often enough I have heard the complaint that men were driven into town by the isolation of the country; I know also the justifiable complaint of the American consular officer that young men are left stranded, and nothing could be done except to send them back to "the States"; but I know also of better experiences, where men of pluck, of thrifty habits and with a keen eye for a good chance, have stuck to it, bought land after earning money for that purpose, and can now show a growing farm of cattle or wheat, which will enhance in value as the years run by.

The colony, however, is the method on which the Government largely depends for populating the soil, both in Paraguay and Argentina, and the colony is the subject of much careful and economical legislation. Land is granted to a colony formed either on a commercial or a philanthropic basis. Rules are laid down to be followed from the incipiency of this colony to its final establishment as a firm and self-sustaining settlement. Hundreds of colonies thruout the provinces (the same as our States) testify to the wisdom of this policy, and a history might be written about the whole system.

It must not be understood, on the other hand, that employment is easy of attainment by the mere seeker for a job. The farms and ranches are producing as fast as the railway can carry the crops; trains are full to the utmost, and docks are crowded by cars and ships hurrying these products to markets across the sea, but there are plenty of hands to handle these wheels of industry. Skilled labor is in demand, wages are comparatively good and work abundant, but the Northerner is handicapped by lack of familiarity with his surroundings. Moreover, there are English, German, French, Italian and Spanish mechanics already on

the ground, and a man must possess unusual dexterity and experience before he is chosen from a number of applicants. Such a man finds work closer at home. The same is true of the more sedentary occupations—clerks, bookkeepers, shopkeepers, retail tradesmen, and those in general who know only the routine of business or would be out of their element away from a city. The country is not new, so far as they are concerned, like the Klondike or the freshly irrigated areas of the Southwest. Their place is close to the country of their birth, and they should recognize the fact with contentment.

Yet no region of the earth, with a productive capacity such as this of the River Plate, and with only 8,000,000 inhabitants in it, can develop without capital. Capital must be represented in two directions: There must be cash to carry out the innumerable projects that go to build up a country, and money already invested in manufacturing at home what a growing and expanding country most needs for its future and present industries. This is the great opportunity for Americans. No attempt can be made here to advocate any particular investment. But England, Germany and other nations of Europe find profitable employment for capital in South America, and still there is room for more. The whole region wants railroads, new areas planted in grain, fresh pastures turned over to cattle, modern buildings of all kinds. The forests must be cut and the arid places irrigated (altho these three republics have splendid conservation laws that prohibit the wanton desecration of their wooded lands, and their irrigation plants, where needed, serve as example to both the Old World and the New).

Docks are to be constructed, some cities must be paved and drained, and the demands of rapid transit must be met. All this requires capital there as much as it does here, and the man or corporation with money at command should be made to understand it. Let the business men of this country pursue as wide awake a policy as actuates Europe, and they will find plenty of opportunity to assist in the up-building of this magnificent portion of our hemisphere. To carry on these undertakings,

however, an equipment with the machinery for the work is essential, and the American manufacturer should be second to none in supplying their necessities. Our associations should send out commercial investigators who can report on what is wanted. Traveling men must learn what the trade expects, how to master it, and how to adjust our own output to attract the buyers in a foreign field.

There are numerous ways by which our exports may be sold to the consuming public to the south of us, but, to acquire our full share in their purchasing desires, a foundation of two elements must be laid. We must have a representative bank thru which exchange can be effected directly between South and North America, and we should have such proper communication, under our own flag, that the Stars and Stripes will be better recognized as the harbinger of all that is best in Americanism. I know that it is said that an American bank will not pay. I do not believe it. Perhaps for the first few years of its trial the income may be meager, but when one reads of 10 per cent., 15 per cent, even 20 per cent. dividends of other banks in South America, it is undemonstrable that in the long run an American bank, managed in a similar way, will not meet the same good fortune. We must look ahead, that is all. I know of a large American corporation that some years ago established a branch in Buenos Aires to cover that portion of the world. At first it was run at a loss. "What of it?" said the manager. "We are here not for the day, but for the future, and we are first. It is merely a question of time when this branch will pay well, but then it will be extended into other territory, and we shall reap a bountiful harvest." In the United States are now 25,000 banking institutions, and the banking power of the country is growing at such a rate that it is today in excess of the banking power of the whole world in 1890. This shows how tremendously our industry is

expanding, and what our future capabilities are. Therefore let the stronger of these great corporations together found an American bank in Buenos Aires, and keep it going as a matter of patriotism. The loss to each stockholder would be trivial indeed, but I venture to say that it may be nothing at all.

It cannot be said, with equal positiveness, that a steamship line between New York, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires would pay, at once, in a strictly commercial sense, but that should not militate against the necessity of it. The unavoidable conclusion is just as evident that, if we desire to strengthen the ties of friendship and trade between our sister republics, we must have first-class fast mail, passenger and express steamers between the United States and South America. For communication on the high seas such steamers are just as necessary as first-class mail, passenger and express trains are on land. To carry down to this wonderful land of the future business men, travelers and tourists, or to carry to our shores the representative men of those great republics, we must have ocean steamers fully equal to those carrying such men to Europe. More passengers sail every week from Buenos Aires to Europe than sail in a year for New York; the present business is now transacted on the European triangle because of the slow transference of mails between the great capitals of North and South America. Brazil has recognized the necessity of increasing communication between her ports and the United States by sending her national line into New York harbor; Argentina stands ready to encourage the movement whenever we say the word; the English and German lines have seen the growing demand for a better service and have commendably met it by better steamers direct from New York to Rio, but we should have an American line under the Stars and Stripes! Here is the crowning opportunity.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



A Ruler

BY WILLIAM H. HAYNE

IN the great crisis of a nation's fate—
From haste or hesitation bravely free—
He is the Captain of her Ship of State,
Fronting the tumult of an untamed sea.



The Precedents of 1610

BY PROF. CHARLES A. BRIGGS, D.D., LL.D.

[Professor Briggs, as an authority of the first rank on biblical and ecclesiastical subjects, does not need any introduction. The current and critical religious topics particularly attract him, and he speaks with conviction. The present discussion arises out of the Lambeth Conference, and bears on the recognition of Presbyterian orders as they exist today and in this country.—EDITOR.]

THE Lambeth Conference of 1908, of the Bishops of the Anglican Communion, adopted the report of their committee on reunion, to this effect:

"It might be possible to make an approach to reunion on the basis of consecrations to the episcopate on lines suggested by such precedents as those of 1610."

This precedent was the consecration of three bishops for the Church of Scotland. King James was the head of the Church of England by the action of Parliament and Convocation in the reign of Henry VIII. He now assumed the same relation to the Church of Scotland and by gradual and persistent pressure compelled the Presbyterian Church of Scotland to engraft bishops as permanent moderators with superior jurisdiction over presbyteries and provincial synods. By his royal commission he required the Bishops of Ely, Bath and Wells, and Rochester to consecrate the Archbishop of Glasgow and the Bishops of Brechin and Galloway. Previous to the consecration the whole situation was carefully considered by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the bishops of his province. Spottiswoode, the Archbishop of Glasgow, then consecrated, who was subsequently transferred to St. Andrews and became the Primate of Scotland, tells us of the discussion in his "History of the Church of Scotland"

(Bk. VII). This is testimony of the highest value by a man present at the time, who was himself consecrated by these English bishops and who thoroly understood the state of opinion in England and Scotland and who as an ecclesiastical of the highest rank and ability could not have made a mistake in this all important situation. This is what Spottiswoode tells us:

"A question in the meantime was moved by Dr. Andrews, Bishop of Ely, touching the consecration of the Scottish bishops, who, as he said, 'must first be ordained presbyters, as having received no ordination from a bishop.' The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Bancroft, who was by, maintained 'that thereof was no necessity, seeing where bishops could not be had, the ordination given by the presbyters must be esteemed lawful; otherwise, that it might be doubted if there were any valid vocation in most of the Reformed Churches.' This applauded to by the other bishops, Ely acquiesced, and at the day and place appointed the three Scottish bishops were consecrated."

These words of Archbishop Bancroft express the common opinion of his time among the Anglican divines, as we know from the writings of Hooker, Richard Field (1606-10), Mason (1613), his contemporaries, and Joseph Hall and other Anglicans a little later, before the civil wars divided the Christians of Great Britain into so many warring factions. They also suit the situation in Scotland, for these Scottish bishops after their consecration recognized the Presbyterian or-

ders of their presbyters and in no instance did they venture upon giving episcopal ordination to those who had been ordained as they themselves had been by presbyters only. There should be no doubt, therefore, that in the consecration of three bishops for Scotland by three English bishops acting under the authority of the Crown and the Primate of All England, the Church of England committed itself to the recognition of the validity of Presbyterian orders and only attempted to add episcopacy to Presbyterianism so far as Scotland was concerned.

There is, however, another interpretation of this consecration which has come down as a tradition in a large number of Anglican writers which is altogether inconsistent with the statement of Spottiswoode. These statements may be traced back to Heylyn, whose "*Aerius Redivivus*" or "*History of Presbyterianism*" was published in 1670, shortly after his death. Heylyn was chaplain to both Charles I and Charles II, and a violent adherent of Archbishop Laud and his policy, and a fierce and unscrupulous polemic divine. He gives an account of the circumstances leading up to the consecration of the Scottish bishops and then goes on to say:

"The character was only necessary to complete the work, which could not be imprinted but by consecration according to the rules and canons of the primitive times. And that this character might be indelibly imprinted by them, His Majesty issued a commission under the Great Seal of England to the bishops of London, Ely, Wells and Rochester, whereby they were required to proceed with the consecration of the said three bishops, according to the rules of the English ordination, which was by them performed with all due solemnity in the chapel of the Bishop of London's house, near the Church of St. Paul, October 21st, 1610. But first a scruple had been moved by the Bishop of Ely concerning the capacity of the persons nominated for receiving the episcopal consecration, in regard that none of them had formerly been ordained priests; which scruple was removed by Archbishop Bancroft, alleging that there was no such necessity of receiving the orders of priesthood, but that episcopal consecration might be given without it, as might be exemplified in the cases of Ambrose and Nectarius, of which the first was made Archbishop of Milan and the other Patriarch of Constantinople, without receiving any intermediate orders, whether of priest, deacon, or any other (if there were any other), at that time in the Church" (Lib. xi, p. 382).

The Anglican tradition since Heylyn builds upon him exclusively so far as I have been able to determine. Thomas Frere, in his "*History of the English Church in the Reigns of Elizabeth and James I.*," refers to Collier's "*Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain*" as his authority, and Collier refers to Heylyn. Hook, in his "*Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury*," makes the same statement without giving his authority. Perry, in his "*History of the Church of England*," refers to Spottiswoode, Heylyn and Collier, but follows the latter. It is indeed astonishing that so many able historians should neglect the testimony of Spottiswoode and follow Heylyn. The explanation is probably that Heylyn's interpretation seemed to them the only reasonable one, because they were themselves all involved in the opinion of the school of Laud that the Presbyterian orders of Scotland could not be regarded as valid and therefore it was impossible that they ever could have been so regarded by English bishops. But in this opinion they entirely ignore the opinions of the greatest Anglican authorities of the first half of the seventeenth century. No one who knows the character, ability and standing of the two men, Spottiswoode and Heylyn, could help giving the palm to the former in the case of conflicting testimony, especially as Spottiswoode knew of his own knowledge the facts of the case, whereas Heylyn could only have known about them by hearsay or written testimony. He mentions no authority whatever. We can only think, therefore, that he is giving merely a hearsay tradition without attempting to verify it; and his testimony is also vitiated by the fact that it is so closely attached to his theory that the consecration of a bishop imprints an indelible character.

I do not mean to intimate that Heylyn deliberately changed the story to suit his theory. He probably, in his usual careless manner, put into the archbishop's mouth words used by another and omitted the real words that the archbishop said because they seemed to him improbable. We might reasonably have made this conjecture on the principles of historical criticism as the only way in which to save the veracity of the man, at the expense of his accuracy and partisan-

ship. But indeed we have evidence that such was really the case. Neale, the careful and usually accurate historian of the Puritans, says:

"Andrews, Bishop of Ely, was of opinion that before their consecration they ought to be made priests, because they had not been ordained by a bishop. This the Scots divines were unwilling to admit, thru fear of the consequence among their own countrymen; for what must they conclude concerning the ministers of Scotland, if their own ordination as presbyters was not valid? Bancroft therefore yielded, that where bishops could not be had, ordination by presbyters must be valid, otherwise the character of the ministers in most of the reformed churches might be questioned. Abbot, Bishop of London, and others were of opinion that there was no necessity of passing thru the inferior orders of deacon and priest, but that the episcopal character might be conveyed at once, as appears from the examples of St. Ambrose, Nectarius, Eucherius, and others, who from mere laymen were advanced at once into the episcopal chair."

This on the face of it seems to explain the discrepancy between Spottiswoode and Heylyn. Spottiswoode gives the words of the archbishop because they were the only important ones and the only ones which, in his opinion, had anything to do with the consecration. Heylyn gives the words of the Bishop of London, which in some way by a tradition which had come to him were transferred to the archbishop, the words of the archbishop himself having been forgotten.

This theory of Abbot, the Bishop of London, that a layman might be made a bishop *per saltum* and receive by such consecration all the ministerial orders with their functions, together with episcopal jurisdiction, seems an easier way of avoiding the recognition of the validity of Presbyterian ordination than it really is. As Neale says:

"But whether this supposition does not rather weaken the arguments for bishops being a distinct order from presbyters, I leave with the reader."

The great Anglican authority on the Church, Richard Field, in 1606 says that "all the best learned among the Romanists" agree in this that "a bishop ordained *per saltum*, that never had the ordination of a presbyter, can neither consecrate and administer the sacrament of the Lord's body, nor ordain a presbyter, himself being none, nor do any act peculiarly pertaining to presbyters."

If Field and these Roman canonists are

correct and these three Scottish bishops were consecrated *per saltum* as so many Anglican writers following Heylyn suppose, then their consecration of the other Scottish bishops was invalid, and their ordination of all priests of the Scottish Church was also invalid, and the ministry of the Episcopal Church of Scotland was put in a far worse position than were those of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland. In fact, according to the consensus of the ancient canonists, episcopal consecration is not strictly an ordination at all. It bestows order only in the sense of regimen or jurisdiction, not in the sense of ministerial character, which is imparted in the ordination to the priesthood, and cannot be imparted in consecration to the episcopate. We do not know what position the Lambeth Conference really meant to take, but they say:

"In so far as these precedents involve consecration to the episcopate *per saltum*, the conditions of such consecration would require careful investigation and statement."

This looks as if they were doubtful, to say the least, that there had been any such ordination *per saltum* in 1610. I can hardly think that such an eminent scholar as the Bishop of Salisbury, who so distinctly in his writings recognizes the validity of Presbyterian orders, and who is the best informed scholar on the matter of the history of orders in Great Britain, could give any such interpretation to the consecration of 1610.

These words probably mean to be a caution to the explanation of the consecration of 1610 common in the Anglican historians; a caution which they should take to heart lest they be caught, as Neale and Field suggest, in their own trap. They certainly will fare much better, both as historians and churchmen, if they abandon this false conception of consecration *per saltum* and frankly admit the historical fact that the Church of England did, in 1610, by the consecration of these presbyterially ordained Scottish presbyters as bishops, in fact recognize the validity of Presbyterian orders, as did all the contemporary Anglican authorities. If that consecration is to be a real precedent they must follow it in that respect, and so open the door to the reunion of British Christianity.

UNDER THE NATIONAL SEMINARY, NEW YORK

Literature

The Latins in the Levant*

It is not often that a work of such importance as this swings into our ken. It is perhaps unfortunate that the last words of the author should be a dig at "the stern classicist," who out of the depths clings to the Parthenon, Perikles and potsherds. He would have done better to exult a little over his own work, a *monumentum aere perennius*.

What would Perikles have said if, after sixteen centuries, he had once more climbed the Akropolis? "Barbarians all," no doubt. The Nike Temple, the Erechtheion, the Propylæa, probably the Parthenon and the Theseion, had long been churches or chapels, and terribly transformed. The Spartans were no longer warlike, and the Franks were making the most of it. One battle settled all. Some 600 Franks imposed their rule over the Peloponnesos and overflowed into central Greece, where Othon de la Roche built the beautiful Athenian monastery of Daphne. Venice also was on hand, and secured two valuable harbors, Coron and Modon, which it held from 1205 to 1463. It set its foot on Eubœa also, and soon made the whole island its own. The choice part of it was the Lelantine Plain, "a garden of the Lord," fought for by Chalkis and Eretria twenty centuries before.

The Frank, William Villehardoin, built Mistra, on the slope of Taygetos, not only as a strong tower of refuge, but also as a thing of beauty. He fought in Macedonia the great battle of Pelagonia, in which he was taken captive after "cheerfully sacrificing his German mercenaries." Now the Angevins have their turn, and in every part of the Greek world they had their day, and their object was to overthrow the Eastern Empire.

"The founder of a dynasty is always able and his sons feeble. So it was with Andronikos II. Nature had intended him for a professor of theology." Now

came the Catalans, "rough mercenaries from Barcelona," who were expected to be a prop to the sinking dynasty of the Eastern Empire. But the weak Emperor soon had reason to say:

"Die ich rief, die Geister,
Werd' ich nun nicht los."

They were not men to be easily handled. Only about 5,000 were real Catalans; the rest, 1,100 Turks, supposed to be Christians, and some stragglers. With two months' pay in advance, the Catalans lost no time in giving their master, Duke Walther of Athens, the worth of his money. "At the end of a six months' campaign they had captured more than thirty castles for their employer." The question now was how to get rid of them. The Duke selected 200 of the best horse-men and 300 foot soldiers, and said to the rest, "I have done with you," but they had not done with *him*. He thought to sweep them easily away. At a point on the sluggish Boeotian Kephissos, not far from Chaeroneia, the Catalans prepared a trap by plowing up the already soft soil on their front and giving it abundant irrigation. Into this trap fell the chivalry of Athens. The mighty Franks were swept away. For a long time the Catalans did not cease from troubling. In fact, there was "a Catalan Duchy of Athens," which lasted two generations or more.

"But while the Latin rulers of Greece were intriguing against each other, the Turks were threatening the existence of them all." The cloud, once no bigger than a man's hand, was now portentous of a storm.

The downfall of the Servian Empire in 1389 brought the weak Eastern Empire face to face with its future masters; the decaying dynasty of the Palæologos, a father and six sons against a strong, relentless and fanatical race.

The Greeks hastened to repair the Hexamilion, the six-mile rampart, made by Justinian across the Isthmus, with intent to save the Morea. It was at this critical time that we find the Athenians calling upon the Turkish commander of

*THE LATINS IN THE LEVANT. By William Miller. Author of "The Balkans," etc., associate of the British Schools at Athens and Rome, with Bibliography, Tables of Frankish Rulers and Index. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Pp. xx, 675. \$5.00.

the Akropolis to assist them in getting rid of the *filioque* clause! After some delay the Hexamilion was actually taken in hand, and in twenty-five days, under the Emperor's eye, completed, with 153 towers and a moat. It was none too soon. Murad II was warlike, and the ubiquitous Turakhan laid it in ruins again, a process that was still again repeated.

We now suddenly find that in 1432, after the lapse of two hundred and twenty-seven years, the whole Peloponnesos except Modon, Coron, Nauplia and Argos, was Greek. This uniformity was too good to be true, too good to remain so. Constantine was the best, but not the oldest, of the four remaining brothers, and circumstances brought him to the front. Compared with them he was a man of action. He was once known to have taken a town first and afterward made diplomatic excuses.

When the empire was falling to pieces, civil war broke out between Theodore and two of his brothers. It was, however, agreed that Constantine should go to live in Constantinople. Then for a moment before the blast the prospect seemed good. But after the crushing defeat of the imperial forces at Varna, in 1444, there was no hope. Mohammed II was perfectly sure of his game. No one was surprised when the news came that Constantinople had been taken by storm, and that Constantine had fallen in the breach and died like a hero in the fight. He met the foe squarely, shedding honor on the name of Palæologos.

Venice now came in as the champion to stay the Turk and hold Negroponte. After considerable losses in minor battles, the Turkish fleet of 300 sail, with 60,000 or 70,000 men on board, issued from the Dardanelles, rounded the southern end of Eubœa, and came up to the strait. Skirmishes began, but on the third day, "the ardor of the garrison was checkt by the spectacle of a long line of Turkish troops descending from the pass of Anephorites, along the road from Thebes, headed by the great Sultan himself. For two hours Mohammed II stood at the head of the bridge over the Euripos and carefully examined the scene, which from Anephorites is the most beautiful in Greece."

The Sultan summoned the Venetian bailie to surrender, giving many inducements. But he said that with God's help he would burn the Sultan's fleet. The interpreter was bidden go tell his master to eat swine's flesh and then try to storm the moat. From that moment Mohammed resolved that the garrison should have no mercy. The Turkish cavalry scoured the island, killing every one above the age of fifteen. Suddenly Canale's fleet of 71 sail was seen coming down the Atalante Channel. In a moment the situation was changed. The Sultan expected the Venetian admiral to break the northern bridge of boats, fire the other, and shut him up in the island. He shed tears of rage. He actually mounted his horse to recross the bridge. Had Canale done his duty he could have saved Negroponte and ruined the great conqueror. But he waited and vacillated, and finally cast anchor six miles up channel. Now the great man of action acted. Seeing in the morning that Canale was still inactive, he made his final assault upon the town. "One of the fairest cities in Greece was converted into a charnel-house. Every male in Negroponte over the age of eight years was slaughtered." The Sultan proceeded to Constantinople. Once again the irresolute Canale allowed him to go on his way unmolested, "courteously escorting it," as the Turkish admiral sarcastically said, "alike on its outward and its homeward voyage."



Mrs. Eddy and Others

LAST year was a strenuous one for Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy. There was the account of her life and works in *McClure's Magazine*, which was nothing short of scandalous in many of its revelations. There were the attempted legal proceedings instituted by her son and other relatives to protect her from what was supposed to be the undue influence of certain members of the Christian Science faith. And there were repeated efforts made by the vulgar and curious public to invade the spiritual privacy of her home at Pleasant View for the purpose of discovering whether she really lived at all or not.

whether she was in her dotage, whether she was dying of a malignant disease. But by the pure grit of a famously invincible will, or by the strength of her faith, the old lady weathered her mild persecutions, and now, in the eighty-sixth year of her age, is still writing scriptures for her students at Chestnut Hill, her new home in the suburbs of Boston. Miss Wilbur's biography¹ is meant as an answer to the attacks made upon Mrs. Eddy in *McClure's Magazine*; not that the latter are mentioned, except covertly, but the substance of the book is in direct contrast to the representations made by *McClure's*. Mrs. Eddy was a saintly child, a delicate and saintly widow, and afterward one of the greatest and wisest saints of all times.

There is something helpless, pathetic about faith. If it is fixt upon an error there is no chance for enlightenment. The very conditions of perfect faith preclude enlightenment. The disciple has set belief above reason. It is in this spirit that Miss Wilbur writes of Mrs. Eddy. And there also is the beauty of the thing. She tells just what would be suitable to the character of a great and good woman rather than the truth. Faith has that quality. It clings to whatsoever things are of good report, and upon these Miss Wilbur builds the character of the saint at Pleasant View. Many of her statements are manifestly and sweetly false, but doubtless she is unaware of this, as the blind woman was unaware that she was still blind after she had been successfully treated by the Christian Science healer. There is, for example, the speech made by little Mary Baker at the age of nine to her brother, which would do credit to President Eliot, of Harvard University. And there is the account of the death of Mr. Eddy. The author has made a pathetic fable out of the truth in this instance. She evidently desires to produce the impression that Mrs. Eddy could have kept her husband alive, and that he died because she happened to be out of the room.

The worth of the book consists in the simplicity of the author's faith, and in her ability, therefore, to present Mrs. Eddy in a character suitable to the belief of her "students." And this is necessary; for, if a certain class of people find peace and innocent happiness in Christian Science, the effect upon their moral characters will be infinitely better for accepting Mrs. Eddy as represented by Miss Wilbur, instead of as represented by the writer in *McClure's Magazine*.

We take pleasure, therefore, in recommending this volume to our Christian Science readers. And the rest of us may as well admit that Christian Science is a good belief for believing persons, judging by its effects on Mrs. Eddy herself. Few women who past their youth and middle years in a constant state of hysteria have gained better control over themselves by therapeutic methods, whether the doctor was a Christian or an infidel.

We cannot recommend to the same class of readers, with equal favor, Henry Frank's book on the *Mastery of Mind*.² Mr. Frank appears to have got his amoeboid cells sadly mixt with his spiritual effulgence. And he writes too much as if the human soul were a bone or a gristle in the human body. And we go so far as to object to the picture and posture of Mr. Frank which adorns the first page.

If, however, there are any of our readers who contemplate joining the Christian Scientists with a view to profiting by their healing methods, we suggest that they read beforehand David Bruce Fitzgerald's little volume on Christian healing.³ They will find Mr. Fitzgerald sufficiently radical to fit their case. At the same time he is a Presbyterian minister with a hard head, good reasoning faculties, a reverent sense concerning the miracles of Jesus, and he has a clear literary style—which is rare among the Christian Scientists.



Idyls of Greece. By Howard Southerland. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. \$1.00

These are four tales of classic times prettily told in fluent verse. In the first Prokris is separated by intrigues from her beloved Kephalos and dies by his hand. They are stories of love and

¹THE LIFE OF MARY BAKER EDDY. By Sibyl Wilbur. New York: The Concord Publishing Co. \$2.00.

²THE MASTERY OF MIND. By Henry Frank. New York: R. F. Tenno. \$1.00.

³THE LAW OF CHRISTIAN HEALING. By David Bruce Fitzgerald. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. 75 cents.

death and in "Acis and Galatea" we meet the sweet strain:

"Love shall outlive the doubt of centuries."

The fourth and last poem steps across the centuries and introduces us into heartless, cruel Rome. The Roman atmosphere is not congenial to Oeme who is a Christian girl from Argos, and who tells her lover:

"The gods are not; the gods have never been, One God there is, eternal, everywhere."

Her confession of faith horrifies Aenus, but love conquers, and with it the Christian faith which unites them.

The Cell as the Unit of Life.—By Allan McFadyen. London: J. A. Churchill.

For those who are interested in getting at the present position of progressive biologists with regard to the mystery of life and its theoretic and scientific explanations, Professor McFadyen's book will have a distinct appeal. It is occupied mainly with technical matters, but this makes its references to the failure of the mechanical explanation of life all the more striking, since it is evident that they represent the opinions of a working biologist of the present day. Professor McFadyen died a year ago last March at the early age of forty-seven. The estimation in which he was held may be appreciated from his selection as the Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution, London, and it was here that the lectures out of which this book has been made were delivered. It is the memento of a life cut off all too soon and from which much had been hoped. Thruout all the lectures the paramount importance of the cell is the dominant idea. Professor McFadyen again and again reiterates his belief that the fundamental problems of biology are centered in the cell and that every physiological and every pathological problem is utterly cellular. All of his work in biology has been concentrated on this point. His opinion, then, with regard to explanation of life or mechanical or chemical or physical principles is extremely interesting and represents present-day biology as well as anything that can be quoted. In his first lecture he quotes with approval Bunge's well known opinion that

little phenomena of life as the movement of the leaves and branches on a tree when shaken by a storm."

For his own part Professor McFadyen adds:

"The phenomena of absorption would no doubt meet with a very good explanation on the principles of diffusion and osmosis thru a membrane. But on examination it is found that the intestinal wall does not behave like a parchment membrane in the process—the protoplasm of the cell undergoes contraction and is actively engaged in the process just as in the case of the simple amoeba. And we have already indicated the selective power of cells, as for instance, in the case of the absorption into their substance of fat globules."

Some of Professor McFadyen's work on the ferments or enzymes, which are at the present moment attracting so much attention in biology, is contained in this book. It was his observations in this department that gave him his prominence before the English-speaking world and led to his invitation from Glasgow to London. He has particularly studied the clotting enzymes, showing that such apparently various processes as the curdling of milk, the clotting of muscle juice, the clotting of blood, and the jelling (if there is such a word—*pace* our domestic friends) of vegetable and fruit jellies are all due to the same process and probably to the same agents. His work in this line has been most suggestive, and as life has been recently defined as a series of fermentations, the man who had studied ferments so successfully must surely have the best right to generalize with regard to the meaning of life, and so Professor MacFadyen's opinion as to the utter failure of physical principles to explain vital manifestations deserves to be widely known.

A Parable of the Rose, and Other Poems.

By Lyman Whitney Allen. 16mo. pp. 140.
New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.00.

Some of the earlier poems by Dr. Allen, now pastor of a large Presbyterian city church, were published by THE INDEPENDENT when he was a theological student. He has held devotedly to the service of the Muse, and a poem of his in epic form on "Abraham Lincoln" some years ago was a volume that attracted much approval. In this volume he has gathered over fifty shorter poems and sonnets that are written with grace, and mostly with a personal flavor. We par-

"All the processes in our organism which can be explained on mechanical principles are as

ticularly notice "The Vision of a Mature Mind" and "The Captain on the Bridge," the latter of which is suggested by Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar."



Literary Notes

....*The Hibbert Journal*, of Boston, is usually up to date, sometimes even ahead of it, but the last number contains an unusual proportion of "live matter," such as the discussion of spiritistic phenomena by Gerald W. Balfour and John W. Graham, psychotherapeutics by Dr. Henry R. Marshall, socialism by Miss Vida Scudder, and Fechner's "Earth-Soul" by Prof. William James.

....We have bought the *World* almanac for 1909 and we are disappointed in it. It is not up to date. The population of the globe is the same as last year, 1,520,150,000. That is hardly probable. And we are sure that the age of the earth, 72,000,000, is not right. It should be 72,000,001, unless there was a mistake in last year's almanac. The Constitution of the United States is also reprinted unchanged, yet we had supposed from reading newspapers that hardly a line of it remained unchanged.

....The tenth issue of the *Jewish Year Book* (Philadelphia): The Jewish Publication Society of America, 75 cents, is this year compiled under the auspices of the American Jewish Committee. It contains a summary of Sunday laws of the United States and leading judicial decisions having special reference to the Jews, by Albert M. Friedenberg, and a review of the past year by Louis H. Levin, which refers to immigration, philanthropy, education and other matters concerning Jews in the United States and abroad. A significant statement in regard to foreign countries is: "Bulgaria exhibits a welcome change from the usual tale of Jewish oppression." Among the other details is a record of bills and resolutions introduced in Congress relating to immigration passports and Sunday closing. It is a useful reference book for current Jewish affairs.

....Year by year the women novelists are gaining on the men. According to the reports of sales all over the United States summarized in the *Bookman* the most popular novels of the year 1907 were written by 25 men and 7 women. In 1908 there were 22 men and 16 women among the successful authors. This is one of the few fields where women can compete with men without being handicapped by their sex. It is no longer necessary for them to assume a masculine pen-name, and there is no reason on the other hand to suppose that a woman's name adds to the popularity of a novel. It cannot be claimed that the men's novels are essentially different in character from the women's. The most conceited publisher would hardly claim that he could tell the difference between them with his eyes shut. What we want to know is how many other things there are that a woman can do as well as a man when she has a chance.

Pebbles

"ONLY fools are certain, Tommy; wise men hesitate."

"Are you sure, uncle?"

"Yes, my boy; certain of it."—*Tatler*.

"I DON'T believe in that doctor."

"Why?"

"He didn't tell me everything I wanted to eat was bad for me!"—*London Opinion*.

LEADING TRAGIC MAN—Did you see how I paralyzed the audience in the death scene? They were crying all over the house!

Stage Manager—Yes, they knew you weren't really dead.—*Tit-Bits*.

MEDICAL STUDENT—What did you operate on that man for?

Eminent Surgeon—Two hundred dollars.

Medical Student—I mean what did he have?

Eminent Surgeon—Two hundred dollars.—*The Christian Register*.

....*The Western Watchman* has printers whose blunders are sometimes unusually brilliant. Some time ago, referring to the vivacity of two of the very highest dignitaries in the American Catholic Church, it described them as "nutered galliards," meaning *mitered*. In a late issue it discusses the Keiran failure, and says it does not see how anybody can lose by lending to Catholic institutions, as "they have always been ranked among the most guilt-edged securities."

"DOIN' any good?" asked the curious individual on the bridge.

"Any good?" answered the fisherman, in the creek below. "Why, I caught forty bass out o' here yesterday."

"Say, do you know who I am?" asked the man on the bridge.

The fisherman replied that he did not.

"Well, I am the county fish and game warden."

The angler, after a moment's thought, exclaimed, "Say, do you know who I am?"

"No," the officer replied.

"Well, I'm the biggest liar in eastern Indiana," said the crafty angler, with a grin.—*Recreation*.

You can't always tell, says an exchange, what will happen. For instance, there is a story of a man who determined to commit suicide. He went to the store and bought a rope, a can of coal oil, a box of matches, a dose of arsenic and a revolver. He went down to the river and pushed the boat from the shore and waded to where a limb hung over; saturated his clothing with the coal oil, lighted a match and set fire to his clothing, took the dose of arsenic, put the muzzle of the revolver to his temple, pushed the boat from under him and pulled the trigger. But the bullet glanced and cut the rope above him and he fell kerflop into the river; the water put the fire out and he got strangled and coughed up the arsenic. He rose and waded out, and declared himself a candidate for the Legislature on the reform ticket.—*The Wayne Register*.

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Rebuking the President

By a vote of 212 to 35 the House of Representatives has rebuked the President, declaring that his language to Congress was disrespectful, and the statements made in his Message as to the reasons why Congress limited the use of the Secret Service were not true. That is the substance of the rebuke. Notwithstanding the needless brusqueness of the President's language, we stand with the thirty-five.

The two most impulsive, most energetic rulers today are President Roosevelt and Kaiser William, and both of them have now been sharply rebuked by their lawmakers. The Kaiser has accepted his rebuke and is silent; but not President Roosevelt. He believes he is right and he sticks to it with emphasis. There is this further difference, that the German people and the Reichsrath took offense at action which seemed to endanger peace with foreign nations. It was his interference with politics abroad that turned them against their Emperor, a matter of most serious concern. It is a much smaller matter which has provoked both Houses of Congress. They

are offended at an aspersion of their motives, and feel a personal affront. They are standing for their own dignity, not for the interests of the country—except as these are involved in maintaining their dignity.

The President replied that he had been misinterpreted, that he meant no reflection on the integrity of the House. This might have been taken as an apology, but the House would not take it so. They said that they could interpret his language, and that it did convey the meaning which he repudiated. We are sorry they did not make the best instead of the worst out of the matter. But they were offended because the President proceeded to defend his statement that the chief reason given for the restriction of the use of the Secret Service was that Congressmen did not themselves desire to be investigated by that Service. He appears to have proved that such was a reason given, if not the chief reason, and the President's evidence, sent to the Senate, showing how Senator Tillman seemed to be involved in shady land business, supports his contention. And yet we doubt much if that was the chief reason. The real reason could not be given. Here was the culmination of past grievances. Congress has not liked the President's pressure, criticisms and hectoring in his effort to secure legislation which Congress was slow to give. Here was the chance to annoy him, to interfere with his activity in prosecuting offenses of which powerful corporations or individuals, even Senators or Representatives, had been guilty, and they used it. Of course, the spying of the Secret Service never pleases those, whether innocent or guilty, who are under investigation. The President had not said that Congressmen would be afraid to be found guilty, but that they did not wish to have the detectives follow them, quite a different matter, and yet one which might be interpreted in that unfavorable and guilty way in which the House chose to take it. The worst of the President's language was that in which he suggested that if Congressmen did not wish to be investigated they should have made themselves a special exception. That was sharp and unnecessary, perhaps discour-

teous; but it is by no means a novelty to except certain officials from the usual operation of law.

The first fault was with Congress in limiting the use of the Secret Service, and in doing this to annoy the President. The President did right in criticising the law and asking that it be repealed. He used emphatic language, unnecessarily tart, and such as would suggest, but not charge, corrupt motives on the part of Congressmen. It was not prudent, restrained language. But in his response he has denied the evil interpretation, and the House ought to have accepted it, even with a grimace, and then devoted itself to the serious question raised by the President as to the use of the Secret Service. Instead, it has laid that portion of his Message, and his reply to the House, on the table as an expression of resentment. They say that the country would not respect them if they did not maintain their own dignity. Their dignity and their duty could, we think, have been better maintained and performed.



Revenue and Corporation

AT its short session, which must end on March 4th, Congress does not begin to work until after the holidays. And then there is time for little except the great annual appropriation bills. It may be remembered that those which were past at the last session called for \$1,008,804,000 of the public funds. This winter, altho Congress has done little or nothing, an important committee of the House has been at work for several weeks upon a new tariff bill. No action is to be taken concerning this bill before the end of the session. At a special session, beginning on March 15th, the bill will be laid before a new Congress. It could be prepared by the present Ways and Means Committee, because there will be very little change in that committee after March 4th. Mr. Cannon will again be Speaker, and nearly all of the present members of the committee will be reappointed.

Altho tariff discussion and the passage of a revision bill are to be reserved for the new Congress, the projected tariff legislation must be considered to some extent at the present session. It is

intimately related to the appropriations. Congress voted an expenditure of \$1,008,804,000 for the current fiscal year in the face of a growing deficit. In the year ending with June last, expenses had exceeded receipts by nearly \$60,000,000, altho in the year immediately preceding there had been a surplus of \$87,000,000. Now we see even a larger deficit in only half a year. For the six months which ended with December it was \$64,288,000. Therefore a shortage of from \$100,000,000 to \$120,000,000 for the full fiscal year may reasonably be expected, with an equal excess of expenses in the year to come, unless appropriations shall be cut down or income increased by new taxes or by a modification of old ones.

Because there will be little or no reduction of the national expenses, the tariff revisers are forced to consider the effect of their action upon revenue. It is now conceded that there will be a reduction of a majority of the present duties. Such a reduction does not necessarily involve a reduction of the revenue collected; it may even increase the customs receipts. A sharp reduction of a duty now prohibitive might cause the importation of goods and thus give revenue where now there is none. Again, a reduction of a duty that now yields revenue might or might not enlarge receipts. A lower rate would be collected upon a greater bulk of imports. It is impossible to estimate closely the effect of such changes. But it is not the purpose of the majority in Congress to increase imports of goods that compete with American manufactures or other products, and therefore we may safely assume that the coming revision of duties now imposed will not considerably enlarge the customs revenue. On the other hand, this revenue may be reduced by the revision. But the imposition of new duties is another matter.

The committee has been asked to place in its bill a duty of 5 cents a pound on coffee. This would yield about \$45,000,000 a year. Some who oppose protection would have such a duty because, as they say, it would be purely a revenue tax. But the Republican majority of the committee is considering the question from the protectionist's point of view. Porto Rico asks for the duty in order that her

coffee industry may be protected and stimulated. The assertion is made that under the shelter of such an impost on the coffee of foreign countries, Hawaii and the Philippines would soon produce large quantities, and (with Porto Rico) in twenty years would supply the entire demand in the States. Three-quarters of our supply is now drawn from Brazil. That country imposes a small export tax, which might be withdrawn under the operation of our proposed maximum and minimum tariff. It is asserted that on this account a duty of 5 cents would not increase the cost of the greater part of our supply by 5 cents, altho for every pound imported there would be 5 cents in the Treasury. Probably, however, a duty of 5 cents would add not less than 5 cents a pound to the price paid by consumers of coffee in the United States.

It is necessary to increase the revenue in some way. Many years ago we had a duty on coffee. Nothing but a very sharp reduction of the present duties on manufactures, especially of those rates which serve the interests of Trust combinations, would prevent a popular protest now against a restoration of it. A vast majority of our people would prefer that the needed revenue should be procured by income or inheritance taxes.

Even in a long session there might not be sufficient time for a careful and adequate consideration of the questions involved in the propositions for an amendment of the Anti-Trust law and for the official supervision of great corporations engaged in interstate business. But in the present session these very important questions should not be overlooked or avoided. The people are familiar with Mr. Roosevelt's various recommendations and with Mr. Bryan's plan. Judge Taft now proposes another. He would make the Interstate Commerce Commission a quasi-judicial body and would increase the powers and enlarge the scope of the Bureau of Corporations. It seems to us that the whole subject of great combinations in trade, the supervision of powerful corporations, the regulation of railway competition, etc., deserves to be considered carefully by a group of competent persons who can give to the work their time and energies. The ideal study

of this problem cannot be made by a busy Congress or in the White House. Congress at its present session might well consider the expediency of obtaining a report and recommendations from a commission composed of economists, jurists and representatives of industrial and railway interests.

Professor Burgess's Defense of the Kaiser

WE are ready to accept every word that Professor Burgess, of Columbia University, lately Roosevelt Professor at Berlin University, had to say, at an address last week, in defense of Kaiser William's character. He has talked intimately with the Kaiser and understands his simple candor and sincerity. Professor Burgess says:

"It has never been my fortune to come into contact with a man of keener intellect, wider information, warmer heart, larger ideals, sincerer courtesy, truer deference for the opinions of others, greater desire to do good and be helpful in all directions and to everybody and stronger loyalty to friends, country and the interests of general civilization than his Majesty the German Emperor. Simple and temperate in his personal habits, a devoted husband and father, a true friend and benefactor, a devout believer, a great statesman and philanthropist, a genuine idealist with a rare resourcefulness, an indefatigable worker for the weal of his country and the peace and civilization of the world, in a sentence a man, a Christian and a gentleman in the highest sense of these words—such is the picture of the Emperor as I know him both from afar and at rather close range."

That is a great deal to say, and we believe it substantially true.

But it is not so easy to accept his defense of the Kaiser's "calculated indiscretion" in the case of the famous interview which has so stirred Germany and driven the Kaiser into retirement. He is inclined to call it not a "petty indiscretion," but a "grand" one. And thus he explains it, after describing the German policy of peaceable trade and commerce with the world:

"Any successful attempt to restrict this sound development, sound both from a national and a world point of view, is bound to result in an explosion which will rock Europe from one end to the other and threaten the welfare of America. Again, China and middle Asia, with a population of six hundred millions of people, have now appeared at the threshold of modern civilization and are about to open

their doors to free commerce and intercourse with all civilized nations for the welfare and advantage of all concerned. Any successful attempt by Japan alone or by Japan, England and Russia in league to bar the way of this development would be not only a moral affront to China and middle Asia but a challenge to all other nations, and would inevitably produce a struggle between the Orient and the Occident in which the Powers of the Occident might be themselves divided. No more perilous situation to these United States of America and the civilization of the modern world could be imagined than this. Now, if the recent excitement occasioned—I will not say caused—by the words of his Majesty, the Emperor shall call the earnest attention of all nations to these two greatest of perils to civilization and the peace of the world, then will those words be seen to have been words of the highest discretion and the most far-reaching wisdom."

If that is the best that can be said for the Kaiser the attempt might as well be given up. Professor Burgess sees what the German people do not see, or they would not have so unanimously condemned their Emperor. Professor Burgess's defense is an attack on Great Britain, but the Kaiser's letter was the expression of good will to Great Britain. The Professor sees two dangers, which were, first, the attempt to restrict German commerce, and, second, to do it by the union of Great Britain, Russia and Japan to shut out German trade with China. Professor Burgess must have been affected by the manufactured terror of German jingoes. It has never been and never will be British policy to close the door of the trade of other nations. The fear of Japanese or Russian exclusion had regard only to Manchuria, not China, and that is now removed. The interview cannot be explained as an effort to prevent England from joining Russia and Japan in an effort to monopolize Chinese commerce, for that would be impossible. What Germany thought, what all the world thought of that interview cannot be thus diverted by anticipating a danger that is purely imaginary.



The Last of the Gallicans

At Chambery, in December, on his way from Rome to Lyons, Cardinal Lecot died of apoplexy. He was the bearer of messages from the Vatican to the French cardinals who were awaiting him at Lyons.

The dead prelate was a liberal of the

school of Gratry, Lacordaire and Montalembert, and also, we may add, of the American Church from Cardinal Gibbons down. In other words, he was a loyal Frenchman and a loyal Catholic. To him it was no anomaly that he was French and that he believed in the Papal Infallibility.

In the earlier years of his priesthood he started a paper, *Foi Picarde*, in his native Picardy, but his ultramontane bishop soon suppress it. During the Franco-Prussian war he was a chaplain and served with his regiment thruout its campaign. In 1886, the Government named him Bishop of Dijon, and in 1890 transferred him to the Archbishopric of Bordeaux; three years later Leo XIII created him cardinal. The same year he endeavored to settle a strike of the masons of that town, as Manning did the dockmen's strike in London, and gave orders that the families in need should be aided.

Again, he was in sympathy with the party, then known as "Christian Socials," and the Abbé Naudet, whose journal, *Justice Sociale*, Pius X suppress, belonged to his diocese, and even after the Pope's action was not troubled by his bishop.

When, in 1892, Leo XIII, in his famous letter to the cardinals, archbishops and bishops of France, called on them, their clergy and their people to rally round the Republic, Lecot followed it up by a pastoral letter to the diocese of Bordeaux which sent a thrill, second only to that of the papal letter, thruout the whole country. When toward the end of his term of office President Loubet made the visit to the King of Italy, Cardinal Lecot, either of his own initiative or inspired, labored to have the Pope receive the President. He wanted the Papacy to extend to a Catholic ruler the same courtesies it grants to a Protestant. When, for instance, the German Emperor visits King Victor Emmanuel, he returns afterward to the German Embassy, which by a fiction of law is German territory. Thus he passes from Italian upon German soil and so visits the Pope. In this case what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander. No Catholic ruler is thus favored. In reporting to the various Nuncios this wicked visit of President Loubet

the Vatican omitted a phrase, not over-respectful, in the copy sent to Lorenzelli, Nuncio at Paris. This started the ball a-rolling which ended in Separation.

In the law of Separation there is a provision called the associations for public worship. The bishops of France met, and under the inspiration of Cardinal Lecot, by a majority of twenty-two votes, accepted this chance of state recognition and aid. Lecot at once recognized the cultural associations in his province, Gironde. The Pope, as all know, condemned the measure, but dared not order the dissolution of the Gironde associations. It was a victory for Lecot, but mingled with a little gall, for Pius X forbade any other bishop in France to do the same. Later on the bishops of France assembled in the chief cities where the cardinals lived. But on the eve of the meeting at Bordeaux Cardinal Del Val telegraphed Lecot to do nothing and to await the official program from Rome. Again, when the general meeting of the hierarchy of France was about to take place in the principal city of Aquitaine, Rome again stepped in and annulled the whole proceedings. In both instances the old Cardinal smothered his feelings and yielded.

His last trip to Rome was in behalf of his Gallican sentiment that Rome and France should again enter into friendly relations. His death stopped it. Now the *Corrispondenza Romana* denies categorically that Lecot had any messages favorable to such relations.

Curious to relate, the French press regard this apparently open, aboveboard denial as an infallible proof that Cardinal Lecot had instructions on the subject, which he intended to explain to the expectant cardinals at Lyons. What a comment on the Papal organ! Strange, moreover, is the action of the Government. The prefect at Chambéry telegraphed the account of the death to headquarters at Paris and then called at the death chamber. The prefect at Bordeaux called on the lay president of the Catholic associations, who returned the call and asked that Cardinal Lecot be buried in the cathedral. The Government consented to this.

The dead Cardinal of Bordeaux was a practical, common sense man of affairs. He kept away from Modernism, save in

so far that he was friendly to the Abbé Naudet. He is about the last Gallican, even in the mildest sense of the word. Rome now has a freer hand, and but a trivial acquaintance with history is needed to understand how it will use a boomerang.



The Collective Will to Live

AMID the rumblings of international unrest one clear note is heard. The European nations were never more on their guard than they are today. Each tries to draw closer the bonds of friendship with neighboring Powers, not because of affection felt, but in the dread that any day the need may arise for the helping hand of a loyal ally. In Asia great peoples are awakening to political consciousness. Persia and China will follow close upon Japan in the creation of constitutional governments. India feels the stirrings of aspiration for an independent political existence. No man can foretell the things that fate has in store at this hour for a human race, outnumbering by hundreds of millions the human race that has past into history, and which is becoming a mighty solidarity thru swiftly developing mobility and communication. No statesman deceives himself with the thought that things can continue as they are.

The one clear note that sounds above the clamoring voices of cheer and of warning is the answer which this modern time is giving to the long debated question, What is a nation? Long ago the notion that a people of one blood and tradition should always and everywhere be regarded as the sufficient staff and basis of a political state, was abandoned by men of the inductive mind. Twice in the history of Europe it has momentarily seemed that this idea might find realization. The nations that divided the Empire of Rome among themselves were relatively homogeneous ethnic groups. The collapse of the Napoleonic Empire again gave Europe over to an ethnic nationality. But today the population of the world is in motion; not in banded armies, but as a ceaseless flow of individuals and families seeking economic opportunity; and each nation, once relatively homogeneous in blood, is becoming

ing an aggregation of all heredities and tongues.

The conception of a nation as a mere ethnic unity was supplemented in the nineteenth century when the international flow of population began to arrest the attention of political philosophers by the further notions of territorial unity and a common consciousness. The boundaries of states were observed and classified as natural or artificial. Territorial regions, marked off from one another by seas or mountain ranges, and having distinctive economic advantages, were looked upon as the natural substrata of political aggregations. The people inhabiting any one of them, having common interests, living by like occupations, easily maintaining communication among themselves, while naturally separated in some measure by physical barriers from other populations, must acquire a common consciousness. Disraeli invented the phrase, "the scientific frontier," and it threatened the peace of Europe.

The actual evolution of modern national states has proven this conception also to be more academic than historical. If there is a population on the earth which all men would allow to be in a supreme sense of the word a nation, it is the people of the United States. Yet it is a people without ethnic unity and occupying an area which consists not of one, but of three badly combined physical units—the Atlantic seaboard, the Mississippi basin and the Pacific Coast. And one of these, the Atlantic seaboard, extends without physical barrier into the vast domain of Eastern Canada, occupied by another nation. Not less significant is the maintenance of a political line of demarcation between France and Germany, striking across a physically homogeneous plane.

What, then, is a nation as modern political evolution reveals it? Like a variety or a species in the organic world, it is a thing not satisfactorily described by boundary lines or limits. Its true nature is indicated rather by some central tendency. Ethnic composition changes; boundaries may be shifted; the central tendency remains—a fact of norm, or type, or mode. And, as in the life of an individual, so in the life of a nation, as the events of today are proving, the cen-

tral tendency, the essential fact or force in national life is the will to live. About the will to live everything else in individual life, in national life, is clustered. By it all the clustering facts are organized. . . . Wherever a multitude of human beings is found sharing a common purpose to dwell together, collectively determined to defend their common interests, and collectively striving to work out their own distinctive phase of civilization, there is a nation, which persists thru all changes of ethnic composition, thru all shiftings of boundary lines, thru all transformations of the common consciousness, so long as the collective will to live and to achieve, is powerful enough to compel all other aggregations to respect the intention and to recognize the achievement.

Recognizing this collective will to live as the essence of national existence, the statesmen of the twentieth century will see reasons for revising some of their forecasts of the political future of mankind. Not all the differences of race and of territorial situation that distinguish the Empire of Britain from the Empire of Germany will henceforth count for so much as will some revelation, that any day may be made, that one or the other of these aggregations has the more vital will to live. And not all the civilization of the Western World, nor all its armies or navies, will enable it to dominate the future political evolution of mankind if presently it shall appear that the human millions of India, of China and of Japan have in reality the more powerful collective will to live.



Freedom of Investigation in Government Departments

LAST week there was a rumor current that Dr. H. W. Wiley, of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, was about to lose his position on account of his publishing, without official warrant, his bulletin against the use of benzoate of soda in food and his refusing to sign, as chairman of the Food and Drug Inspection Board, a circular permitting the continued use of this preservative. Fortunately there is little danger of Dr. Wiley's removal, for he has so

thoroly identified himself with the pure food movement that such action on the part of the President would be regarded as a surrender to unscrupulous manufacturers and would arouse a storm of protests from the public. The general question involved is, however, of growing importance and deserves careful consideration now that the State and national Governments are conducting research on an extensive and increasing scale. It must be clearly understood and firmly established that a scientific man in a governmental department always retains his right to express his opinions on his own authority, and he must never be called upon to decide between losing his job and approving of the judgment of his superior officer. If one would know how serious this question is he has only to listen to the private conversation of scientists who are or have been attached to some branch of governmental service, such as the geological survey, the engineering works, the forestry service, or the agricultural department. Their complaints are sometimes obviously founded on an exaggerated sense of the importance of their work and usually betray some trace of the common human disposition to "kick about the boss," but one hears of so many alleged cases of scientific reports modified, delayed or suppressed because they do not agree with the theories of the head of the department at Washington or at the State capital that one cannot doubt the reality of the evil.

The difficulty comes in chiefly in cases like the one under consideration, where the business of scientific research is combined with executive functions. Dr. Wiley has been for years engaged in a national campaign for pure food, lecturing, writing, investigating and preparing legislation. It is a grand and useful work in which no other man has and few could have done so much. Recently he has added to his repertoire of official duties those of fixing standards, making decisions and enforcing the pure food law. Like many of the State food commissioners he has had to be public agitator, prosecuting attorney for the people, law maker, expert witness and judge.

Now no one man can do all these things well. The more successful a man is as an advocate the more he is unfitted for calm scientific investigation in un-

trodden fields. When we say, as we have said, that Dr. Wiley's bulletins on preservatives show a disposition to make out a case against them we are not alleging that his experiments are valueless or that he is not a good chemist and a useful public officer. When his benzoate bulletin was published we studied it thoroly and gave in our issue of September 3d what we regard as sufficient internal evidence to prove that his sweeping condemnation of benzoic acid and other preservatives was not justified by his experiments on the Washington "poison squad." Since then we have talked the matter over with many of the most prominent chemists in the country and none of them were inclined to disagree with our position on the question. Their opinions, however, are never forced upon the attention of the public by street car and periodical advertisements and they do not furnish good campaign material for the food reformers. In fact, the public expression of such an unpopular view as that preservatives may be harmless and useful by any chemist and especially an official one would bring down upon him a storm of criticism and vilification. Public sentiment is so warm on the question that he would at once be charged with being bribed by manufacturers.

We have no inside information as to what will be the decision of the board of review, composed of Professors Remsen, Long, Chittenden, Taylor and Herter, to which the question has been referred, but we believe that their verdict in the case of Wiley vs. Preservatives will be the same as ours, that is, the Scotch verdict, "not proven."

But as executive officers Secretary Wilson and Dr. Wiley have to make a ruling, however insufficient the evidence. They may not know, but they must decide. A scientific man may have to keep his judgment in suspense for years or thruout his life. A judge must express an opinion whether he has a right to one or not. If benzoate of soda is harmless and they decide against it they will be inflicting an injury upon a legitimate business and interfering with a convenient method of preparing food. If it is harmful and they permit its use, they will be allowing the digestion of the American people to be damaged by an imperceptible poison. Which of these risks they shall

run is a question of public policy. Science has not spoken and the case is not closed.



Shall the Yosemite Be Despoiled?

THE Yosemite National Park contains two valleys that are wonderfully exact counterparts of each other. Both are hemmed in by stupendous granite walls, festooned with the highest and most picturesque waterfalls in America. Only the preservation of Yosemite Valley had been assured by the creation of a State park. At the instance of public spirited men, notably John Muir, the National Park was created in 1890 in order to protect also the Hetch-Hetchy Valley and the Tuolumne Meadows from the hand of the spoiler. Last spring, Secretary Garfield granted this priceless valley to San Francisco as a reservoir site. But the city cannot float bonds on a revocable grant. Therefore the city's representative in Congress has introduced a bill authorizing the exchange of lands outside Hetch-Hetchy for areas within the valley. If effected this will confirm the grant and surrender to the city a priceless scenic treasure in exchange for areas that are absolutely worthless in comparison. The exchange of Niagara Falls for a bit of Salt Lake would not be more preposterous than the proposed trade of Hetch-Hetchy for "Hog Ranch." Far from entertaining such a ridiculous proposition, the policy of the Government should be to extinguish all private holdings in national parks.

Doubtless Secretary Garfield, who has never seen the valley, was misled by *ex parte* representations. But it is surprising to find him stating in the terms of the grant that he does not feel called upon to decide whether this is the only available source of water supply for the city, declaring expressly that the decision of the city's representatives on that point is sufficient. But the city's own report on available water supplies and the published investigations of eminent hydraulic engineers show an abundance of other adequate sources. Not only are the rights of ninety million people endangered on the claim of a spurious necessity, but water power values estimated at more than forty million dollars are given away without even the requirement of a rental for

the maintenance of the park. This water power is the ulterior object of the advocates of the scheme, for they could get water elsewhere.

But the issue involves more than the destruction of Hetch-Hetchy. The Secretary's grant assumes a divided use of the Tuolumne watershed, by the city as a source of water supply, and by the public as a recreation ground. The present state of sanitary progress holds these two uses to be absolutely incompatible without filtration or other purification process. The city's advocates pass by nearer sources on the ground that they require filtration. Therefore, the next move will be the restriction or exclusion of the public, for camping and recreation, from more than five hundred square miles of the Yosemite National Park. This includes, as the most immediate areas above the reservoir, the Tuolumne Cañon and the Tuolumne Meadows. The former is the most remarkable cañon in the United States next to that of the Colorado; the latter is the finest and most spacious alpine valley for camping purposes in all the Sierra Nevada. The National Park is full of beautiful lakes, but Yosemite and Hetch-Hetchy are the only valleys of their kind in the United States, if not in the world.

This alone answers the question of damage against the contention that the reservoir would be a scenic feature. Aside from the fact that the precedent involved endangers the perpetuity of national parks generally, this is really the first step toward the diversion from public to domestic use of what constitutes scenically more than one-half of the Yosemite National Park. It is time for public spirited men to insist upon an exhaustive congressional investigation of the ultimate issues involved in this grant. National parks should be inviolate against every claim except that of absolute public necessity.



Physical Tests for Naval Officers

The citizen in civil life whose concept of the sailorman is that gained from the reading of sea romances will find it difficult to understand why the President, in prescribing the physical tests for fitness applicable to naval officers from the rank of lieutenant to rear admiral, has included long-distance

walking, and especially long-distance saddle-riding. These accomplishments seem as unsuitable to an elderly sea-dog as a high average at billiards or a knowledge of thoro bass. In the development of trustworthy "sea legs" the sailor needs to forget pretty much everything which pertains to the art of walking. To accommodate himself to the oscillation of an unsteady deck he learns to stand with his feet wide apart, as St. Gaudens shows us in his Farragut. In moving from place to place on shipboard balance is about the only thing to be considered—unless it be something to hold on to. This gives him the rolling, ducklike motion which is the typical sailor gait. That it is wholly unsuited to long-distance walking on land, especially against time, is obvious to every one who knows what real walking means. As for horseback riding—well, the sailor on horseback has been a joke for at least two centuries. Hence, to test a sailor for horsemanship naturally prompts the irreverent to ask if it is the intention of the President before March 4th to create a force of horse marines to take the place of the infantry organization lately relegated to shore duty. The Spanish adventurers were both sailors and cavaliers, but since their time the professions have not been combined. Hood's sailor on horseback, who followed his ship to her first port, did make the ride, but to keep his place in the saddle he had recourse to the expedient of tying his ankles together. This was natural and clever, and if the horse had not doubled his abdominal circumference by a copious drink the sailor who rode him would not have become bow-legged. We venture the opinion that there are many brave and capable officers in the United States Navy who would stand on the bridge day and night for a week more willingly than they would undertake a hundred-mile walk, and whose principal function in the saddle would be to contribute to the gaiety of nations.

Presbyterian Orders

Professor Briggs's article on "The Precedents of 1610" seems to concern a purely technical matter in Church order, but it is one that has close bearing on so important a subject as Church fellowship and even union. Professor Briggs shows that in 1610, in the consecration

of Scotch Presbyterian ministers as bishops, the validity of their orders as priests was accepted, altho no bishops' hands had been laid on their heads. Now, if their orders were valid, bestowed by ministers only, *pari passu* the orders of American Presbyterians today should be accepted as valid by Episcopalians, altho they may be thought not quite regular. Practically, the American Episcopal Church, as well as the Anglican, does not accept them as valid, and a certain quasi recognition of them by the last Protestant Episcopal General Convention at Richmond is severely criticised by High Churchmen, who are much more eager for fellowship and union with the Roman or the Greek Church than with other Protestants among whom they live. To most people in this country the historical question how and by what tactual succession the gospel ministry has come down to this generation seems academic and trivial; and they jump the whole interval since the Apostles and simply depend on the present guidance and gift of the Spirit of God. But for those who need some other authority for recognizing their brethren we commend the convincing paper by Professor Briggs; and we take the liberty to recall the question as to the certain validity of the Connecticut orders obtained thru Bishop Seabury, who was himself consecrated by the authority of no convention and by Scotch Nonjuring bishops.

The Trinity Church "Parasites"

We thought it best last week to be somewhat hesitant critics of the management of Trinity Parish, but what Episcopalians think of it appears from the severe comment of *The Churchman* on this financial report. It takes up the same line of criticism we raised and shows how Trinity's present policy pauperizes the chapels it supports and weakens their religious activity. It contrasts their life with that of the independent churches founded under an earlier policy, to which Trinity then gave ten or a dozen lots of land each and allowed them to set up for themselves; and these nine chapels for which it has built splendid edifices and which it supports. *The Churchman* takes eight of the independent churches which Trinity either founded or helped to establish, and compares the nine chapels

it now fosters. The eight churches have 12,920 communicants, while Trinity and its nine chapels have 6,939. The eight churches paid their own expenses and gave \$33,697 to the Board of Missions, while the ten Trinity churches, not one of them self-supporting, but each and all provided for by the corporation from its endowment, gave only \$12,820. It says:

"In other words, these ten churches of Trinity Parish are parasites, living on an inherited income and without sufficient vitality to take anything like their part in the aggressive missionary work of the Church at home or abroad, or even in the City of New York. The mother church has never paid its apportionment to missions."

What disturbs *The Churchman* and the critics of Trinity is the fact that its wealth was not given to it for Trinity Parish alone, but for all Episcopalians of the city. The grant reads that it is given for "the use on behalf of the inhabitants from time to time inhabiting and to inhabit in our said City of New York in communion of our said Protestant Church of England as now established by our laws." In 1814 the present charter was given, which was meant to legalize grants made to independent churches like St. George's, St. Michael's and Grace; and for some years such grants of land continued, but later the new policy was established of making no grants, but of setting up chapels of Trinity, which the close corporation should own and maintain. They have no rights of self-government, and their congregations are not entitled to seats in the diocesan convention, a policy which *The Churchman* calls "essentially un-Catholic and un-American," a judgment with which we coincide. A supported chapel may do for an infant church, but as a permanent policy it means the imposition of an infantile and humiliating condition.

The Civic Forum, now well into its second season, is an organization that should be duplicated in every large city of the land. A body of New York's most public spirited citizens organized it to provide a non-partisan, non-sectarian platform for the public discussion of important political, social and educational questions by the most distinguished speakers of the world. The Forum has found that Carnegie Hall was none too large to hold the audiences. Already Bryan, Taft, Hughes, Folk, Knox, Judge

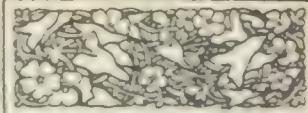
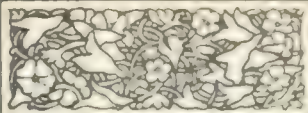
Brewer and President Eliot have discussed the affairs of the day on its platform, while Professor Milyoukov from St. Petersburg, Dr. Van Eeden from Holland, and this week Keir Hardie from England have crossed the ocean for the sole purpose of addressing the audiences. Mr. Robert E. Ely, to whose energy and ability is largely due the success of the Forum, can be addressed at 23 West Forty-fourth street, and will be glad to give any information he can to other cities wishing to follow New York's lead.

Mr. Taft strikes true every time. A letter from him has just been published in which he strongly opposes the adoption in Maryland of a constitutional amendment of the nature of the "Grandfather" acts in some Southern States intended, he says, to free the whites from educational or property qualifications and subject negroes to them. The letter is written for use in the coming election. He says:

"The whole law ought to be condemned. It is not drawn in the spirit of justice and equality, having regard to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and I sincerely hope that no Republican and no Democrat who desires equality of treatment to the black and white races will vote for it."

It is startling to learn that the strongest man in China, Yuan Shi Kai, has been removed from power by a combination of Manchus opposed to the Chinese. He represents the progressive liberal movement in China, and if he chose he had, as Grand Commander, the army at his back and could create a revolution. We are not surprised that the Ministers of the various Powers in Peking have agreed to ask their respective Governments to protest to the Chinese Government that this removal of the trusted Grand Counsellor shall not affect the policy of the Empire toward foreign Powers and political progress. The change portends evil, and may lead to dangerous outbreaks.

Privy Councillor Klehmet, of the German Foreign Office, has been dismissed because of his failure properly to censor the interview with the Kaiser which was published in the London *Telegraph*. This implies that an officer who has no more discretion than the Kaiser is unfit to be in government employ.



New Fraternal Mortality Table

THE Associated Fraternities of America, realizing that the fraternal societies stand in need of reorganization, has appointed a commission to prepare a new and more scientific mortality table, to be based upon the mortality experience of American fraternal beneficiary societies. This ought, in point of fact, to have been done long ago, but perhaps it may truly be said of these as of other things, that it is better late than never. Upward of 3,000,000 of exposed lives will be under observation by the commission, which will also consider a large amount of material relating to temporary and permanent disability as a further aid in table construction. A table as to occupation mortality which the commission proposes to make a part of the work will alone make this movement one of international importance in life insurance matters. Besides such a table, however, tables will be constructed showing the mortality as to sex and residence.

The officers of this commission are men of high standing in the fraternal insurance world, the president being Lee W. Squier, of Philadelphia, past president of the Associated Fraternities of America and for six years chairman of the committee on jurisprudence and legislation of that body. He is the compiler of the Fraternal Law Chart and has had many years' experience in insurance work. The vice president of the commission is J. L. Rose, of Waterloo, Ia., for some nine years chairman of the Associated Fraternities of America's committee on statistics; while the secretary-treasurer of the commission is Capt. C. H. Robinson, of Washington, D. C., also a past president of the Associated Fraternities of America and for some years the efficient secretary-treasurer of that organization.

Miles M. Dawson, F. I. A., of New York, will be the ~~actuary in charge~~ of the detail work, and William Francis Barnard, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Abh Landis, of Nashville, Tenn., and other well-known gentlemen eminent in the actu-

arial profession will constitute the board of advisory actuaries.

Every fraternal society in the United States and Canada whose experience covers a sufficient length of time and number of lives to make it of value will be asked to contribute its data for this table; and no pains or expense will be spared on the part of the commission to make this new mortality table the most reliable, up-to-date, scientific table extant.



It is only when we compare the accident mortality with battlefield carnage that we realize something of the significance of such a comparison. For example, it is a sanguinary conflict that leaves 30,000 dead upon a battlefield. Less than 3,000 fell at Gettysburg, but according to The Bureau of Labor from 30,000 to 35,000 American wage-earners meet death from accidents every year. It almost looks as if the hazard of work was greater than the hazard of battle.



It has been well said that it is the unexpected that always happens. This is true in all departments of life, and it is likewise true in the insurance field. Few men would regard a derby hat as an accident hazard, but, strange as it may seem, nevertheless, 'tis true that one Alfred Parlow, who was found dead by the wayside in North Raynham, Mass., recently, came to his death thru the agency of his hat. At any rate the man's death certificate was endorsed: "Fell into his hat and suffocated." The theory, derived from the position of the body when found, was that, while on his way home, Mr. Parlow tripped and fell. As he fell his derby hat was forced down over his eyes and his face was driven into it. The fall stunned the man, who could otherwise have recovered himself. As it was, however, he failed to recover sufficiently to extricate himself, and death by suffocation overtook him. The story is a sad one and may well serve to suggest the uncertainty of life as well as the fact that death comes by bypaths as well as along the highway.

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Survey of the World

The Tillman Charges

Mr. Tillman made a long speech in the Senate, on the 11th, in reply to the charges set forth in the President's letter to Senator Hale. The galleries were crowded. He admitted that the letters published were genuine, but contended that he had been guilty of no falsehood when he said, on February 19th, 1908, that he had not "undertaken" to buy any land in the West. By "undertaken" he had meant "contracted." He had contemplated the purchase of some of the land, but he had made no agreement, nor had he paid any fees. While talking with Attorney-General Bonaparte about the resolution for a Government suit, he had spoken of his desire to buy a part of the land. He had a right to buy land, and he had not deceived anybody, had told no lies, had broken no laws. Much of his speech was an attack upon the President, who, he said, had been guilty of a gross breach of propriety in publishing the letter before the committee had had an opportunity to examine it. Mr. Roosevelt was a skilful advertiser and realized the importance of getting in the first blow, even if it was below the belt; he cared nothing for courtesy, custom or decency; had used his great influence to blacken his (Tillman's) name; was moved by personal malice and sought revenge because he had denounced his invasion of the rights of Congress and his brutal and cruel treatment of Mrs. Morris. "Theodore Roosevelt enjoys to the limit the feeling of getting even with Ben Tillman, and lays on the big stick with the keenest relish, doubtless believing that the pitchfork has gone out of busi-

ness." The President had made "a false declaration" and had attacked a man whose integrity had never before been questioned. In the course of the address he narrated the history of his correspondence and negotiations with the firm in Oregon, asserting that in his attack upon Dorr, the advertising land speculator, he had exposed a swindler. If he had obtained the land in question, there would have been only 1,440 acres, but the President's "dear friend Harriman" was holding unlawfully 2,000,000 acres. He demanded an investigation by the Senate, and promised in additional speeches to show the people the real character of "the man they have bowed down to."—On the following day, in a published statement, Attorney-General Bonaparte denied that Mr. Tillman had spoken to him of his desire to buy a part of the land. "He never told me a word of any connection on his part with an arrangement to acquire some part of these lands, nor that he intended, expected, or even desired at that time to make any such purchase." Mr. Tillman, he added, had asserted that he was acting only in the public interest. Whereupon the Senator remarked that he was willing to set his oath against the Attorney-General's.—Mr. Tillman made another speech on the 14th, attacking the Attorney-General and the Postmaster-General, whom he called "bootlicks." All the Cabinet officers, he said, were in league to ruin him. "I know the character of the men I am dealing with. They would not hesitate at anything, even assassination."—Altho Mr. Tillman insists, the Senate is not inclined to make the investigation which he demands, and his friends argue that

such an inquiry is not needed for his defense.

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Mr. Foraker Assails the President

Senator Foraker attacked the President on the 12th in

a long speech about the dismissed negro soldiers. He asserted that the \$15,000 paid to the two detectives who obtained the confession recently made public had been improperly taken from the emergency war fund of \$3,000,000 created in 1899, and that the employment of private detectives was in flat violation of a statutory prohibition. The President, he said, had tried to bolster up his case in this way after asserting repeatedly that the evidence against the dismissed soldiers was "conclusive and overwhelming." Speaking of this use of detectives, he said:

"It is atrocious, revolting, shocking to every sense of fairness, justice and even common decency. No language can completely describe such a shameful performance, and I do not exempt anybody from that remark who has been connected with it, from the highest to the lowest."

The President had even committed the serious offense of holding out to the soldiers a reward for their testimony:

"It does not lessen the gravity of his offense that it appears to be imperceptible to him, or, if not so, that he has become utterly oblivious to all the restraints of law, decency and propriety in his mad pursuit of these helpless victims of his ill-considered action. No precedent for anything so shocking can be found in all the history of American criminal jurisprudence."

He sought to show by affidavits that the detectives had been guilty of perjury and subornation of perjury. Speaking of his own letter to one of the soldiers, he said he had doubtless written some letters needing explanation, but never since leaving his mother's knee had he written one of which he was ashamed or that needed to be explained by lying. Mr. Lodge pointed out that the employment of the two detectives was not in violation of the statute, because they were not "employees of the Pinkerton Detective Agency or a similar agency."

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Water Power Bill Vetoed

one Standish

In a special message, on the 15th, the President vetoed a bill authorizing to build a dam across the

James River, in Missouri, for the purpose of generating electric power. He insists, as in his veto of the Rainy River bill, upon a license fee which may be increased in the future, and a definite term for the privilege, with other safeguards and limitations in the interest of the public. He would also provide for a forfeiture of the license whenever the holder of it joins any unlawful combination in restraint of trade. Reports of the Bureau of Corporations are cited to show that at least 1,046,000 horse power, or more than 19 per cent., of the water power (5,300,000 horse power) now in use by power plants in the United States, is held by "thirteen large concerns, of which the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company are the most important." Moreover, there is some evidence that these concerns really control 33 per cent. A marked concentration of control has taken place in the last five years:

"The people of the country are threatened by a monopoly far more powerful, because in far closer touch with their domestic and industrial life, than anything known to our experience. A single generation will see the exhaustion of our natural resources of oil and gas and such a rise in the price of coal as will make the price of electrically transmitted water power a controlling factor in transportation, in manufacturing and household lighting and heating. Our water power alone if fully developed and wisely used is probably sufficient for our present transportation, industrial, municipal and domestic needs. Most of it is undeveloped and is still in national or State control.

"To give away without conditions this, one of the greatest of our resources, would be an act of folly. If we are guilty of it our children will be forced to pay an annual return upon a capitalization based upon the highest prices which the 'traffic will bear.' They will find themselves face to face with powerful interests entrenched behind the doctrine of 'vested rights' and strengthened by every defense which money can buy and the ingenuity of able corporation lawyers can devise. Long before that time they may, and very probably will, have become a consolidated interest controlled from the great financial centers dictating the terms upon which the citizen can conduct his business or earn his livelihood and not amenable to the wholesome check of local opinion.

"I esteem it my duty to use every endeavor to prevent this growing monopoly, the most threatening which has ever appeared, from being fastened upon the people of this nation."

Panama Canal Topics

Senator Hopkins, a member of the Senate's Canal Committee, has introduced a bill increasing from \$135,000,000 to \$500,000,000 the authorized issue of bonds for the construction of the Panama Canal. This is generally regarded as indicating the committee's conviction that the cost of the work will largely exceed the original estimates, and possibly as pointing to a forthcoming decision in favor of the sea-level plan.—Members of the House committee who returned from the Isthmus last week say the present canal administration is "vigorous, efficient and worthy of public confidence," and predict that, under the direction of the present authorities, "if they are left undisturbed," the canal will be completed in 1915.—A settlement of disputes relating to the secession of Panama has been reached by treaties which were signed last week by Colombia, Panama and the United States. Colombia recognizes Panama's independence. Panama agrees to assume a part of Colombia's national debt and to pay \$2,500,000, as her share, in ten annual instalments. The money is to be furnished by the United States, in accordance with the provisions of an existing treaty.—Steps were taken on the 16th by the Government at Washington in a libel suit against the *New York World* and the *Indianapolis News* for publishing the charges of corruption (relating to the purchase of the Panama Canal Company's property) to which Mr. Roosevelt referred in his letter of December 1st to William Dudley Foulke and in his special message of December 15th. Correspondents of the *World*, the *News* and the *New York Sun* at Washington were summoned to testify there before a Federal grand jury in the case of the United States vs. the Press Publishing Company (the corporation that publishes the *World*); the correspondent of the *Brooklyn Eagle* was summoned to testify before a Federal grand jury in New York, together with a *World* editor and the *World* company's secretary; and four persons connected with the *News* were required to testify in Indianapolis. A suit of this kind, in which the Government is the complainant, is said to be

without precedent. Some lawyers assert that it cannot be maintained.



San Francisco Bribery Cases

Patrick Calhoun, president of the street railway company in San Francisco, is now on trial there before Judge Lawlor, who recently sentenced Abraham Ruef. The charge is that he offered a bribe to a supervisor. There are seventeen indictments against Calhoun, all relating to the overhead trolley franchise, for which it is said that \$250,000 was paid. He is a director in several large Eastern corporations. Mr. Heney has charge of the prosecution, and is continually guarded by several policemen. The courtroom is the one in which Heney was shot by Haas.—During his recent visit to the East, Mr. Heney made an address at a luncheon of the City Club in Philadelphia, in the course of which he said:

"The causes of corruption are the same in all cities. In San Francisco we found two elements at work. Coming from one source was the public service corporation and from another were the saloons and dives, while behind our backs these forces joined hands. In this unholy alliance the boss was the connecting link, but he was simply the agent of the real boss—the big business man who wanted to exploit the public service corporation. The political boss was really the small duck in the pond. Behind him was the public service corporation and the Southern Pacific Railroad. According to my deduction, the head of the legal department of the Southern Pacific Railroad, W. E. Herrin, was the boss behind the apparent boss. But I am convinced that Herrin was after all the tool of the actual boss—Harriman. We must reason from cause to effect. The corruption of the city life in San Francisco was not found in the deals made by Ruef, but was due to the fact that Harriman wanted to use certain men. Our real boss sits in New York City and reaches across the country in working out his schemes."

—At Pittsburg, on the 12th, Charles S. Cameron, president of the Tube City Street Railroad Company, was found guilty of attempting to bribe Pittsburg councilmen to vote for a franchise he desired. One of the witnesses against him was William A. Martin, who, as a councilman, undertook for \$70,000 to procure the legislation, and who is now serving a term in the penitentiary for his corrupt action. Martin carefully avoided giving any testimony injurious to the seven councilmen recently indicted.

An Agreement with Venezuela

Official announcement is made that an agreement with Venezuela has been reached by Special Commissioner Buchanan. Altho no definite statement is published, it is understood that the five

4th. The world knows now, he says, that he did not leave Venezuela to evade responsibilities. He adds that he intends to return as soon as his health will permit, but that he will live in Venezuela as a private citizen. He is confined to his



A SHATTERED DWELLING AT MESSINA.

pending claims or causes of controversy will be referred to The Hague tribunal, and that a new treaty will provide for a settlement of all future disputes by arbitration. Dr. Paul, whom President Gomez sent to Europe, is engaged in adjusting the dispute with the French Cable Company (upon which a fine of \$5,000,000 was imposed), and he predicts that friendly relations with all European Powers will soon be resumed. Castro, he says, will be treated as an outlaw if he returns to Venezuela, and any armed ship in which he may sail will be regarded as a piratical craft. In Berlin, Castro is recovering from a severe and dangerous surgical operation, performed on the

bed, and the surgeons say a month must elapse before he will be able to travel.

Bills Hostile to Japanese Several bills recently introduced in the California Legislature by Grove L. Johnson, of Sacramento, a prominent lawyer, have excited much hostile comment in the Japanese press. One of these bills empowers municipalities to segregate and control Japanese and Chinese residents, and is designed to enable the San Francisco authorities to confine the Japanese of that city within the limits of Chinatown. It also empowers other towns to establish Oriental quarters for Japanese and Chinese. Another bill ex-

cludes Japanese from the public schools. The third says that no Japanese shall be a director of a corporation. This, it is admitted, is aimed at the business of the Japanese, who are accustomed to use the corporate form in the management of their business affairs. Another bill provides that no alien shall own land. Mr. Johnson is an influential member of the Legislature, and there are indications that he has considerable support in San Francisco and elsewhere in the State. Japanese newspapers express surprise and some indignation. Those which represent the Opposition attack the Government, saying that it has been deceived and has accepted with too much haste the advances and promises of the United States. Reports from Japan say that American residents are greatly em-

Roosevelt regards the introduction of the bills as a violation of the understanding reached two years ago, when it was agreed that the questions involved should be left to our national Government. Official reports show that for the twelve months ending with November, 6,017 Japanese came to this country and 5,832 went out of it. The net increase of only 185 is said to indicate that Japan is faithfully observing the agreement concerning immigration.



The Messina Earthquake

One of the most astonishing things about the earthquake is the length of time after the disaster that living persons continued to be found among the ruins. More than once the search for survivors



THE EFFECTS OF THE MESSINA EARTHQUAKE

barrassed, as the bills tend to remove the good impressions caused by the visit of the battleship fleet and the new peace agreement. It is said that President

was abandoned, to be again renewed when by chance another was found. Until the nineteenth day the rescues continued, the last being an aged and decrepit

woman, unconscious, but still breathing. Most of those found late were, however, children, for they withstood the shock, fright and anxiety better than their elders. A five-year-old boy was found alive and well in the ruins of Reggio two weeks after the earthquake. Two girls and a boy were entombed for eighteen days in a pile of ruins near the Church of the Apostles in Messina. They had a sufficient supply of oil, wine, onions and water to keep them from starvation, and they had dug themselves out far enough for their cries to be heard by passing soldiers. A man who had been caught across the waist by the fall of his house and had watched his wife and four children die without being able to help them, was rescued on the fourteenth day. The bodies of Arthur S. Cheney and his wife, the only native Americans to perish in the earthquake, were dug out of the ruins of the Consulate, after many days of labor, by the bluejackets of the "Illinois." Consul Cheney was a Yale graduate of the class of '88, and was appointed to Messina two years ago. In the débris of the orange and lemon stores the bodies of nearly a hundred employees were found together. The stormy weather that has prevailed during the past week has added to the difficulty of rescue and to the misery of the refugees. Slight earthquake shocks continue in southern Italy, and on the morning of the 13th a shock in the northern part excited great alarm among the inhabitants of Lombardy, Piedmont, Tuscany and Venice, altho it did little damage, and there is no reason to suppose it was connected with the Messina earthquake. Temporary towns of wooden buildings are being erected near the ruined cities, and they will probably be rebuilt under governmental regulations as to construction. Many of the survivors refuse to leave their native towns on any conditions. Water and lights have been restored in Messina, and the shipping of oranges and lemons has recommenced.

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Turkey Accepts an Indemnity

The Turkish Government has agreed to withdraw its objections to the annexation by Austria-Hungary of Bosnia and Herzegovina in consideration

of an indemnity of about \$11,000,000. In addition to the pecuniary compensation to Turkey, Austria abandons her rights in Novi-Bazar; consents to an increase in the customs up to 15 per cent.; admits certain monopolies; and agrees to the suppression of Austrian post offices in Turkish territory where no other foreign post offices exist, should the Porte desire it, and to the abrogation of certain old privileges over Albanian Catholics. This amount of cash will be of very great service to the newly established Government in this crisis. The boycott against Austrian steamers in Turkish ports, however, will not be called off until the affair is completely settled. The acceptance by Turkey of Austria's offer removes the chief question which would have to come before the proposed International Conference of the Powers signatory to the Berlin Treaty. Austria, as well as Germany, is anxious to have the Powers agree about the necessary modifications of the treaty without holding a conference. It is uncertain yet whether England will consent to this. The settlement of this question reduces the chances that Serbia and Montenegro will be able to secure satisfaction for the infringement of their rights, or, rather, the disappointment of their hopes, by the annexation of the two provinces by Austria. They continue their warlike preparations, and the Servian Cabinet has for the third time tendered its resignation to King Peter. The financial announcements of the program of the new Turkish Government was made before the Parliament on January 13th by the Grand Vizier Kiamil Pasha. He reviewed the history of the events that had led to the formation of a constitutional government and expressed the hope of soon seeing Turkey on a level with other great European nations. A British expert would aid in the reorganization of the customs service and British, German and French capitalists would come to the aid of the government in the reform of the finances. Military reforms would be under the German instructors and the naval matters under British. Kiamil Pasha said that the protecting Powers would not assent to the annexation of Crete to Greece, and the matter would be arranged on the

basis of a retention of Turkish sovereignty.



In spite of the refusal of the representatives of other foreign governments to join with them in some form of a protest against the dismissal of Yuan Shi-kai, the British and American ministers, Sir John Jordan and W. W. Rockhill, called together upon Prince Ching, president of the Foreign Board, to inquire whether the dismissal indicated any intention of abandoning the progressive policy. Prince Ching, who has been on terms of personal friendship with the two ministers, received them kindly and assured them that the action did not indicate any change in policy on the part of China. It is semi-officially explained that the ministers took this step not

"with any view to interference in China's internal affairs but because of the existence of special circumstances in which it was feared British and American interests in China might be prejudicially affected by the change and it was felt that the Chinese Government ought to have taken these special circumstances into account."

Japan did not act with her ally, Great Britain, in this matter, but held with the other Powers that it was an impropriety to inquire into the internal affairs of another nation. It is understood that Tang Shao-yi, who has been in Washington on a friendly mission to this country, will not be at once recalled, but will be permitted to continue his tour of the world, spending a fortnight in each country he visits, and reaching Peking about April. The appointment of Liang Ten-yun to succeed Yuan Shi-kai in one of his offices also indicates that the reactionary policy is not dominant, for Liang is a Yale graduate and a supporter of Yuan. The Peking correspondent of the *London Times* gives the following interesting details of the changes that have recently been made in the Chinese capital:

"Macadamized roads, improved drainage, streets kept clean, the side stalls moved into roomy bazaars or markets, traffic handled by trained police in uniform, modern public buildings with the stately pile of the new Foreign Office at their head, electric light, carriages and broughams in place of chairs or carts, improved schools with students in uniform, who play games, are daily given physical drill, and have annual sports, public reading rooms and

lecture halls, and an intercourse with foreigners never before known, daily newspapers with topical illustrations, zoological gardens and botanical gardens, beautifully laid out, where even the highest Chinese do not disdain to drive with their wives and children—all these are changes as striking as the growth of female education and the crusade against opium. Chinese exclusiveness is being profoundly modified by these changes. The highest princes in the land, the brothers and cousins of the Emperor, now drive along macadamized roads in foreign carriages or motors to dine in foreign style at foreign hotels in the common room with the cosmopolitan guests."



Foreign Notes Admiral Rojestvensky died on the 14th at St. Petersburg of neuralgia of the heart. He was in charge of the Russian fleet which left Libau on October 16th, 1904, for Vladivostok, and was destroyed by the Japanese at Tsushima. He was tried by a court-martial for cowardice in surrendering his flagship, but was acquitted.—The Socialists of Dresden made a demonstration in favor of electoral reform, and in attempting to force their way into the palace of the King they came into conflict with the police and a number of them were seriously injured.—In the port-wine growing regions of Portugal the depression in the trade has culminated in rioting. At Regoa a mob fired upon the troops, who in turn charged it with bayonets.—The American battleships on their tour around the world are being received with great cordiality and popular interest at Malta, Athens, Villefranche, Nice and Marseilles, altho care is being taken to preserve the unofficial character of the visit. Rear-Admiral Sperry, in command of the fleet, was given the honor of private audience by King Victor Emmanuel at the Quirinal. The King expressed his deep appreciation of the services that had been rendered by the fleet in the earthquake disaster and his gratitude for the financial assistance of the American people.—The decline of the birth rate in France, which has for many years caused serious alarm for the future of the country, seems to have been checked. The official figures for the first six months on 1908 show that the births exceed the deaths by 11,000. In the corresponding period of last year the deaths exceeded the births by 55,000.

Harvard's New President

BY EDWARD HENRY CLEMENT

LATELY EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF THE *BOSTON TRIBUNE*

IF Henry Cabot Lodge was, as they say, stamped "U. S. S." in his cradle, "H. U." must have appeared on the brow of A. Lawrence Lowell at the same tender age. The names of the two great cotton manufacturing towns of Massachusetts form the nomen and cognomen of this Boston patrician of the American Republic. If there ever was an aristocracy in the world based on service and earning in its keep, maintaining itself by force of character, quality of brains, and energy in its activities, it is that which won and held for Massachusetts, handicapped as she is by the New England climate and soil in the agriculture of a great agricultural country, her early pre-eminence in manufactures. The mercantile princes of Boston, who took up the fight in trade and politics, who maintained their statesmen at Washington (of whom Daniel Webster was one) to see to it that King Cotton be left a free hand in the South to supply them with their raw material, are represented in the new Harvard president's prenomen, Abbot Lawrence.

Born thus in the purple, the future head of Harvard University was, nevertheless, as rigorously trained and disciplined and exercised in the science and art of lucrative law practice, of investment and speculation, as tho he had had his own way to make in the world. And all the while that "the main chance" has been steadily and successfully kept in view, the higher ambitions of the intellectual life have been as sedulously cultivated. Twenty years of law practice and keen, conservative investment of capital and trust funds in his keeping synchronize with twenty years of literary work of the most solid kind, essays on government, employing the modern scientific methods of comparative study of representative nationalities.

The earliest of these sinewy, austere essays on government commanded attention and gave their author place as a standard authority. His works were at once received into the curriculum of colleges. The latest has been crowned with

a genuine international triumph, acclaimed in England itself, of whose political institutions it treats, as brilliantly as exhaustively, a work better than England itself has yet produced on the subject. If Professor A. Lawrence Lowell were a Frenchman, "The Government of England" would make him a Member of the Institute. It is hardly possible to exaggerate the merits of this powerful, as well as massive, work, at once painstakingly accurate, judicial, profound, yet readable, graphic, and "up to date." General principles and concrete details are treated with equal facility and sure-handedness. Both the philosophy and the external phenomena of British political conditions, both the rules and the exceptions, both the historical relations and precedents and the present practice, are set forth with keen insight, weighed with judicial acumen and judicial candor, temper and justness. To be sure, the "modern movement," the new and extraordinary social drift, finding expression of late in general old-age pensions and in the agitation for assessing land valuation and collecting of landholders the unearned increment for the public treasury, and the taking over, in large numbers of cities, of the public utilities to be run for and by the public, are not dealt with; but this may well be attributed (as indeed is suggested in one place by the author) to their being as yet in the controversial stage; tho, again, this is questioned by so sound and well informed a critic as Mr. Edward Porritt, whose book on "The England of Today" has recently brought him a lectureship at Harvard, and who insists that no phase of politics is today less in the region of controversy than municipal control of public utilities, to which indeed he attributes the model municipal governments of Great Britain. Barring this avoidance of what the author regards as moot questions, "The Government of England" is a very encyclopedia of British politics. Mr. Bryce, who has been consulted at many stages of its preparation; Mr. Dicey, most captious of critics, per-

haps the very highest contemporary English authorities, have pronounced it unequaled as a compendium of such matters—a treatise on English institutions without its peer in the language.

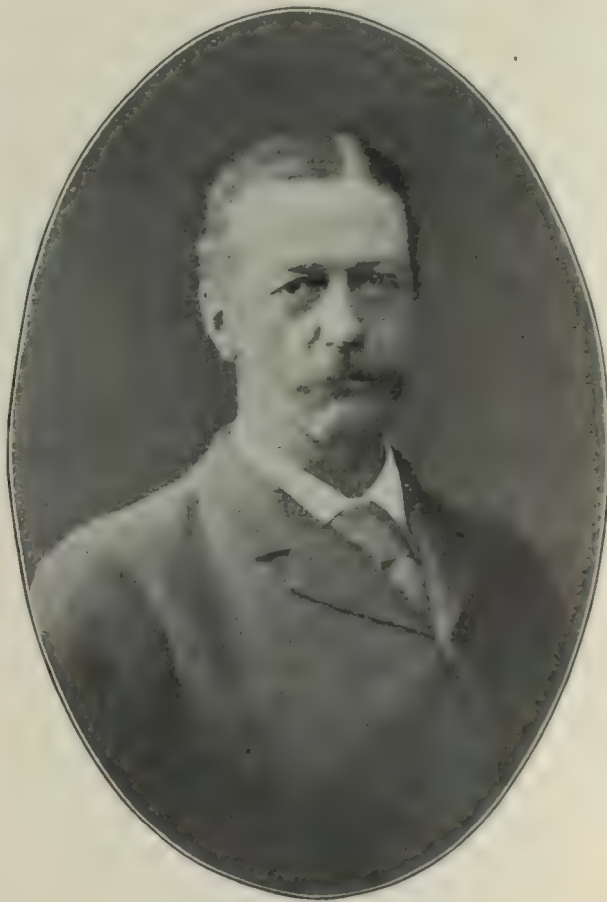
It was for this marked and peculiar talent (of tracing political institutions and movements to their sources), developed by Mr. Lawrence Lowell, that the professorship at Harvard, which he has filled for nearly ten years past, was, indeed, established in the first place. This lectureship is maintained out of the funds bequeathed by the distinguished political reformer, Dorman B. Eaton, to found a chair of "The Science of Government." Under Mr. Lowell it has turned out to be one of the most popular of the university courses, altho the professor has taken care that it should become no "snap" for idlers. He has required rigorous collateral reading on assigned subjects, and has relentlessly tested his students in weekly conferences. Nevertheless, the number of undergraduates taking the lectures have averaged 400 per year, and their interest and enthusiasm have made Professor Lowell one of the best known and most popular of the Harvard faculty with the undergraduate body.

For some years, then, this representative of the very quintessence of Boston's Back Bay wealth, cultivation and social authority, has been within a single step of the chair certain to be vacated in the order of Nature at no distant day. Never was there a more perfect exhibition of the adaptation of means to ends than in the training and preparation of Abbott Lawrence Lowell for the great post he was destined to fill. It had all begun even in the cradle with the dower of per-

fect physical health; if all the "luck" of the fortunate in the world were as forehandedly thought out and prepared for as the Lowells's there would have been no such word as luck in the language. All the kinds of work that Professor Lawrence Lowell has kept in hand during the past twenty years, his books and his business, his dips into politics and school committee, and civic work, his service as a member of the faculty of the Institute of Technology, as well as of the faculty of Harvard, his recent grand

strategy for the union of these two great institutions in a "merger" (which many believe only postponed)—all these would have been impossible to one less broadly grounded in the physical basis of bodily strength and health. Athletics he pursued at college no less strenuously than those who have no other interest, tho, as a matter of fact, he always stood among the first of his class. At twenty-one he was the winner in a mile run with a record that looks well for professional sprinting today. He was

also a leader in the students' society fun-going, and a member of the Hasty Pudding and even of the naughty "Institute." His genuine love of sport in a sportsmanlike spirit makes him an enthusiastic yachtsman, and his feats in the daring management of sailing boats at his Cape Cod summer home are wont to excite the wonder and envy of mere landmen on vacation at the Cotuit hotels. A broad, columnar neck and throat, usually drest with a low collar, as if demanding plenty of room and air, tells at once of the perfect physical condition of the man at fifty-two, with his crisp chestnut hair and mus-



A. LAWRENCE LOWELL,
President of Harvard.

tache and healthy bronze complexion. The latest field in which his honors have been won, the scene of the crucial tests that finally secured his practically unopposed election, was in the faculty meetings at Harvard. Here he showed himself, as he had done while a member of the Boston School Board, a positive, constructive, sane and practical promoter of progress and efficiency. It is claimed today by some of his supporters that every essential feature of his forward policy as a school committee man, tho baffled then, has, after many days, become in turn embodied in the practice of our public education.

As illustrating the forceful originality and fertility of Mr. Lowell's mind working upon problems of education, take the Lowell Institute "School for Industrial Foremen," now in its fifth year. It is in effect "university extension" of the benefits of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the "evening school," so to speak, of that great and severe engineering college for the benefit of wage workers busy thru the day. It is no charity fare, this course, so far as quality is concerned, as may be judged by the fact that calculus is required in mathematics the first year. (Professor Lowell was always taking highest honors in mathematics in his own college course.) The object is to train the fittest thru natural gifts, tested by the process of selection in this rather severe course, for positions of industrial superintendence. Mr. Lowell has always agreed with Kipling's notion that the strength of an army may lie, after all, not so much in the staff and regimental commanders as in the non-commissioned officers; and this entirely original scheme of Mr. Lowell's was "framed up" to supply the non-commissioned officers of industry, the sergeants and corporals, that is to say, the foremen of shops with any number of men from 3 or 30 or 300 under them. The professors of the Institute of Technology give the instruction, and the examinations are the same for the same courses as those prescribed for the diploma of the institute, and the certificate of the School for Foremen has proved as valuable as the former in the market for industry. Over fifty a year graduate from this school. The other "concrete case"

of Mr. Lowell's progressive and democratic enterprise in the educational field is his Lowell Institute "evening school" with Harvard professors pledged to give the classes the same quality in character of instruction as they give at Cambridge. There are three great democratic Boston classes on this foundation, deriving its support, of course, from the trustee (Mr. Lawrence Lowell) and the funds of the Lowell Institute. The classes have to assemble in various halls about the city, as the institute has no real estate of its own. There is a class in English, another in philosophy, and a third in Professor Lowell's own specialty, "The Science of Government." He did not call on his fellow-members of the Harvard faculty to give more of themselves than he offered of himself; his lectures are the same as those to his classes at Cambridge, and he addresses at each session of this extension school about 100 students. The class in philosophy has 200 enrolled students and that in English 700. There is besides—and perhaps they were the inspiration of Mr. Lawrence Lowell's generous "university extension"—the teaching of science at the Natural History Museum founded by his grandfather, and the lectureship on theology employing the professors of the Harvard Divinity School.

The new president of Harvard will be the sixth generation of his family of distinguished graduates of Harvard, and the fifth generation to have a hand in the inner directing management and control of the corporation. During seventy years out of the past one hundred and twenty-five some member of his family has been a Fellow, beginning with the John Lowell, of Newbury, whose democratic declaration, anticipating and surpassing in sweeping faith that of Jefferson's, was embodied in the Massachusetts Bill of Rights in the eighteenth century, as above noted. The Republic will take no harm from an aristocracy founded in that spirit and expressing itself in its latest generation in the "School for Foremen" at "Tech," and the great democratic classes of school teachers and clerks in English and philosophy and government taught in the regular Harvard curriculum by Harvard professors.

BOSTON, MASS.



SUI SIN FAR.

Leaves from the Mental Portfolio of an Eurasian

BY SUI SIN FAR

WHEN I look back over the years I see myself, a little child of scarcely four years of age, walking in front of my nurse, in a green English lane, and listening to her tell another of her kind that my mother is Chinese. "Oh, Lord!" exclaims the informed. She turns me around and scans me curiously from head to foot. Then the two women whisper together. Tho the word "Chinese" conveys very little meaning to my mind, I feel that they are talking about my father and mother and my heart swells with indignation. When we reach home I rush to my mother and try to tell her what I have heard. I am a young child. I fail to make myself in-

telligible. My mother does not understand, and when the nurse declares to her, "Little Miss Sui is a story-teller," my mother slaps me.

Many a long year has past over my head since that day—the day on which I first learned that I was something different and apart from other children; but tho my mother has forgotten it, I have not.

I see myself again, a few years older. I am playing with another child in a garden. A girl passes by outside the gate. "Mamie," she cries to my companion. "I wouldn't speak to Sui if I were you. Her mamma is Chinese."

"I don't care," answers the little one

beside me. And then to me, "Even if your mamma is Chinese, I like you better than I like Annie."

"But I don't like you," I answer, turning my back on her. It is my first conscious lie.

I am at a children's party, given by the wife of an Indian officer whose children were schoolfellows of mine. I am only six years of age, but have attended a private school for over a year, and have already learned that China is a heathen country, being civilized by England. However, for the time being, I am a merry romping child. There are quite a number of grown people present. One, a white haired old man, has his attention called to me by the hostess. He adjusts his eyeglasses and surveys me critically. "Ah, indeed!" he exclaims, "Who would have thought it at first glance. Yet now I see the difference between her and other children. What a peculiar coloring! Her mother's eyes and hair and her father's features, I presume. Very interesting little creature!"

I had been called from my play for the purpose of inspection. I do not return to it. For the rest of the evening I hide myself behind a hall door and refuse to show myself until it is time to go home.

My parents have come to America. We are in Hudson City, N. Y., and we are very poor. I am out with my brother, who is ten months older than myself. We pass a Chinese store, the door of which is open. "Look!" says Charlie, "Those men in there are Chinese!" Eagerly I gaze into the long low room. With the exception of my mother, who is English bred with English ways and manner of dress, I have never seen a Chinese person. The two men within the store are uncouth specimens of their race, drest in working blouses and pantaloons with queues hanging down their backs. I recoil with a sense of shock.

"Oh, Charlie," I cry, "Are we like that?"

"Well, we're Chinese, and they're Chinese, too, so we must be!" returns my seven-year-old brother.

"Of course you are," puts in a boy who has followed us down the street, and who lives near us and has seen my mother: "Chinky, Chinky, Chinaman,

yellow-face, pig-tail, rat-eater." A number of other boys and several little girls join in with him.

"Better than you," shouts my brother, facing the crowd. He is younger and smaller than any there, and I am even more insignificant than he; but my spirit revives.

"I'd rather be Chinese than anything else in the world," I scream.

They pull my hair, they tear my clothes, they scratch my face, and all but lame my brother; but the white blood in our veins fights valiantly for the Chinese half of us. When it is all over, exhausted and bedraggled, we crawl home, and report to our mother that we have "won the battle."

"Are you sure?" asks my mother doubtfully.

"Of course. They ran from us. They were frightened," returns my brother.

My mother smiles with satisfaction.

"Do you hear?" she asks my father.

"Unm," he observes, raising his eyes from his paper for an instant. My childish instinct, however, tells me that he is more interested than he appears to be.

It is tea time, but I cannot eat. Unobserved I crawl away. I do not sleep that night. I am too excited and I ache all over. Our opponents had been so very much stronger and bigger than we. Toward morning, however, I fall into a doze from which I awake myself, shouting:

"Sound the battle cry;
See the foe is nigh."

My mother believes in sending us to Sunday school. She has been brought up in a Presbyterian college.

The scene of my life shifts to Eastern Canada. The sleigh which has carried us from the station stops in front of a little French Canadian hotel. Immediately we are surrounded by a number of villagers, who stare curiously at my mother as my father assists her to alight from the sleigh. Their curiosity, however, is tempered with kindness, as they watch, one after another, the little black heads of my brothers and sisters and myself emerge out of the buffalo robe, which is part of the sleigh's outfit. There are six of us, four girls and two boys; the eldest, my brother, being only seven years of age. My father and mother are

still in their twenties. "Les pauvres enfants," the inhabitants murmur, as they help to carry us into the hotel. Then in lower tones: "Chinoise, Chinoise."

For some time after our arrival, whenever we children are sent for a walk, our footsteps are dogged by a number of young French and English Canadians, who amuse themselves with speculations as to whether, we being Chinese, are susceptible to pinches and hair pulling, while older persons pause and gaze upon us, very much in the same way that I have seen people gaze upon strange animals in a menagerie. Now and then we are stopt and plied with questions as to what we eat and drink, how we go to sleep, if my mother understands what my father says to her, if we sit on chairs or squat on floors, etc., etc., etc.

There are many pitched battles, of course, and we seldom leave the house without being armed for conflict. My mother takes a great interest in our battles, and usually cheers us on, tho I doubt whether she understands the depth of the troubled waters thru which her little children wade. As to my father, peace is his motto, and he deems it wisest to be blind and deaf to many things.

School days are short, but memorable. I am in the same class with my brother, my sister next to me in the class below. The little girl whose desk my sister shares shrinks close against the wall as my sister takes her place. In a little while she raises her hand.

"Please, teacher!"

"Yes, Annie."

"May I change my seat?"

"No, you may not!"

The little girl sobs. "Why should she have to sit beside a——"

Happily my sister does not seem to hear, and before long the two little girls become great friends. I have many such experiences.

My brother is remarkably bright; my sister next to me has a wonderful head for figures, and when only eight years of age helps my father with his night work accounts. My parents compare her with me. She is of sturdier build than I, and, as my father says, "Always has her wits about her." He thinks her more like my mother, who is very bright

and interested in every little detail of practical life. My father tells me that I will never make half the woman that my mother is or that my sister will be. I am not as strong as my sisters, which makes me feel somewhat ashamed, for I am the eldest little girl, and more is expected of me. I have no organic disease, but the strength of my feelings seems to take from me the strength of my body. I am prostrated at times with attacks of nervous sickness. The doctor says that my heart is unusually large; but in the light of the present I know that the cross of the Eurasian bore too heavily upon my childish shoulders. I usually hide my weakness from the family until I cannot stand. I do not understand myself, and I have an idea that the others will despise me for not being as strong as they. Therefore, I like to wander away alone, either by the river or in the bush. The green fields and flowing water have a charm for me. At the age of seven, as it is today, a bird on the wing is my emblem of happiness.

I have come from a race on my mother's side which is said to be the most stolid and insensible to feeling of all races, yet I look back over the years and see myself so keenly alive to every shade of sorrow and suffering that it is almost a pain to live.

If there is any trouble in the house in the way of a difference between my father and mother, or if any child is punished, how I suffer! And when harmony is restored, heaven seems to be around me. I can be sad, but I can also be glad. My mother's screams of agony when a baby is born almost drive me wild, and long after her pangs have subsided I feel them in my own body. Sometimes it is a week before I can get to sleep after such an experience.

A debt owing by my father fills me with shame. I feel like a criminal when I pass the creditor's door. I am only ten years old. And all the while the question of nationality perplexes my little brain. Why are we what we are? I and my brothers and sisters. Why did God make us to be hooted and stared at? Papa is English, mamma is Chinese. Why couldn't we have been either one thing or the other? Why is my mother's race despised? I look into the faces of

my father and mother. Is she not every bit as dear and good as he? Why? Why? She sings us the songs she learned at her English school. She tells us tales of China. Tho a child when she left her native land she remembers it well, and I am never tired of listening to the story of how she was stolen from her home. She tells us over and over again of her meeting with my father in Shanghai and the romance of their marriage. Why? Why?

I do not confide in my father and mother. They would not understand. How could they? He is English, she is Chinese. I am different to both of them—a stranger, tho their own child. "What are we?" I ask my brother. "It doesn't matter, sissy," he responds. But it does. I love poetry, particularly heroic pieces. I also love fairy tales. Stories of everyday life do not appeal to me. I dream dreams of being great and noble; my sisters and brothers also. I glory in the idea of dying at the stake and a great genie arising from the flames and declaring to those who have scorned us: "Behold, how great and glorious and noble are the Chinese people!"

My sisters are apprenticed to a dress-maker; my brother is entered in an office. I tramp around and sell my father's pictures, also some lace which I make myself. My nationality, if I had only known it at that time, helps to make sales. The ladies who are my customers call me "The Little Chinese Lace Girl." But it is a dangerous life for a very young girl. I come near to "mysteriously disappearing" many a time. The greatest temptation was in the thought of getting far away from where I was known, to where no mocking cries of "Chinese!" "Chinese!" could reach.

Whenever I have the opportunity I steal away to the library and read every book I can find on China and the Chinese. I learn that China is the oldest civilized nation on the face of the earth and a few other things. At eighteen years of age what troubles me is not that I am what I am, but that others are ignorant of my superiority. I am small, but my feelings are big—and great is my vanity.

My sisters attend dancing classes, for which they pay their own fees. In spite of covert smiles and sneers, they are glad

to meet and mingle with other young folk. They are not sensitive in the sense that I am. And yet they understand. One of them tells me that she overheard a young man say to another that he would rather marry a pig than a girl with Chinese blood in her veins.

In course of time I too learn shorthand and take a position in an office. Like my sister, I teach myself, but, unlike my sister, I have neither the perseverance nor the ability to perfect myself. Besides, to a temperament like mine, it is torture to spend the hours in transcribing other people's thoughts. Therefore, altho I can always earn a moderately good salary, I do not distinguish myself in the business world as does she.

When I have been working for some years I open an office of my own. The local papers patronize me and give me a number of assignments, including most of the local Chinese reporting. I meet many Chinese persons, and when they get into trouble am often called upon to fight their battles in the papers. This I enjoy. My heart leaps for joy when I read one day an article signed by a New York Chinese in which he declares "The Chinese in America owe an everlasting debt of gratitude to Sui Sin Far for the bold stand she has taken in their defense."

The Chinaman who wrote the article seeks me out and calls upon me. He is a clever and witty man, a graduate of one of the American colleges and as well a Chinese scholar. I learn that he has an American wife and several children. I am very much interested in these children, and when I meet them my heart throbs in sympathetic tune with the tales they relate of their experiences as Eurasians. "Why did papa and mamma born us?" asks one. Why?

I also meet other Chinese men who compare favorably with the white men of my acquaintance in mind and heart qualities. Some of them are quite handsome. They have not as finely cut noses and as well developed chins as the white men, but they have smoother skins and their expression is more serene; their hands are better shaped and their voices softer.

Some little Chinese women whom I interview are very anxious to know whether I would marry a Chinaman. I

do not answer No. They clap their hands delightedly, and assure me that the Chinese are much the finest and best of all men. They are, however, a little doubtful as to whether one could be persuaded to care for me, full-blooded Chinese people having a prejudice against the half white.

Fundamentally, I muse, all people are the same. My mother's race is as prejudiced as my father's. Only when the whole world becomes as one family will human beings be able to see clearly and hear distinctly. I believe that some day a great part of the world will be Eurasian. I cheer myself with the thought that I am but a pioneer. A pioneer should glory in suffering.

"You were walking with a Chinaman yesterday," accuses an acquaintance.

"Yes, what of it?"

"You ought not to. It isn't right."

"Not right to walk with one of my own mother's people? Oh, indeed!"

I cannot reconcile his notion of righteousness with my own.

I am living in a little town away off on the north shore of a big lake. Next to me at the dinner table is the man for whom I work as a stenographer. There are also a couple of business men, a young girl and her mother.

Some one makes a remark about the cars full of Chinamen that past that morning. A transcontinental railway runs thru the town.

My employer shakes his rugged head. "Somehow or other," says he, "I cannot reconcile myself to the thought that the Chinese are humans like ourselves. They may have immortal souls, but their faces seem to be so utterly devoid of expression that I cannot help but doubt."

"Souls," echoes the town clerk. "Their bodies are enough for me. A Chinaman is, in my eyes, more repulsive than a nigger."

"They always give me such a creepy feeling," puts in the young girl with a laugh.

"I wouldn't have one in my house," declares my landlady.

"Now, the Japanese are different altogether. There is something bright and likeable about those men," continues Mr. K.

A miserable, cowardly feeling keeps me silent. I am in a Middle West town. If I declare what I am, every person in the place will hear about it the next day. The population is in the main made up of working folks with strong prejudices against my mother's countrymen. The prospect before me is not an enviable one—if I speak. I have no longer an ambition to die at the stake for the sake of demonstrating the greatness and nobleness of the Chinese people.

Mr. K. turns to me with a kindly smile.

"What makes Miss Far so quiet?" he asks.

"I don't suppose she finds the 'washee washee men' particularly interesting subjects of conversation," volunteers the young manager of the local bank.

With a great effort I raise my eyes from my plate. "Mr. K.," I say, addressing my employer, "the Chinese people may have no souls, no expression on their faces, be altogether beyond the pale of civilization, but whatever they are, I want you to understand that I am—I am a Chinese."

There is silence in the room for a few minutes. Then Mr. K. pushes back his plate and standing up beside me, says:

"I should not have spoken as I did. I know nothing whatever about the Chinese. It was pure prejudice. Forgive me!"

I admire Mr. K.'s moral courage in apologizing to me; he is a conscientious Christian man, but I do not remain much longer in the little town.

I am under a tropic sky, meeting frequently and conversing with persons who are almost as high up in the world as birth, education and money can set them. The environment is peculiar, for I am also surrounded by a race of people, the reputed descendants of Ham, the son of Noah, whose offspring, it was prophesied, should be the servants of the sons of Shem and Japheth. As I am a descendant, according to the Bible, of both Shem and Japheth, I have a perfect right to set my heel upon the Ham people; but tho I see others around me following out the Bible suggestion, it is not in my nature to be arrogant to any but those who seek to impress me with their superiority.

which the poor black maid who has been assigned to me by the hotel certainly does not. My employer's wife takes me to task for this. "It is unnecessary," she says, "to thank a black person for a service."

The novelty of life in the West Indian island is not without its charm. The surroundings, people, manner of living, are so entirely different from what I have been accustomed to up North that I feel as if I were "born again." Mixing with people of fashion, and yet not of them, I am not of sufficient importance to create comment or curiosity. I am busy nearly all day and often well into the night. It is not monotonous work, but it is certainly strenuous. The planters and business men of the island take me as a matter of course and treat me with kindly courtesy. Occasionally an Englishman will warn me against the "brown boys" of the island, little dreaming that I too am of the "brown people" of the earth.

When it begins to be whispered about the place that I am not all white, some of the "sporty" people seek my acquaintance. I am small and look much younger than my years. When, however, they discover that I am a very serious and sober-minded spinster indeed, they retire quite gracefully, leaving me a few amusing reflections.

One evening a card is brought to my room. It bears the name of some naval officer. I go down to my visitor, thinking he is probably some one who, having been told that I am a reporter for the local paper, has brought me an item of news. I find him lounging in an easy chair on the veranda of the hotel—a big, blond, handsome fellow, several years younger than I.

"You are Lieutenant ——?" I inquire.

He bows and laughs a little. The laugh doesn't suit him somehow—and it doesn't suit me, either.

"If you have anything to tell me, please tell it quickly, because I'm very busy."

"Oh, you don't really mean that," he answers, with another silly and offensive laugh. "There's always plenty of time for good times. That's what I am here for. I saw you at the races the other

day and twice at King's House. My ship will be here for —— weeks."

"Do you wish that noted?" I ask.

"Oh, no! Why—I came just because I had an idea that you might like to know me. I would like to know you. You look such a nice little body. Say, wouldn't you like to go out for a sail this lovely night? I will tell you all about the sweet little Chinese girls I met when we were at Hong Kong. They're not so shy!"

I leave Eastern Canada for the Far West, so reduced by another attack of rheumatic fever that I only weigh eighty-four pounds. I travel on an advertising contract. It is presumed by the railway company that in some way or other I will give them full value for their transportation across the continent. I have been ordered beyond the Rockies by the doctor, who declares that I will never regain my strength in the East. Nevertheless, I am but two days in San Francisco when I start out in search of work. It is the first time that I have sought work as a stranger in a strange town. Both of the other positions away from home were secured for me by home influence. I am quite surprised to find that there is no demand for my services in San Francisco and that no one is particularly interested in me. The best I can do is to accept an offer from a railway agency to typewrite their correspondence for \$5 a month. I stipulate, however, that I shall have the privilege of taking in outside work and that my hours shall be light. I am hopeful that the sale of a story or newspaper article may add to my income, and I console myself with the reflection that, considering that I still limp and bear traces of sickness, I am fortunate to secure any work at all.

The proprietor of one of the San Francisco papers, to whom I have a letter of introduction, suggests that I obtain some subscriptions from the people of Chinatown, that district of the city having never been canvassed. This suggestion I carry out with enthusiasm, though I find that the Chinese merchants and people generally are inclined to regard me with suspicion. They have been imposed upon so many times by unscrupu-

lous white people. Another drawback—save for a few phrases, I am unacquainted with my mother tongue. How, then, can I expect these people to accept me as their own countrywoman? The Americanized Chinamen actually laugh in my face when I tell them that I am of their race. However, they are not all “doubting Thomases.” Some little women discover that I have Chinese hair, color of eyes and complexion, also that I love rice and tea. This settles the matter for them—and for their husbands.

My Chinese instincts develop. I am no longer the little girl who shrunk against my brother at the first sight of a Chinaman. Many and many a time, when alone in a strange place, has the appearance of even an humble laundryman given me a sense of protection and made me feel quite at home. This fact of itself proves to me that prejudice can be eradicated by association.

I meet a half Chinese, half white girl. Her face is plastered with a thick white coat of paint and her eyelids and eyebrows are blackened so that the shape of her eyes and the whole expression of her face is changed. She was born in the East, and at the age of eighteen came West in answer to an advertisement. Living for many years among the working class, she had heard little but abuse of the Chinese. It is not difficult, in a land like California, for a half Chinese, half white girl to pass as one of Spanish or Mexican origin. This the poor child does, tho she lives in nervous dread of being “discovered.” She becomes engaged to a young man, but fears to tell him what she is, and only does so when compelled by a fearless American girl friend. This girl, who knows her origin, realizing that the truth sooner or later must be told, and better soon than late, advises the Eurasian to confide in the young man, assuring her that he loves her well enough not to allow her nationality to stand, a bar sinister, between them. But the Eurasian prefers to keep her secret, and only reveals it to the man who is to be her husband when driven to bay by the American girl, who declares that if the half-breed will not tell the truth she will. When the young man hears that the girl he is engaged to has Chinese blood in her

veins, he exclaims: “Oh, what will my folks say?” But that is all. Love is stronger than prejudice with him, and neither he nor she deems it necessary to inform his “folks.”

The Americans, having for many years manifested a much higher regard for the Japanese than for the Chinese, several half Chinese young men and women, thinking to advance themselves, both in a social and business sense, pass as Japanese. They continue to be known as Eurasians; but a Japanese Eurasian does not appear in the same light as a Chinese Eurasian. The unfortunate Chinese Eurasians! Are not those who compel them to thus cringe more to be blamed than they?

People, however, are not all alike. I meet white men, and women, too, who are proud to mate with those who have Chinese blood in their veins, and think it a great honor to be distinguished by the friendship of such. There are also Eurasians and Eurasians. I know of one who allowed herself to become engaged to a white man after refusing him nine times. She had discouraged him in every way possible, had warned him that she was half Chinese; that her people were poor, that every week or month she sent home a certain amount of her earnings, and that the man she married would have to do as much, if not more; also, most uncompromising truth of all, that she did not love him and never would. But the resolute and undaunted lover swore that it was a matter of indifference to him whether she was a Chinese or a Hottentot, that it would be his pleasure and privilege to allow her relations double what it was in her power to bestow, and as to not loving him—that did not matter at all. He loved her. So, because the young woman had a married mother and married sisters, who were always picking at her and gossiping over her independent manner of living, she finally consented to marry him, recording the agreement in her diary thus:

“I have promised to become the wife of ——— on ————. 189 , because the world is so cruel and sneering to a single woman—and for no other reason.”

Everything went smoothly until one day. The young man was driving a pair

of beautiful horses and she was seated by his side, trying very hard to imagine herself in love with him, when a Chinese vegetable gardener's cart came rumbling along. The Chinaman was a jolly-looking individual in blue cotton blouse and pantaloons, his rakish looking hat being kept in place by a long queue which was pulled upward from his neck and wound around it. The young woman was suddenly possessed with the spirit of mischief. "Look!" she cried, indicating the Chinaman, "there's my brother. Why don't you salute him?"

The man's face fell a little. He sank into a pensive mood. The wicked one by his side read him like an open book.

"When we are married," said she, "I intend to give a Chinese party every month."

No answer.

"As there are very few aristocratic Chinese in this city, I shall fill up with the laundrymen and vegetable farmers. I don't believe in being exclusive in democratic America, do you?"

He hadn't a grain of humor in his composition, but a sickly smile contorted his features as he replied:

"You shall do just as you please, my darling. But—but—consider a moment. Wouldn't it be just a little pleasanter for us if, after we are married, we allowed it to be presumed that you were—er—Japanese? So many of my friends have inquired of me if that is not your nationality. They would be so charmed to meet a little Japanese lady."

"Hadn't you better oblige them by finding one?"

"Why—er—what do you mean?"

"Nothing much in particular. Only—I am getting a little tired of this," taking off his ring.

"You don't mean what you say! Oh, put it back, dearest! You know I would not hurt your feelings for the world!"

"You haven't. I'm more than pleased. But I do mean what I say."

That evening the "ungrateful" Chinese Eurasian diaried, among other things, the following:

"Joy, oh, joy! I'm free once more. Never again shall I be untrue to my own heart. Never again will I allow any one to 'hound' or 'sneer' me into matrimony."

I secure transportation to many California points. I meet some literary people, chief among whom is the editor of the magazine who took my first Chinese stories. He and his wife give me a warm welcome to their ranch. They are broad-minded people, whose interest in me is sincere and intelligent, not affected and vulgar. I also meet some funny people who advise me to "trade" upon my nationality. They tell me that if I wish to succeed in literature in America I should dress in Chinese costume, carry a fan in my hand, wear a pair of scarlet beaded slippers, live in New York, and come of high birth. Instead of making myself familiar with the Chinese-Americans around me, I should discourse on my spirit acquaintance with Chinese ancestors and quote in between the "Good mornings" and "How d'ye dos" of editors,

"Confucius, Confucius, how great is Confucius, Before Confucius, there never was Confucius, After Confucius, there never came Confucius," etc., etc., etc.,

or something like that, both illuminating and obscuring, don't you know. They forget, or perhaps they are not aware that the old Chinese sage taught "The way of sincerity is the way of heaven."

My experiences as an Eurasian never cease; but people are not now as prejudiced as they have been. In the West, too, my friends are more advanced in all lines of thought than those whom I know in Eastern Canada—more genuine, more sincere, with less of the form of religion, but more of its spirit.

So I roam backward and forward across the continent. When I am East, my heart is West. When I am West, my heart is East. Before long I hope to be in China. As my life began in my father's country it may end in my mother's.

After all I have no nationality and am not anxious to claim any. Individuality is more than nationality. "You are you and I am I," says Confucius. I give my right hand to the Occidentals and my left to the Orientals, hoping that between them they will not utterly destroy the insignificant "connecting link." And that's all.

College Entrance Requirements in Theory and Practice

BY JOHN G. BOWMAN

[One of the first difficulties encountered by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching in standardizing American universities was the impossibility of obtaining from their catalogs alone a correct idea of the actual conditions prevailing in the universities. In some colleges the catalog seems to represent, not the actual practice, but an ideal, if not unrealizable, at least unrealized. The forthcoming report of the Foundation will contain a comparative study of the admission requirements of American colleges and of the rigidity of their enforcement. In the following article Mr. Bowman, secretary of the Foundation, shows how much the admission of conditioned and special students may modify the official stipulations.—EDITOR.]

THE progress toward uniformity in college requirements for admission has been so far successful that practically all colleges and universities of adequate financial resources have either adopted a minimum standard resting upon the four-year high school, or are making toward it as rapidly as local and institutional conditions will permit. Meanwhile, the existence of irregularities in the admission of conditioned and of special students must be regarded as an anomaly that tends to make the uniformity nominal rather than actual. I venture to question the wisdom of the varying treatment of an educational standard already agreed upon and announced.

Admission with conditions is intended, in theory at least, to render unnecessary the loss of a year to students who fail by a small margin to fulfill the regular requirements for admission. Such practice a generation ago had far more justification than at the present time. When high schools were comparatively few in number and courses in them meager, the colleges supplemented the work in these schools and permitted students to enter courses for which they had not opportunity for complete preparation. There was no idea of competition between the high schools and colleges for students, and under such conditions no one would doubt the value of discretion on the part of a college faculty in admitting deficient students. But since that time the development of secondary schools has rapidly changed the relations between colleges and schools. A concession designed for narrow application has been so widely extended in practice that a large part of the

incoming class of a college is frequently conditioned; and leniency, theoretically justifiable if involving one or two slight conditions, has developed into indiscriminate charity. Such practice tends to defeat a real coöperation between the schools and colleges.

Uniformity of entrance requirements disappears when a large part of the student body may gain admission, not by meeting the stated requirements, but on terms which vary from one institution to another. At Amherst, for example, application for conditional admission is "considered on its merits"; at Cornell the decision rests with the faculty concerned; at Johns Hopkins with a committee; Drake University waives two units; Marietta College concedes three units; Trinity College four; and the catalogs of New York University, Hobart, Lehigh, Princeton, Smith, Pennsylvania, Vassar and the University of California, and others, give no information as to how the matter is handled.

College catalogs usually state definitely the requirements for regular admission, and when no reference is made to a provision for conditioned students there may be some implication that no such provision exists. But the fact is that practically all colleges accept conditioned students and the omission is not serious or misleading. The objection has been made to a full statement of the requirements in the catalog that this would tend to endanger a thoroly honest stand in the admission of students; that it is wiser to admit a bright, strong student with two or three conditions than to admit another who may have only one condition, but

who is reported as slow, or careless, or not physically strong; and further, that it is difficult, if not impossible, to formulate regulations which will indicate definitely the working of a wise and flexible discretion of a faculty.

These objections are not without force, and probably account for the fact that in so many instances no reference is made to the provision. But in my judgment the time has come when the entire question should be reconsidered by college authorities, with a view to their best interests and the interests of the secondary schools. A few instances of the results of the present practice may be helpful.

Out of 697 students admitted directly from the secondary schools into the freshman class at Yale University this year, 391 were conditioned. In other words, 57 per cent. of the incoming class at Yale did not meet the stated requirement of 14.5 units.* At Columbia, 145 men were admitted by examination into the *college* of the university. Seventy of these 145 freshmen met fully the requirements of 14.5 units. Of the 75 freshmen who did not present the full standard the deficiencies ranged from half a unit to seven units. Nineteen men were deficient in four units or more, that is, in at least one full year's work. In addition to this, ten boys, from seventeen to nineteen years of age, who succeeded in passing in the examinations only 3.5 to 8.5 units, were admitted as "non-matriculated students." At Harvard, 58 per cent. of the class of 607 freshmen in 1907 presented less than the full requirements. The conditions were not restricted to any one subject or to any particular group of subjects. Similarly, at Amherst, in 1908, 49 out of 165 were admitted with conditions. Twelve of the 49 students were deficient three or more units. At the University of Illinois, 218 students were conditioned out of a total of 482; at Wellesley, 88 out of 383; at Cornell, 153 out of 862; at Princeton, 201 out of 360. At New York University, 36 men out of 41 were admitted with deficiencies into the university *college*. In the above instances students admitted from other colleges and those admitted as special students are not taken into consideration. In some in-

stances, as at Cornell and the University of Illinois, the number of conditioned students includes those whose academic work, while not satisfying in full the prescribed entrance requirements, provides surplus entrance credit in other subjects. Such students are, of course, only technically deficient.

These figures, while they represent the practice at each institution named, do not readily lend themselves as a means of comparing the practice at institutions which admit by examination only with institutions which accept certificates for admission. Thus, at Columbia, students are admitted only upon examination. The great proportion of students who are conditioned at Columbia have studied the various subjects. At New York University, on the other hand, students are admitted with certificates. Under this plan, when a student is conditioned, it means, generally, that he has not studied at all the subjects in which he is deficient. There is evidently less justification for a conditioned enrollment in the latter than in the former.

The data given, however, indicate with sufficient clearness that there is a wide margin between the announced standards of entrance and the actual bases of admission. In this twilight zone of irresponsibility there is a full field for the exercise not only of wise discretion, but also of indiscriminate excuse for unfaithful work, and above all an opportunity for the sharp-witted boy to play the college against the high school, at the expense of both. Many of the boys admitted with heavy conditions even in the stronger institutions come from first-class high schools and academies, to which they should have been returned until they were ready for college. Some who were not able to make creditable marks in high schools sought and obtained entrance to college after a half-completed course. In one case a candidate for admission as a special student frankly gave as a reason for his application the fact that he had failed to pass the entrance examinations. The sympathetic committee was unable to turn away from so ingenuous a plea. He was admitted.

Obviously, the adjustment between the college and the school is not perfect, but leniency on the part of the college does

*The unit is a course of five credits weekly throughout the academic year of the preparatory school.

not improve the situation. The difficulty arises from the lack of clearness as to just what the entrance requirements actually denote. The catalog statements represent them as indispensable: "A student who wishes to enter ——— College *must* pass" such and such examinations for admission. It is not stated just why the particular requirements are set up as thus fundamental, but one of two theories must be implied: the requirements embody an indispensable minimum of knowledge or they represent an indispensable minimum of training. In other words, an ordinary boy, in order to have a good chance of success in college, must either know the ground covered by the requirements, or he must at least have had the mental drill to be obtained thru their mastery.

In either event the college is illogical when, after thus setting up its minimum, it proceeds freely to make exceptions to it. The records show that a large part of the incoming class has conditions, varying from one unit to five or six, and sometimes more. In the face of such administration it is impossible to maintain that the entrance requirements are a real minimum; they are at best an ostensible minimum, any part of which is liable in most colleges to temporary suspension and occasionally to complete abrogation.

It would seem that, to bring order out of this chaotic situation, it is necessary, first, to decide what the minimum is actually meant to accomplish, and, second, what it must embody in order to achieve this purpose. So much being clear, it must be enforced as the *sine qua non*. Such a minimum would not be by itself the basis of college entrance, but an inevitable preliminary thereto. The student should unquestionably be required to do much more than this minimum before being admitted. In determining the content and extent of the additional studies, an entirely new set of considerations enters. The present arrangement fails to distinguish the general from the individual factor. In consequence, the entire situation is involved in confusion, the one sure result of which is to habituate young students to notions of promotion despite superficiality and failure.

The special student is on a somewhat different basis. This provision is more

in the nature of an equity proceeding, designed to supply a certain degree of elasticity to an otherwise rigid system of entrance examinations. It furnishes a way of meeting the needs of mature and serious persons who for one reason or another have not pursued the regular educational routine, and who, thru extraordinary effort, have won a second chance; their seriousness of purpose, their maturity in development, amply compensate a technical deficiency in entrance units. No sensible person would propose to exclude from academic privilege the student who, relatively late in life and after a sobering experience, thus gains access to collegiate opportunities.

An analysis of the special student enrollment, however, discloses the fact that, instead of being limited to the use just indicated, the classification in question has likewise become a means of reducing or of evading entirely the entrance requirements. Unsuccessful candidates for admission urge and the college agrees that a system of entrance examinations does injustice to certain individuals temperamentally unsuited to display their acquisitions thru written examinations. There is no doubt that this at times happens, tho by no means usually in the cases in which it is alleged to have occurred. But in any event the remedy fails. Further, it is urged that thru admission as special students college advantages may be extended to those who have had no access to adequate secondary schools. Whatever merit this contention may once have had, it has now lost most of its force. The enrollment of special students has increased, tho the cogency of the argument has steadily diminished.

The terms in which college catalogs usually handle this subject are so vague that one is prepared to encounter great laxity and inconsistency in the actual administration. Harvard required sixteen units for entrance, but it admits as specials, without examination, students who are fit "to pursue the particular courses they elect." Out of 2,277 undergraduates there are 231 specials. The Johns Hopkins University requires fifteen units for entrance; it admits with eight units those "qualified by age, character, attainments and habits of study." Out of 165 undergraduates, 23 are specials. The

University of Pennsylvania requires 14.5 units for entrance, but it admits specials on certificates covering requirements for desired courses only. Out of 299 students in liberal arts, 35 entered on these terms. Adelphi College requires 14.5 units, but it admits "specials" of mature age on "satisfactory evidence of proficiency"; and, in consequence, it has 52 unclassified students out of a total of 170.

It is clear that vague descriptions such as I have quoted will not bar out unfit, undeserving and incompetent applicants. If the regular procedure is in danger of being suspended in behalf of candidates who allege that they are mature and qualified, quoting the local clergyman and the family physician in support of the allegation, the college must create some effective machinery for intelligently and severely passing on such applications. A faculty committee, which, for administrative purposes, is liable to reduce itself to a secretary, acting on a few written documents submitted by the candidate himself, cannot avoid or effectively check abuse. In consequence, a measure designed to relieve mature workers of tests no longer important to them has become a back door for the admission of a miscellaneous collection of students of all ages and types, many of them boys of average freshman age, who did not realize the clumsiness or difficulty of admission requirements until they themselves had failed to meet them.

The facts recited above are suggestive. They may indicate any one of several things. For instance, the desire for numbers being keen, lax provisions for the admission of special and of conditioned students may mean that a rigidly enforced entrance standard would threaten seriously to cut down enrollment, and that extraordinary measures have been devised to offset their effect. If this view is correct, the college has embarked upon a dangerous course which threatens its sincerity and its efficiency. Or again, the facts may signify that there is no very close connection between fulfilled requirements and college performance, in which case it is held wise to admit deficient students of average age, or older, and to wipe out their deficiencies by some other method than thru the entrance machinery. If this be true, it is time, not to make exceptions that confuse all standards and demoralize students, but seriously to face the problem of organizing preparatory education on a basis that is really vital and indispensable, and of devising machinery capable of enforcing it. It is bad pedagogical procedure to tell the prospective candidate that entrance to college involves a specific previous achievement, and then to familiarize him with the spectacle of frequent cases in which he learns that the terms have been partly or wholly waived. The ethical and scholarly standards would be higher if a less pretentious requirement were unflinchingly enforced.

NEW YORK CITY



The Tariff and Matrimony

[Altho we did not request any replies to the article in our issue of December 3d by "A Young College Graduate," we received a surprisingly large number of letters and articles from our readers. Unfortunately we have been unable to give space to any of them, except the following, which expresses the general consensus of opinion and which the author desires publisht anonymously.—EDITOR.]

IN a recent number of THE INDEPENDENT appeared an article on "The Tariff and Matrimony." Even if the tariff were lowered and the necessities of life became cheaper (of which there is some doubt), it would seem, perhaps, after careful examination, that the fault of fewer marriages lies often within ourselves.

I was one of a family of four and my father earned \$60 per month. For the same grade of work I am now earning \$100 per month. When my father bought a suit of clothes the price he paid was \$15. As my monthly wages are 66⅔ per cent. above that of my father, this would warrant me in the purchase of a suit of clothes that would cost \$25, and without

a doubt this suit that I am able to purchase for \$25 is as good or even better than the suit that he purchased for his \$15. But no; the suit of clothes that I purchased cost \$45, or, in other words, I have paid \$20 to satisfy my taste or vanity, whichever you will.

Then in the matter of theaters. My father went to the theater three or four times a year; I go as many times in a month. In this respect my expenditures are twelve times as great as those of my father. When he smoked he smoked a pipe; I smoke cork-tipped cigarettes that cost a cent apiece.

As a young man, of his \$60 a month there was perhaps \$30 to pay for living expenses, leaving him \$30 which he might save or spend to satisfy his tastes or pleasure. Of my salary there is about \$50 that I pay for living expenses, and the balance of \$50 I may save or spend as I see fit. He saved most of his \$30 and I spend most of my \$50.

He had the foresight to save for a future day when he would need the money; I, like many others, have not the same foresight, and some day I shall rue it. Perhaps then I shall look for some outside cause to which to lay the blame, without examining myself at all. It is not easy to economize; and we of the present day find it hard to deny ourselves things that we want, and as we earn more money than our fathers we are very apt to give in to our temptations rather than to go thru the moral struggle to deny ourselves the things that our better judgment tells us we should. When the time of marriage came to our fathers they had trained themselves in the matter of economies, and when the extra expenses came, which are sure to come with matrimony, they were better able to meet them, as they had had this training.

As a pupil attending high school I became attached to a young woman, and when I left school and started out into the world it was my purpose to win a position that would enable me to make a suitable home for her. In the trend of the times she also went out into the world of work and for several years earned as much as I was earning. Dur-

ing this time her tastes became expensive; she was not contented with what satisfied her mother. It would have been hard for her to give up her independence for the home that I was then able to offer her; her mother did not have nearly as much to give up. Fortunately or unfortunately for me, she became tired of waiting and married some one a good deal older than herself. He had been long enough in the business world to have secured a place and a good salary.

I am now a little over thirty years of age and for the last ten years I have not been out of employment, and my salary during that time has been over \$1,000 a year. I have never married; not because I do not love home life, but rather because I do not care to run the risk. What risk? I am afraid that I would not be happy and God at least intended that his children should be happy. Then there is not only the risk that I would not be happy myself, but also the risk that the woman that I would marry would not be happy, and that would be the greatest risk of all.

Look about you among the young married people and what will you find? How many of the wives of today are doing their own housework? How many of our mothers had hired help? Many of the young husbands are not able to economize and manage the affairs of the family as their fathers have been able to do before them; both wives and husbands not having that religious horror of debt that their forefathers and mothers had; living beyond their means, purchasing things that they could easily do without, not knowing when they will be able to pay for them. It is well known that people are placing mortgages on their homes to buy automobiles. If the home was sold by foreclosure could we lay the blame to the protective tariff?

Let us be honest with ourselves. There are fewer marriages and fewer homes not because we are materially worse off than our fathers, but because we are not satisfied with what they were satisfied. Our tastes have grown out of proportion to our salaries, and he who dances should pay the fiddler and not complain.

Recent American Excavations in Crete

BY EDITH H. HALL, Ph.D.

[Miss Hall, after graduating at Smith College and taking postgraduate courses in archeology and Greek at Bryn Mawr, was from 1903 to 1905 a student at the American School at Athens, spending much of her time in Crete.—EDITOR.]

ALTHO the politics of Crete have come again into the foreground of the world's attention by reason of her recent appeal for annexation with Greece, the archeological discoveries which are being made in the island are not attracting either the notice they deserve or that which was accorded to the

ace consisted of a complex of rooms, public and private, grouped about a central court. Hardly less brilliant was the work of the Italian mission at Phaistos, where another palace, similar in extent and character, was discovered. The excavations at Knossos alone turned legend to history; we know now that King



FIG. 1.—THE MINOAN TOWN OF GORTYNA, P. C.
On the Island of Pseira, excavated in 1907.

earlier and more dramatic discoveries on Cretan soil. The most brilliant of these early excavations, it will be remembered, were made at Knossos, where Dr. Evans, of Oxford, uncovered a vast palace, extending over several acres and indicating a civilization far more advanced than any one would have dared to ascribe to the eighteenth century B. C. The pal-

Minos really lived and that his labyrinth was none other than the Knossos palace. But scholars were not satisfied with this delightful fact; they have set out to determine and characterize the successive stages of Cretan civilization from the neolithic age to the time of Solon. To this end the excavation of smaller sites is quite as important as the discovery of palaces,



FIG. 4.—THE ISLAND OF MOCHLOS, WHERE EXCAVATIONS WERE MADE LAST SPRING. To the right and left of the church are shown the houses which have been cleaned; on the west cliff may be seen the narrow pathway from which the chamber tombs opened. In the foreground are the excavators' tents.



FIG. 5.—CHAMBER TOMB WITH ANTE-CHAMBER,
As it appeared when excavated.



FIG. 6.—GOLD ORNAMENTS FROM THE MOCHLOS TOMBS.

Dating from the early Minoan period (before 2000 B. C.). They are the oldest gold ornaments yet found in Crete.

and accordingly the work of the British School at Athens, at Zakro and Palaio-kastro, of the American archeologist, Mrs. Hawes, at Gourniá, and of the

Greek scholar, Mr. Xanthoudides, at Kommos, has thrown much light on the character and chronology of this prehistoric age.

Two more "Minoan" sites have recently been located and uncovered by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. The results of these excavations have not yet been published, but Mr. Seager has kindly given permission that



FIG. 2.—PAINTED JAR (AFTER A DRAWING) FROM PSEIRA.

This jar stands about three feet high. The decoration is applied in dark glaze with superadded white to the ground of the clay. In the upper zone of decoration the bulls' heads, with double axes and lilies between the horns, had religious significance.

American explorer, Mr. R. B. Seager. The first of these sites, on the island of Pseira, was excavated for the American Exploration Society of Philadelphia; the second, on the island of Mochlos, for the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. The results of these excava-

some preliminary account of them should be given here.

The island of Pseira lies a few miles from the mainland of Crete, just north of the modern village of Kavousi. Measuring scarcely two kilometers in length, and one in breadth, it is void both of wa-

ter and of any sizable vegetation, and sustains today no other population than an occasional flock of goats, which are rowed over for a winter's grazing. Mr. Seager's attention was first called to this island in 1903, when a Turkish boatman spread the news thruout the neighboring villages that ancient potsherds were to be found in abundance upon its rocky slopes. In 1906, after completing excavations at Basiliké, Mr. Seager moved a part of his force

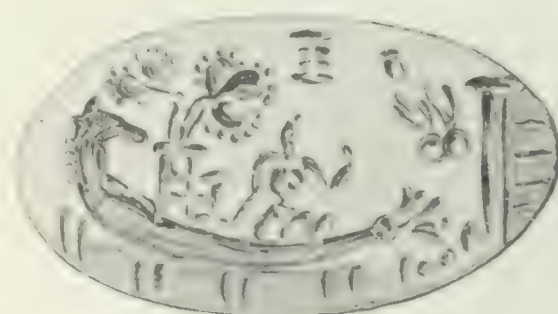
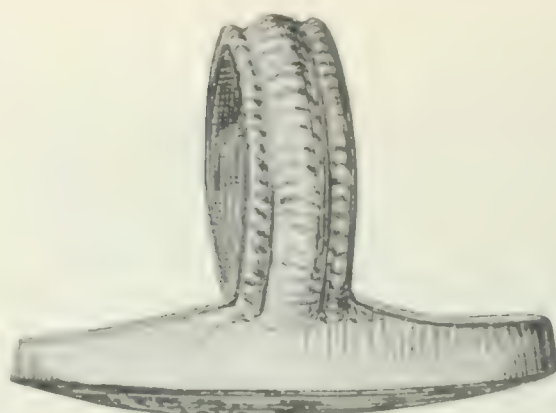


FIG. 8. GOLD SIGNET RING.
Showing a goddess with the sacred tree in a boat.

of workmen across to Pseira, and made trial excavations which at once revealed a Minoan town of considerable importance. In 1907 this town site was further examined, and a cemetery of thirty-three graves was discovered and opened.

The island seems to have been a flourishing outpost of the sea power of Crete in the days of the Knossos palace, but when this maritime kingdom fell it was abandoned, and remained uninhabited until the Roman epoch,



FIG. 7. STONE VASES FROM THE MOCHLOS CEMETERY.

These vases are made of exquisitely veined marbles, breccia, steatite, etc. Some of them are as thin as an eggshell. They belong to an early period, prior to 2000 B. C., and probably show Egyptian influence.

when again some kind of settlement was established there. From Roman times until today it has lain undisturbed. The importance of Pseira as an outpost of Minoan power is due to the good harbor, which lies on the east coast of the island, and which would have afforded ample shelter for sailing craft 2,000 years before Christ, as it does today for small boats beset by storms.

rooms uncovered important finds were forthcoming—finds which may seem insignificant compared with the statues and frescoes found within the houses of Pompeii, but which are yet of priceless value for those bent on wresting from the earth the secrets of early Ægean civilization.

Among the objects found, pottery, which is the most indestructible of all the works of men's hands, plays a conspicuous part. There were found not only large and handsome painted jars (Fig. 2), attesting the high degree of artistic skill attained in that far-away time, but also quantities of fragments of pottery packed here and there beneath the dirt



FIG. 3.—TERRA COTTA FIGURINES OF BULLS. They were found in the Pseira houses and were supposedly used in domestic shrines as a substitute for the actual proprietary offering of a live bull.

On the steep cliffs that flank this harbor was built the town (Fig. 1), intersected by narrow paved streets, which now skirt the hillside, and now rise in broad flights of stairs from the landing to the summit of the cliff. The houses, which were huddled close together as in a modern Cretan village, were built two stories high, of roughly drest slate or limestone blocks, quarried in the island. This massive material, when it fell in ruins, sadly damaged the vases and other small objects within the rooms; yet from the 150

floors. Such small deposits are of an earlier date than the vases found above the floors, and bear important evidence as to the earlier occupation of the town; in this case they show the town to have been inhabited in the third millennium B. C., in what is known as the early Minoan III period. Besides vases of clay there came to light a remarkable series of stone vases, surpass only by those found this year at Mochlos; some small terra-cotta figures of bulls (Fig. 3), ex-

celling in their modeling all terra-cotta statuettes hitherto found in Crete; and, lastly, some fragments of a painted *gesso duro* relief, which show the elegant appointments of the better class of houses even on this barren island.

The cemetery contained, as I said, thirty-three graves, dating from the early Minoan period (before 2000 B. C.) and the middle Minoan period (shortly after 2000 B. C.). Many of them were crammed with vases of clay and stone. The types of these graves were of great importance; some were of the "rock-shelter" type, in which the bodies were laid beneath a jutting shelf of rock, while others were of the cist type, in which a grave is lined with slabs and covered with a capping stone. The rock-shelter type has been found before in Crete, but the cist type is quite new, and forms an important link between the civilization of Crete and that of the Cyclades, where cist graves abound.

The island of Mochlos, where Mr. Seager has been digging this present year, is even smaller than Pseira (Fig. 4), and is separated from the mainland by so narrow a channel that it is most probable that in Minoan times it formed the end of a peninsula. On the slope of the island that faces the shore another town was located and uncovered, but the importance of this town is but little compared with the splendid series of chamber tombs discovered on the west face of the island. Here the steep face of the cliff is broken by a ledge wide enough for an easy pathway. The tombs which opened from this ledge (Fig. 5) were built against the face of the cliff. In some tombs as many as thirty skulls were found, some of which were literally covered with gold ornaments—diadems, bracelets, pins, chains with pendants, strips and plates of gold, constituting one of the most important gold finds, if not the most important, from prehistoric Ægean sites, since the days of Schliemann (Fig. 6). The greater part of these ornaments are made, like the gold ornaments from Mycenæ, of thin plates of beaten gold; some of them are decorated with human eyes done in repoussé work, and may have served, as Dr. Evans in a recent letter to the *London Times* suggests, as a covering for the

eyes of the dead. The gold chains show a skill of workmanship hitherto unsuspected in so early a period of Ægean civilization.

Hardly less lovely than these gold ornaments are the stone vases found in the Mochlos tombs (Fig. 7). Some of them are as small as a thimble, and almost as thin as eggshells, while others stand two feet high. Before Mr. Seager had excavated at Mochlos stone vases had been found only occasionally and in small quantities, and it had been supposed that the stone cutter's art reached the acme of its development in the late Minoan II period (c. 1800 B. C.), but now we must call the early Minoan III period the age of some vases *par excellence*. Nowhere, except in Egypt, so far as I am aware, have stone vases of similar beauty and workmanship been found, so that this series of vases will be a strong argument for trade relations and perhaps for racial connections between Crete and Egypt in this remote epoch.

The most remarkable of all the objects found on the little island of Mochlos is the gold signet ring shown in Fig. 8. It closely resembles the signet rings found by Schliemann at Mycenæ, but it is the first of its kind to be found on Cretan soil. It represents a goddess seated beside the sacred tree in a boat with a bow in the shape of a horse's head. On the shore is a shrine toward which the goddess seems to be beckoning.

It is just such objects as this which have enabled scholars to reconstitute in a fairly satisfactory way the religion of prehistoric Crete, just as, in general, it is the meager material described—vases of clay and stone, gold ornaments, frescos and the architectural forms of houses and tombs, which constitute for the archaeologist what written documents constitute for the historian. From such material scholars have already done much toward determining the chronology, the religion and art of prehistoric Crete. It is to be hoped that further excavations may, in the near future, settle the much vexed problem of who these Cretans were. The excavations of Mr. Seager at Pseira and Mochlos have been a step in this direction.

The Coming Lincoln Centennial

BY EDWIN D. MEAD

AUTHOR OF "THE PRINCIPLES OF THE FOUNDERS," "ORGANIZE THE WORLD," "THE INFLUENCE OF EMERSON," ETC.

THE approaching centennial of the birth of Lincoln has prompted many suggestions as to the worthiest permanent memorial. There will be many meetings, there will be much eloquence; but what shall be done, or what foundations laid, that shall abide and affect the future? The old Kentucky farm where Lincoln was born is to have proper honor and improvement. The Lincoln Memorial University, in the Cumberland Mountains, doing its noble work, under the presidency of General Howard, for the struggling young people of that Lincoln region, is to have its endowment raised. A memorial road from Washington to Gettysburg has been proposed, to be constructed, if not this year, then by and by. These are all fitting and admirable. But the country must for no moment forget the central fact and purpose of Lincoln's life, nor fail to make that the central consideration and commandment of this memorial time. Lincoln lived and died to emancipate and elevate an enslaved and down-trodden race; and he himself would approve or sanction the great celebration which we are preparing only so far as it is to be an occasion for renewed dedication to that unfinished work. Tho, on the 12th of February, we speak with the tongues of men and of angels, if we do not from this commemoration take increased devotion to that cause for which he gave the last full measure of devotion, we shall become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal.

By eloquent coincidence, Abraham Lincoln and Charles Darwin, the great teacher of the doctrine of evolution, were born on the same day, February 12th, 1809. We celebrate the centenaries together. The coincidence may usefully impress the lesson that the emancipation of the colored race in America is to be a long process of evolution. It was not something done once for all. Lincoln and his great associates began it. It is for us to carry it on.

Twenty years ago, when General Armstrong was first struck down and lay helpless on his bed at the Parker House, in Boston, worn by anxiety as to how the year's expenses of the Hampton Institute were to be met, there was held at the Old South Meeting House the most impressive and important meeting ever held within its walls since it was saved from destruction. Some of us went to the meeting direct from Armstrong's bedside. Had the old meeting house been saved just for that evening, said Mrs. Hemenway, who had done most to save it, as she came away, she would have felt amply repaid for her part in the saving. As a result of the meeting, \$20,000 was immediately raised in Boston, and Armstrong's mind was at rest. Dr. Hale presided at the meeting, and his stirring word was followed by many stirring words. The touching tribute to Armstrong and Hampton by Booker Washington was one of the most noteworthy early revelations of his eloquence and power. But the most memorable word there spoken was that of Phillips Brooks, enforcing precisely this truth, that an enslaved race is not freed simply by striking off its chains, but only when its mind is liberated and endowed, and it is uplifted to the full stature of citizenship and manhood. Lincoln had greatly begun the emancipation of the race. Armstrong, in his pioneering work of education, was greatly continuing Lincoln's work. It was for us to sustain and promote the higher advance of that emancipation.

Has the country been faithful to Lincoln's memory and task? Has the evolution of emancipation been pushed with proper persistence and earnestness? Are we ceasing our discrimination against men because they are black? It is not a question put by North to South. It is a question put to Springfield, Ill., the old home of Lincoln himself, as directly as to men in Maryland busy with their pitiful disfranchising chicanery. South and

North alike, had we been faithful to Lincoln's memory for these forty years, would be informed today by a spirit which would refuse hearing and toleration for talk like that of a United States Senator but yesterday, opposing the proposal for general compulsory education in his State on the ground that this would include the education of the negro, and the education of the negro would menace white supremacy. He is not a humorist and did not see the irony of this tribute to the negro's native capacity. Cowardly, indeed, is the arrogance of privilege toward lowliness, and mean-spirited, indeed, the man or the race that avoids a fair field and contest with a rival not kept maimed; but baser still is the amphitheater that can relish or will long endure the spectacle. To the still lingering cry of "Black men down!" this salutary commemoration rings back the "All men up!" whose echoes after the forty years were growing faint in too many American hearts.

Had they not grown faint in many, the recent word of Justice Harlan, so like Lincoln's own, upon the Berea College decision—confirming the Kentucky law that, however they themselves desire it, and even in private institutions, a black boy and a white boy may not study together the rule of three or the law of gravitation, the Golden Rule or the Emancipation Proclamation—would have aroused a vastly profounder and louder response:

"If the views of the highest court of Kentucky be sound, that Commonwealth may, without infringing on the Constitution of the United States, forbid the association in the same private school of pupils of the Anglo-Saxon and Latin races respectively, or pupils of the Christian and Jewish faiths respectively. Have we become so inoculated with prejudice of race that an American Government, professedly based on the principles of freedom, and charged with the protection of all citizens alike, can make distinction between such citizens in the matter of their voluntary meeting for innocent purposes, simply because of their respective races? If the court be right, then a State may make it a crime for white and colored persons to frequent the same market places at the same time, or appear in an assemblage of citizens convened to consider questions of a public or political nature in which all citizens, without regard to race, are equally interested; and other illustrations would show the mischievous, not to say cruel, character of the statute in question, and how inconsistent such legislation is with the great

principle of the equality of citizens before the law."

Never before in human history has a race advanced so rapidly in education and general civilization as the race which the act of Abraham Lincoln admitted to American citizenship has advanced in these forty years. Seldom or never has there been seen such magnificent endeavor and expenditure as by the American people in that period for the uplifting of undeveloped and downtrodden men. But it accuses us that along with this we have tolerated up to this commemorative year such gross injustices and hindrances as still persist.

It would be well if there could be laid in Washington, at least in purpose, in this Lincoln centennial year, the foundation of a Lincoln Institute, to be devoted to those studies and activities which shall most broadly and efficiently promote the knowledge, maintain the rights and inspire the duty and devotion of the colored race. It might be allied with Howard University or it might be independent. It should be endowed by the most generous gifts of American wealth and public spirit. It should enlist in its service the best scholarship and the best statesmanship of both races, and its management should be in the hands equally of men of the North and the South, who stand alike for those fundamental principles of justice, humanity and progress for which Lincoln stood and stands. It should represent no sectional sentiment; it should be a temple of national duty and national law, and upon the temple's front should be inscribed those great provisions of the Constitution which embody the results of Lincoln's life and work:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Such was the reduction to law of Lincoln's gospel and Lincoln's life. That law and gospel have just found forcible

and stirring iteration from Mr. Taft, who comes to Lincoln's place in this Lincoln centennial year. Every public utterance of Mr. Taft's since his election has shown a firmness and a wisdom which inspire high hope and confidence. But he has spoken no word more wise or wholesome or imperative than that recently address by him to the North Carolina Society in New York, and received by it so warmly in the earnest spirit which prompted it, declaring that in every part of the republic the provisions of the great amendments, defining and decreeing equal justice to every citizen, must henceforth be respected, and that only in such sincere observance, whatever social differences may persist, can there be peace and prosperity among our people. In the same spirit is his later word, stigmatizing the gross injustice and unmanliness of the present movement in Maryland against the clear constitutional rights of the colored voter in that State, as in every State in the Union.

This is the teaching, this the spirit, to which every American, North and South, should give new emphasis and new vitality in this sacred commemorative time. The South, the new and living South, knows well that Mr. Taft's words are the words of a friend. The North knows well that it has too long been indifferent on this momentous matter. Mr. Taft has sounded the needed keynote. We can none of us afford to trifle longer with the fundamental law of the land and with fundamental justice. Almost coincident with the word of Mr. Taft comes the thoughtful word of Hannis Taylor, himself a North Carolina man like the men whom Mr. Taft address, concurring with Mr. Taft at least in this, that the future policies of every section of the country must be in full recognition of the national Constitution. This is the granite cornerstone, and it is for the whole nation highly to resolve in this Lincoln time that all efforts to shake that cornerstone shall cease. All else must abide their trials; the law, which pronounces its solemn decrees as to political and civil rights, does not dictate our social behavior. But we

should also, North and South, highly resolve to approach these social issues in the spirit calculated to ease, and not to prolong, the trials. Each State may say if it pleases—altho it would be poor pleasure—that no man in its borders shall vote if he is not forty years old, if he is not worth a thousand dollars, and if he cannot read Greek and Latin; but it must say it in good faith to every man, and it must faithfully enforce the rights of every one who meets the conditions. We are all legally free, we mighty Caucasians, to get what pleasure any of us can in believing that no black man, however well endowed and trained, can ever equal the poorest of us; but Hampton and Tuskegee and Atlanta and Fisk have answered the question whether an educated black man is more useful than an ignorant one. That case cannot be reopened; and we have but to see that every class in the republic is helped to the best training the class is capable of, with no waste of anxiety or rhetoric over their relative capacities. We are legally free, in Boston and New York and New Orleans, to be courteous to whom we please, and to act like men and brothers to whom we please. But we are not morally free to forget that one high principle with gentlemen, if not indeed the highest, is *Noblesse oblige*; and we may well struggle to maintain and justify our traditional pride in advising foreigners, Asiatic and other, that the most prevalent and fashionable American religion is the Christian religion, with its well known definition of "the greatest among you."

That definition Abraham Lincoln never forgot. His life was its illustration. He saw that there is no place where men so easily forget it as in dealing with men of another race. He was called upon to make his memorable and mighty protest with reference to a single race. In our time the problem becomes vastly more complex and pressing. But however complex, there is but one way of solving it—the simple, Christian, fraternal way. It is well for us that the Lincoln centennial comes to say this to us persuasively and commandingly.

BOSTON, MASS.



Literature

Stories of the Darkness

THERE was the darkness of the Middle Ages and there is the darkness of our own age. We know more, we have achieved more, but somehow the darkness remains. The things we know do not affect it, the things we accomplish do not dispel it. And we still love it for the same reason—because our deeds are evil. Most of the fiction written is founded upon them, the evil deeds, because the novelists know that they must lay the scene of their drama in the dark, where we can see it, feel it, believe it, recognize it for our own. But now and then a man brings a torch in, flares it into our faces, and calls it a book. Usually it is not a well-written book, but the author shows us with awful distinctness what is in the darkness about us. And they are the writers rather than the masters of the finest expression in fiction who awaken conscience and bring about reforms. It is in some such spirit as this that Dr. Dawson has written out his advocacy of Church anarchy in his recent novel.¹ He obviously favors the dissolution of the Church as we know it. He charges her with all the crimes she has been guilty of in history, and with cowardice and formalism in the present. And if the doctor were the most advanced socialist, instead of being a minister with a reputation as a revivalist, he could not argue with more indignation and conviction against the present religious order as represented by the churches. Considered as a story, the book is a neat little doe-eyed failure, but it abounds in startling visions and situations relating to life and eternity that are likely to leave a lasting impression. Marie Corelli has also caught the moral fever for showing what lies in the dark, and, in her latest novel,² she dramatizes the effects of the curse of drink upon the middle and lower classes in

England. The treatment of the theme is artificial and strained, as if she had attempted to reduce real life into an egregious melodrama for persons of limited intelligence. But the facts she presents are incontestable—that is, all are except the sequel. In this the drunken, decadent young poet takes the beautiful scarlet lady (whom one gets to think of simply as another, differently shaped bottle of the same evil that is in the ordinary intoxicant) up in a balloon with him. They both get drunk and both commit suicide several thousand feet in the air. Miss Corelli has always found it easy to get off of the earth when she writes fiction—not that she has an ethereal imagination, but she is like the man Sir Gilbert Parker tells of, who was always "devilizing the stars." To devil the stars is one of her peculiarities as a novelist. Another is to be always in a quarrel about her books. There is a preface to this volume address to her American readers in which she claims that we have misunderstood her because we take the London newspaper man's representation. She forgets that her books circulate freely in this country and that we have always been able to understand the worst English fiction without the aid of London reporters.

A novel signed by Giovanni Cena, translated by Olivia Agresti Rossetti, and with a preface by Mrs. Humphry Ward, should be a story of some significance.³ And so it is. It is the autobiography of a compositor in Turin named Stanga. The author claims to have found it written on the back of a bundle of proofs. And it bears the marks of reality rather than of fiction. There is a breathless incoherence about the narrative toward the last, after the writer has determined to cast himself before the king's motor car with the manuscript on his body. Thus he hopes to attract attention to the wretchedness of his class—the artisan class in Italy. It

¹ *A STATE OF FUTURE*. By H. J. Dawson. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.
² *THE CURSE*. By Marie Corelli. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$1.50.

³ *THE FURNACES*. By Giovanni Cena. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.

is a chronicle of misery and hardships unspeakable, and could not be more poignant if the scenes were laid in saddest Russia and Stanga had been an anarchist. That is the difference—he is not an anarchist, there is no resistance in him. He belongs to the martyr spirits who desire to offer life as a sacrifice upon the altar. And whether the story is true or fiction, it at least gives an idea of existence among the artisans of Italy which we have not had before.

René Bazin's story of the wood-cutters in France⁴ has more literary merit, but is less significant. Gilbert Cloquet is merely the artist's model for hunger and misery made dim in the shadows of the great trees. We do not quite realize that it is a picture of modern life in rural France and that it is the eternal protest there against the life-usury practised by the rich or the powerful upon the poor and helpless. It is too well written. The author has idealized his poor man, lifted him into the realm of art, and made his grievance a part of literature rather than of life.

Beatrice Sands in her late novel⁵ offers some shocking revelations concerning what happens in the infants' refuges in New York. She declares that all the incidents recorded are absolutely true, and there is a statement signed by Bishop Potter at the beginning of the volume certifying to his confidence in the truthfulness and trustworthiness of the author. The women employed to care for these infants, she claims, have nearly always failed at something else because of a lack of character, courtesy, or self-control. The cruelties they inflict by way of discipline upon their young charges are almost beyond belief. Dickens never described a more frightful state of affairs in "Oliver Twist." The result, she points out, is that the institution children make the criminal class for the next generation. In one State the record of 1898 showed that 94 per cent. of its criminals had been children trained in its orphans' homes and infants' refuges.

Eastern Wisdom

THIS *Wisdom of the East Series*,^{*} in handy little volumes, is a good thing. It is always a good thing to help along the mutual comprehension of diverse races, and that is what the editors say they intend. The better you know a man or a race the better you like him, and to understand something of the mental and social attitudes of other races, their aspirations and their religious emotions, always makes for this good end. Therefore our thanks to the editors, who bring a little closer the dream of a war-less world. Naturally the series has ups and downs, the selections and the men chosen to write introductions to them are not equally good, more's the pity, for some are excellent. There is "The Instruction of Ptah-Hotep and the Instruction of Ke'Gemni: the Oldest Books in the World," written about 3550 and 3998 B. C., respectively, and a most interesting commentary upon the high grade of civilization, the social wisdom and the sense of justice in ancient Egypt. "The Duties of the Heart," by Bachye, a Jewish rabbi of Spain, and "The Wisdom of Israel," being extracts from the Babylonian Talmud and Midrash Rabbah, are amplifications and illustrations of Jewish teaching of an impressive sort. There is a volume of selections from the Koran, with an introduction outlining the principles of Moslem faith, but the volumes on Sa'di and Abu'l-Ala are far more interesting. Sa'di's "Scroll of Wisdom" is a collection of moral essays illuminating the Persian sentiments of the period, but much more pithy is the "Rose Garden of Sa'di," which holds many such keen penetrations thru the husk to the kernel as when he cries to the derwishes of his day:

"Thou hast no need to wear the cowl of pelt;
Be thou true Derwish in a Tartar pelt."

Sa'di was born at the close of the twelfth century, but two centuries earlier, and forty years before the birth of the famous Omar Khayyam, there was born the Syrian philosopher and—what shall we call him?—agnostic, Abu'l-Ala. Hen-

⁴THE COMING HARVEST. By René Bazin. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

⁵WEEPERS IN PLAYTIME. By Beatrice Sands. New York: John Lane Co. \$1.50.

^{*}THE WISDOM OF THE EAST SERIES. Edited by L. Cranmer-Ryng and Dr. S. A. Kapadia. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 40 cents net per volume.

ry Baerlein has turned his quatrains into English with a singular success that inevitably challenges comparison with the work of Fitzgerald, and by no means always suffers. He has given us, too, a most suggestive analysis of the poet's attitude toward the inscrutable problems of life. Here are some of the quatrains:

Lo! there are many ways and many traps
And many guides, and which of them is
lord?

For verily Mahomet has the sword,
And he may have the truth—perhaps! perhaps!

Now this religion happens to prevail
Until by that one it is overthrown—
Because men dare not live with men alone,
But always with another fairy-tale.

There is profound wisdom in that reflection on religion's part in society. How strikingly the dreary sorrow of life is caught in the lines:

My faith it is that all the wanton pack
Of living shall be—hush, poor heart!—withdrawn,

As even to the camel comes a dawn
Without a burden for his wounded back.

And finally the burden of making heaven or hell is thrust back on the individual when he cries:

"There is no God save Allah!"—that is true,
Nor is there any prophet save in mind
Of man who wanders through the dark to find

The Paradise that is in me or you.

There is a volume giving the classical book of instruction for Japanese women, that manual of utter self-abnegation that not only works such strange results in the mothers and wives of Nippon, but finds its fruitage, too, in the willing sacrifice of the whole people to the Mikado's call. As for China, no study of the empire can be worth while that does not begin and end in a careful familiarity with the spirit of Confucius and the immeasurable influence of his social philosophy. Unfortunately, the volume called "The Conduct of Life" is too condensed for the best service. Less directly influential, but loftier, it may be, in significance are the teachings of the ancient mystic, Lao Tse, and in their idealistic philosophy, in their broad charity and their moral intensity they place themselves beside the finest thought of Greece. The volume has an excellent introduction. To put into handy form the words of these two men, conservors of the most stable em-

pire the world knows today, is a work for which the editors of the series are to be thanked. It is a pity that more people of the West cannot familiarize themselves with these representative teachings of the Orient until the pettiness of racial antipathies fall away in the consciousness of the unity of human aspiration.



Roman Life and Manners Under the Early Empire. By Ludwig Friedlander. Authorized Translation of the Seventh Enlarged and Revised Edition of the *Sitten-geschichte Roms* by Leonard A. Magnus. Pp. xxviii; 1-428. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50.

The appearance of the seventh edition of this book is proof that it has earned its reputation. The parallel chronological tables of fifteen pages are extremely useful. The first column gives events, the second notices of contemporary literature and authors. Rome was loved as the "city of the soul," and men thought that heaven could show nothing fairer. Abundant water had been introduced, even private houses having it. The city was, however, terribly crowded, and people were constantly crushed to death, sometimes in masses; but no Roman wished to turn away from it. But the Rome of the Emperors was far from being the Rome of the Republic. Not only had the Orontes already begun to "flow into the Tiber," but all Asia had precipitated itself upon Rome. It was also not alone Asiatics who corrupted. Germans, Dacians, Egyptians and others contributed to swell the tide. Martial, who is perhaps soured, speaks of the crowd of newcomers in terms which we can hardly use. The houses were so bad, even in the pictured rooms of the great palaces, that if a crackling was heard a panic occurred. "Even in the latter days of the Republic collapses as well as fires were the daily fare of Rome." Tiberius after one of these fires made the damage partially good by a gift of \$5,000,000. Heavy rains caused almost equal damage. For days whole districts were knee deep in water. Sometimes only the higher stories emerged. Plague and famine ensued. The freedmen, many of whom were Greeks, became by their gains richer than the emperor himself. One of them, Narcissus,

amassed \$20,000,000, and was literally as rich as Croesus. Such men were hated and loathed by the aristocracy, but they were nearly all-controlling. They married even daughters of imperial families when the pride of ancient lineage was at its height. Cleander, a physician, brought to Rome as a slave and a porter, sold in open market, entered the palace and rose to be a chamberlain. Money was the be all and the end all. Chastity was rare in both sexes. Not only Vespasian, but the good Marcus Aurelius was not free from taint. One of the baser emperors, Elagabalos, used to lock up his friends when they were drunk, and send among them wild beasts who had their teeth drawn—a capital joke—but many died of fright. One peculiarity of the Roman was the constant search for a family without children, in hopes that the seeker might get adopted into a rich family, which has suggested that Romans were nearly, if not altogether, incapable of a heartfelt friendship. It is possible that the middle class, of which we hear less, redeemed somewhat the nation, if Rome could be called a nation. There was comparative safety all over realm, even if corruption stalked in broad daylight. The style of the book is choppy, not in good impressive paragraphs. Twenty periods to a page is not uncommon. The author has a monopoly of the phrase "Little Asia."



State and Local Taxation. First National Conference, Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 12 to 15, 1908. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$4.00.

In November, 1907, the First National Conference of the National Tax Association was held at Columbus, Ohio. It was attended by men intimate with the workings of the tax systems of this country and Canada. Thirty-three States were represented and three Canadian provinces. Thirty-one universities sent delegates. Forty-eight papers were presented to the conference, covering from practical and theoretical standpoints nearly every phase and mode of taxation. Free discussion followed most of these papers. The unanimously adopted resolutions of the conference impeach in greater or less degree, we understand, the tax laws of

every State of the Union. The full verbatim report of this conference makes a considerable volume, and it is probably the most important book on the subject that has ever been published in America. It is fairly the American practical textbook on taxation.



The Religion of Babylonia and Assyria, Especially in its Relations to Israel. Five Lectures delivered at Harvard University. By Robert William Rogers. 12mo, pp. xiv, 235. New York: Eaton & Mains. \$2.00.

Professor Rogers, of Drew Theological Seminary, is a competent scholar, and his present work is trustworthy and valuable. To be sure, it is not a work of original research, but rather a useful compilation, and could hardly have been written without the advantage of Professor Jastrow's larger work on the same subject and almost identical title, which is now passing thru a German enlarged translation. Sixteen of the twenty-one plates are of tablets, which will make the unlearned gasp, and we would have preferred to see the bas-reliefs and other designs which would illustrate the myths. To the uninitiated one tablet looks much like another. An introductory lecture gives the history of excavations and discoveries; and there follow chapters on the pantheon, the cosmologies, the charms and omens, and the myths and epics. We are particularly pleased that Professor Rogers has no patience with Winckler's extraordinary notion of the Babylonian theory of the universe, by which there is a pattern in heaven of all lands and history of earth, carried by his followers to fantastic limits in Israelite history. At the same time our author has no fear of seeing the origin of the Genesis Creation and Deluge stories in Babylonia. He fully accepts the knowledge of the name of Yāhwe in Babylonia from a period of 2000 to 1400 B. C., as argued by Sayce, Pinches, Hommel and Clay, and so previous to the time of Moses; but this does not discount the immeasurably superior Hebrew thought of monotheism; but we wish that in transliterating the Babylonian theophorous name, Yaum-ilu, "Yāhwe is God," he had not spelt it with the German J. We heartily commend this volume to those who do not care to give study to the fuller work of Jastrow, particularly in the German edition.

Literary Notes

....Dr. Lyman Abbott is happy in the title he has chosen for his sketch of ideal womanhood. *The Home Builder* pictures her in the several stages of her life from daughter to grandmother, but in the home and its interests her heart abides faithfully. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. \$0.75).

....The last volume received of the series "The Bible for Home and School" is the *Epistles to the Hebrews*, by Prof. Edgar J. Goodspeed, of the University of Chicago (The Macmillan Co.), 50 cents. It has a careful introduction, and the full Revised text with satisfactory brief notes at the bottom of each page. It is to be commended for the purpose designed.

....Those who are accustomed to think of Karl Marx as an arid economist, useful as a weapon or a target but quite unreadable and unhuman, will have to change their view when the biography by John Spargo is published, for it gives special attention to his poetry and quotes from his love letters. Mr. Spargo is one of the most popular of the Socialist writers in this country and well qualified to produce an enlivening and illuminating biography.

....The Rev. R. J. Campbell, leader of the "New Theology" movement in Great Britain, each Thursday morning preaches to large and interesting congregations, including many who attend no other religious services. There is consequently a freedom and informality about the discourses published under the title, "Thursday Mornings in the City Temple." (New York: The Macmillan Company), which one does not often meet. Religious questions recently under debate are discussed freely. The book is modern, both in method and doctrine, and is superior to the author's "New Theology Sermons," since they are less distinctly theological.

....*The Sunday School Times* celebrates its fiftieth anniversary with fifty photographs of its editors, publishers and contributors. While John S. Hart, LL. D., Henry Clay Trumbull, D. D., and John D. Wattles are given their deserved primacy as those who gave this journal its distinction, most of the photographs are of the later or present collaborators. We recall that thru editorial transfers the relation between *The Sunday School Times* and THE INDEPENDENT has been close and cordial. Apart from its special purpose as an admirable teacher of the International Lessons, we have valued it for its interest, somewhat larger in Dr. Trumbull's time, in Biblical archæology.

....In these days when our city dailies are so generally syndicated and neutralized the weeklies are coming to be of more importance as the organs of personal leadership. Mr. Bryan's *Commoner* has become a power in the land and now Senator La Follette has started a weekly of similar character, published at Madison. The first number of La Follette's contains as its special feature an article by Lincoln Steffens on "The Mind of the State"

and the list of contributors includes William Allen White, Jane Addams, Edward A. Ross, Charles Zueblin, John R. Commons and others prominent in The New Politics. We give the new weekly a hearty welcome, for we are confident that it will in the main be found fighting on the same side as THE INDEPENDENT and its influence will be felt for good beyond the boundaries of Wisconsin.



Pebbles

HE—Do you approve of dancing?

SHE—no.

"Why not?"

"Why, it's mere hugging set to music."

"Well, what is there about that you don't like?"

"The music."—*Princeton Tiger*.

IN Darkest Africa he stands

Upon a mountain peak—

A wondrous view his eye commands,

As fine as man could seek.

A mighty forest stretches far

As his keen sight can reach.

Would you know now what his thoughts are?

Hark! Pregnant is his speech:

"Bully!"

—*New York Sun*.

A LARGE touring automobile containing a man and his wife met a load of hay in a very narrow road. The woman declared that the farmer must back out, but her husband contended that she was unreasonable.

"But you can't back the automobile so far," she said, "and I don't intend to move for anybody. Besides, he should have seen us."

The husband pointed out that this was impossible, owing to an abrupt turn in the road.

"I don't care," she insisted. "I won't move if I have to stay here all night."

Her husband was starting to argue the matter, when the farmer who had been sitting quietly on the hay interrupted:

"Never mind, sir!" he exclaimed with a shrug. "I'll try to back out. I've got one just like her at home."—*The Ingleside*.

STRANGE, INDEED.

THE other day an ingenuous looking person called with the message to the housewife that her husband had sent him for his dress suit, which was to be pressed and redone by the tailor.

"Dear me," said the housewife; "he said nothing to me about it. Did he look quite well?"

"Yes, mum; he wuz in good health and spirits."

And he seemed quite as if he knew what he was about?"

"He did that, mum."

"And did he look as if he were quite content with things about him?"

"He was all that, mum."

"Well," said the lady, "it seems strange that he should only think of that dress suit now, because it's ten years since he's dead and buried, and I've often wondered how he's been getting on."—*Chicago News*.

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President Lowell

THERE were two elections pending last fall to replace Harvard men, and in certain circles East and West more talk was heard about the successor of President Eliot than of President Roosevelt. In all such discussion the name of Professor Lowell was usually the first to be mentioned, and was always recognized, even by those who favored some other, as "the logical candidate." Of no other of the men mentioned could it be claimed that he possess in so great a degree the peculiar attributes which the country has come to look upon as essential to a Harvard president. The corporation had no more difficulty in recognizing his fitness for the position than the lamas of Tibet in picking out among the new born babies of the land the one marked as the reincarnation of Buddha. Almost any man would look small in Mr. Eliot's place. Mr. Lowell will not.

In *THE INDEPENDENT* of November 5th President Jordan, of Stanford, argued the impossibility of any man's filling the position of president of an American university. He would have to be many different kinds of a man. Professor Lowell is many different kinds of a man.

He has demonstrated his ability as an administrator, a scholar and a teacher. By descent, birthplace, training and character he is pre-eminently qualified for the position. He is a Bostonian, a descendant of the Lawrences and Lowells, and graduate of Harvard College in the class of '77 and later of the Law School. His brother, Percival Lowell, is well known as an astronomical agriculturist, having been for many years engaged in developing the irrigation system of Mars.

The chief objection we have heard urged against Professor Lowell was that he is too perfectly fitted for the position, that he will not revolutionize Harvard as President Eliot did forty years ago. But Harvard is not in need of a revolution as it was then. It has in the last year been very radically transformed, as was pointed out in our Harvard number of two weeks ago. It must now be developed along the new lines in which it has just entered, and in these Professor Lowell has shown a special interest. As a business man and financier he will be able to make the new School of Business Administration thoro and practical. From his experience as a trustee of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a member of the committee which negotiated the MIT merger, he will know how to spend the McKay millions in building up a graduate technological school in Harvard. As a trustee of the Lowell Institute he has extended the opportunities of true university work to the people of Boston, and this is also a line along which Harvard has needed to be developed. He is favorably disposed toward the new international movement in education. His best student one year was a young Chinese from Tientsin, who presented a thesis in admirable English on the police system of England in the nineteenth century. On account of his intimate knowledge of English life he may be assumed to be interested in the experiment about to be tried at Harvard of building collegiate residence halls, somewhat on the Oxford system.

Professor Lowell has been foremost in the recent reform in methods of instruction in Harvard. He believes in large lecture classes, because of the stimulating influence of numbers, but he believes also in dividing up the students into

smaller groups every week for written quizzes and personal teaching under competent instructors. His course in Government I is one of the most popular in the university, elected by about 400 students, mostly Freshmen, yet it is thoroughly organized and drilled, on methods similar to the preceptorial system. We may assume that his inauguration will mark the end at Harvard of the *laissez faire* lectures and of unrestricted election of studies.

But the forecasting of an administration is a profitless employment. We have intended merely to indicate the reasons why we are pleased with the action of the corporation and overseers and why we are confident of the prosperity and progress of Harvard under its new leader.



Social Conditions in Pittsburg

THE issue of *Charities and the Commons* for January 2d contains a notable series of articles on social conditions in Pittsburg. These articles are the result of an invasion of the Smoky City more than a year ago by a trained force of social workers in the employ of the Charities Publication Committee, funds for the enterprise having been advanced by the Russell Sage Foundation. The working people, their habits, their health, their homes, their wages, the accidents that befall them, have all been studied with intelligence and care, and the first installment of the reports is now given to the world. No summary can do justice to these papers. They should be read in their entirety by every thoughtful citizen.

The ethnic divisions of Pittsburg's population are graphically illustrated in a couple of charts. Only 33 per cent. of the people are native whites of native parentage, 39 per cent. being natives of foreign parentage and 27 per cent. foreign. The composition of the industrial towns in the neighborhood is much the same. In the industrial population proper, the foreign element overwhelmingly predominates. With the collapse of the trade unions the English-speaking workers have been supplanted, in large measure by Slavs, Slovaks, Poles and Croatians. In the Carnegie Steel Company's labor force are 10,421 workers from

Austria-Hungary, 2,577 from Russia, 2,010 from the British Isles, 287 from Sweden, 58 from Bulgaria, 52 from France, 26 from European Turkey, and 24 from Rumania. The mid-European peoples work for low wages, they are on the whole docile and obedient, and they have been eagerly sought by the mill owners of Pittsburg.

They are used to hard conditions and mean fare. Generally they keep to their former standard of living, at least for a term of years after arriving in America. As a result there is much overcrowding, wretched sanitation and widespread disease. One physician estimates that "as high as 50 per cent. of all young foreigners who come to Pittsburg contract typhoid fever within two years of their coming." Another physician says that "in four years no less than 100 Croatians in the neighborhood of Smallman street had come down with the fever, and that most of them died." Instances of crowding are told that are almost incredible. "Among the Russians of Tustine street," writes Mr. Peter Roberts, "I found thirty-three persons living in one house in six rooms and an attic." He also "repeatedly found cases where beds were being worked double shift—night and day." Their food is generally meager in the extreme. "Give them rye bread, a herring and beer," said a foreman, "and they are all right." Wages are from \$1.35 to \$1.65 a day for the unskilled and from \$1.75 to \$2.25 for the semi-skilled. Yet a common laborer, unmarried, will save from \$10 to \$15 a month and a semi-skilled worker from \$20 to \$25. Thousands of dollars are sent back to Europe, either to pay passage or to help families left behind.

Between 70,000 and 80,000 workers are employed in the steel industry in Allegheny County. The work is hazardous and the number of accidents is appalling. Nowhere in America is human life so cheaply held as in Pittsburg. We believe that no adequate figures of the killed and maimed in Pittsburg industries have even been compiled, tho from time to time estimates sufficiently ghastly are put forth. Yet the maiming of bodies and the taking of life go on incessantly day by day. "Flinn is fifty-two years old," writes Mr. John Andrews Fitch. "The

men who went to work with him as young men are nearly all dead, and today he is one of the oldest men in his mill." Yet there is generally found a pathetic jauntiness among the workers in their attitude toward accidents. Familiarity with death, often in its most horrible forms, robs it of its terrors. "An old steel worker," writes Miss Crystal Eastman, "whom I questioned about his injuries, answered, 'I never got hurt any to speak of.' After persistent inquiry, however, he recalled that he had once fractured his skull, that a few years later he had lost half of a finger, and that only three years ago he was laid up for nine weeks with a crushed foot. Troubles like these are the common lot; they are not treasured up and remembered against fate."

Miss Eastman has a valuable paper on the reaction upon the home life of the daily casualties. She has gone to the homes of those whose bread-winners have been killed or permanently disabled to learn what has followed. It is a tragic story of pitiful shifts of every imaginable sort to keep the wolf from the door. Not the least of the tragedy is the fact that often so hard is the struggle for bread, so all-absorbing are the strife and care to get food and shelter for the living that there is small thought for the dead. There is often no room for grief, for the spirit is too numbed with suffering to feel the pain of loss.

There will be two further collections of these papers. A high standard has been set, but we have no doubt it will be kept to in the remainder. The papers so far published cannot be too widely known.



The Coming Religious Census

THE statement from the Roman correspondent of *The Freeman's Journal*, that the Archbishop of St. Louis is about to report to the Pope that he has collected the statistics of the Roman Catholic Church for the Bureau of the Census, and finds that there are about 15,000,000 members of that Church, reminds us that the full report will doubtless be forthcoming at no distant date.

In some respects the report on religious bodies is probably one of the most difficult to prepare of all the censuses

taken in the course of each decade by the bureau. Readers of *THE INDEPENDENT* will remember that the last report was prepared by Dr. Henry K. Carroll, one of the associate editors of *THE INDEPENDENT*, and not a few of the various perplexities attending the collection and arrangement of the data then became manifest. The present staff have had certain advantages, but no facilities of office arrangements can quite make up for the incongruous conditions in many of the denominations. Take that heterogeneous collection of Baptists—Primitive, United, Separate, Free Will, Original Free Will, and that relic of medieval theology, the Old Two-seed-in-the-spirit Predestinarian Baptists; or the uncialized Methodists—M. E., M. E. South, A. M. E., A. M. E. Z., C. M. E., Zion Union Apostolic, Evangelist Missionary, etc.; or the representatives of the great Oriental churches—Greek, Armenian, Russian, Syrian, etc.

It will be interesting to know just what have survived the developments of the past fifteen years, since the last report was published; what new denominations have appeared, what divisions have been healed. Many questions will arise. What is the ratio of church membership to the total population? Has it kept pace with the nation's growth? Where is the center of gravity of church power? Are there any possibilities suggested by the facts for more complete co-operation between denominations, especially in over-churched and under-churched communities? How about the supply of ministers and what about the salaries paid? These are but some of the many questions which arise in the minds of those interested in the outward manifestations of church life as well as in its inner quality, and from which it is hoped that this report may throw some light.

Special interest will doubtless attach to the presentation of the activities of the churches, to which, we understand, special attention has been given. The foreign missionary work of the various denominations has been pretty fully set forth, but while there have been several attempts to collate home missionary figures, and the educational, philanthropic and other departments of work, they have not met with much success. With

the staff at the disposal of the bureau, it would be possible to accomplish this, at least so far as the peculiar conditions in the different denominations will permit. Where there is such a variety of methods, absolute uniformity of presentation is scarcely possible, yet it may be that one result of the report will be to facilitate the adoption of at least comparable methods. Already another division of the Census Bureau has worked almost a revolution in the methods of municipal accounting, and if the division in charge of this report can secure some sort of co-ordination in the presentation of church facts and figures, it will have rendered a great service.

The great service, however, which such a report can render is in relation to the co-operation of the denominations already referred to as one of the insistent questions. To what degree is organic union of denominations possible? Where and to what degree is co-operation possible? The experiences of the past years have shown that historical development, doctrinal statement, ecclesiastical organization are facts deep rooted in the lives of most religious bodies. Approach to each other must be along the lines of least resistance. What are those lines? The plan of this report includes a fuller statement of the history, doctrine and polity of the different denominations than has as yet been attempted in any one publication. It should furnish the material for careful study and result in improved methods.



Patronage and Bargaining

THE doctrine which in his inaugural address Governor Hughes defines as to the double constitutional duty of the Governor of New York we have had occasion more than once to defend as applied to the President of the United States. Governor Hughes says:

"The executive power is vested in the Governor, but he is not an independent part of the lawmaking power of the State. This is thru his power of veto . . . The Governor is also to recommend to the Legislature such 'matters as he shall judge expedient.' It is not his constitutional function to attempt to, one of patronage or by bargaining with respect to bills to secure the passage of measures he approves. It is his prerogative to recommend and to state the reasons for his recommenda-

tion; and, in common with all representative officers, it is his privilege to justify his position to the people to whom he is accountable. The more closely he confines himself to his province and discharges his responsibility within the limits assigned to him the less confusion will there be in the working of our system and the more potent will be the sway of intelligent public opinion over those charged in their various offices with the duties of representation."

The purpose of the Governor is to insist that it is no part of his duty to try to secure legislation by patronage and bargaining; and to explain why, instead of employing these political methods, which have been in almost uniform use, he has appealed directly to the people. This appeal to the people at large, he says, it is his privilege to make, "in common with all representative officers." Equally, as we have had occasion to say, the President of the United States combines legislative and executive functions. He has the right of veto, and he has the right to make recommendations to Congress. Beyond that, he has all the right which any citizen has, and even more, from his high office, to urge by speech or letter any policy which he regards it as important that Congress should accept. He is not to be blamed for anything except as relates to the validity and courtesy of his arguments.

Governor Hughes was severely criticised by the professional politicians because he went to the people, and in speech after speech attacked the gamblers and their defenders in the Legislature. They thought that was dictation—was outside the rules of the political game. It would have been all right, they thought, if he had made bargains and used patronage for his purpose. They might have made something out of that sort of compromise. He did the unheard of thing of offering rewards to no friends and punishing no foes. He told the Legislature what he thought it ought to do, and when it refused he denounced them to the people. He kept to the front nothing but the bare ethical question, the question the politicians wished to keep hidden; and the people heard him gladly and followed him. He has set an example of a high theory of Gubernatorial responsibility and right which we trust will not be forgotten. The theory is, No bargaining, but appeal to the people if the Legislature fails of its duty.

Edgar Allan Poe

TUESDAY of this week is the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the poet who has the name of being the most gifted and most unhappy of American men of letters. It is impossible to treat of him solely as a literary man, as we would treat of Washington Irving or Henry W. Longfellow, for his personal character has been the subject of no little debate, growing out of the kindly desire of those who will forgive any fault in a genius to cover up and conceal his demerits.

Poe's literary product is not large. His fame rests on half a dozen poems, and chiefly on two that have supreme excellence for declamation, but make no appeal to the soul. In all there are but thirty-one of them gathered in his collected "Works," only fifty pages, and eleven more added as "Written in Youth." Any one who reads "The Raven" or "The Bells," and adds to them "Lenore" and "Ulalume" has read all that is worth while of his poetical remains—the rest are commonplace. And one should read also his short tales once, for they set the current for their sort. Some of them will be remembered, unless one is surfeited with detective stories.

But Poe's two poems, "The Raven" and "The Bells," have had and deserve immense favor. To be sure, they are as purely mechanical, tho of a far higher mechanism, as Southey's "How the Water Came Down at Lodore," for they have no heart, and are mere *tours de force* in the mosaic of words. Poe tells in one essay how he wrote his "Raven," and it has generally been declared that the essay was another illustration of his imaginative inveracity, but we see no reason why it should not be substantially true. He constructed the poem about the word *Lenore*, much as a modern high building is constructed about the well of an elevator. Then he planned his refrain, altered a bit for each verse, and his alliterations and other vocal touches making all a sinking scale of deepening sadness over lost love. The whole is done with exquisite art, with repetitious variety of expression, and with a musical art unsurpassed and unequalled, unless it be in "The Bells." But it is the veneer and

not the substance order of poetry. It is address wholly to the ear, brushing against, but never entering within, the deeper emotions.

Supreme artist of words as he might have been, and twice was, and one of our earliest teachers of literary criticism, his failure came from his moral lack, which made him in so great a degree a literary faker and failure. In the long and bitter quarrel over his character we stand, mostly, with Mr. Griswold. That belief we have inherited from the writers of *THE INDEPENDENT*, who were his intimate associates while he was living in New York, from Charles F. Briggs, Thomas



THE POE MEDALLION.

Designed by Edith W. Burroughs, and issued this week by the Grolier Club of New York. The original is seven inches in diameter, and was cast by the *cire perdue* process. The medal is based upon a number of contemporary daguerreotypes.

Dunn English, and Horace Greeley. When Mr. Greeley was asked for an autograph of Poe he offered to give it for the amount of the note to which the poet's name was signed. Mr. Briggs joined with Poe in starting *The Broadway Journal*, but had to leave him, and shortly after the publisher suspended its issue because Poe went on a debauch and could not provide copy. Drink was his demon, and notwithstanding denials he died from exposure while drunk. It is a false piety for the dead which condones and apologizes and excuses and denies the historic facts. Because Poe lacked the ethical sense, his biographical apologists have put him into the com-

pany of the Greek gods, innocently lawless in appetite and love. But the Greek gods are all dead, Leda's Jove and the lions of Bacchus, and Hermes with his lies. Let those that hanker after their liberty bid Poe soar like Ganymede to find place as cupbearer in the vanished Elysium. We admire his craftsmanship twice displayed, but on the evidence of two poems of a hundred lines each we decline to lift him to the summit of our Parnassus. Dryden would not have gained his rank if he had written only "Alexander's Feast" and "Saint Cecilia."

The Courting Parlor

RECENTLY a minister in St. Louis opened a Sunday afternoon reception room in his church for the young people of his congregation. He claimed that, since many of them did not belong to that social class which can afford drawing-rooms and the leisure for parties and balls where unmarried men and women are thrown together constantly, he thus provided for them the right environment for making and pursuing acquaintance under less questionable conditions than the parks and other public resorts offer. A universal guffaw went up from the world, and especially from the newspapers. The Rev. Mr. So-and-So's "courting parlor" was facetiously advertised in the Sunday editions. This doubtless forestalled the success of his experiment. For when young people of this class, who have not had their sensibilities blunted by too many matinees and novels, come to the "courting stage" in life, they arrive there privately, and they resent the fact being proclaimed as a social problem; and so they are not likely to be found brazenly in a place that hangs a "courting parlor" sign to the public. Nevertheless, this minister with a too naïve frankness was attempting to solve a far more important problem than the feeding and clothing of the poor.

Now, men and women who live in celibacy's advantages, and therefore are considerably wealthier, are better in society than they do in matrimony. They are bred to the parlor, the theater, the club rather than to the more reserved departments of the home. And one reason why

is because too many matinee women and restaurant-fed men get into it. Meanwhile, little or no provision is made in the present social order for the men and women most worthy to enter and to maintain the marital relation. They are awkward people, what is known as "sticks" if by chance one of them actually wades into real society. The women do not know how to dress or to be "fascinating," and the men do not know what to "say." They are people who have been circumscribed more by a simple, stupid, old-fashioned training in morals than by their limited means. Their courtship is ludicrously obvious and awkward, because they do not know how to "make love." The one thing they know better than any other class of men and women in this world is how to take each other for better or for worse in marriage and to stick to the bargain.

It will not be nearly so difficult to induce a "society woman" to devote much of her time and means to the improvement of social conditions for factory girls as it would to induce her to take some notice of her perfectly respectable and financially comfortable neighbors on the back street, because, mark you, the chasm is so wide between her and the factory girl she wins a halo without danger of social embarrassment. The factory girl must take her as a philanthropist, and it's a grand feeling to be an adored philanthropist. But the nice quiet woman on the back street who is not in need of philanthropy will not receive her upon this insolent basis. Yet, of the two, she needs quite as much. The loneliest people in every community, town or city, are the men and women who are in good circumstances, but who have no social affiliations. The church no longer affords them. A prominent woman-worker in a fashionable city church recently remarked that she despised to make "church calls" because such "persons" were so apt to "presume" afterward. Thus it happens also that there is a very large class of respectable girls, as far removed as possible from factory or shop girls, who live at home according to the old rules of religion and domesticity, prim, stiff, white-muslin-spirited creatures, many of whom are really never born at all into the joy of life. Certainly, they have no social

life. They never meet men of their own class, honest, close fisted, hard working fellows who have not the money or the mind for cheap amusements.

To be sure, such people are not "attractive," but they are durable, and their social helplessness is therefore a matter that should be taken into consideration and provided for. Their worth is to be measured in cubits of character, not in lines and curves of fashion. And they are in exactly the opposite predicament of other people who are unfortunate socially. For we know that one horrid peculiarity of the desperately poor is their social intimacy; they gang together because of mutual feebleness. The sacredness of personality, the decencies and delicacies of life, are some of the things they must learn before the social economist may hope to break the low herd instinct in them. They know each other too quickly, marry without reflection, and live without enough sensibility. This is why they show the same disregard for marriage that is to be observed in the desperately rich. One class has been imbruted by poverty, the other by wealth. One seeks self-gratification because they have acquired the habit from starving so often; the other, because they have acquired the same habit from a system of indulgence. They are really the same kind of people, exercising the same traits under different conditions. One class represents the sediment of society; the other represents the scum—and neither is fit to propagate its kind.

Meanwhile, the chief objection to the class for whom the preacher provided a "courting parlor" is that they are not eligible socially. They make good fathers and devoted mothers. They are honorable and by far the proudest, most exclusive people in this country; but the men would never understand the esoteric life of a club, or the art of tossing off a toast, or making an after-dinner speech, or leading a cotillion. And the women just cannot look stylish, or learn how to play bridge, or preside gracefully at a female convention, or gloss life with little flattering social lies. They are born with too many elbows to their spirits, just as their counterpart males are born with a stiffness in those joints whose genuflections express courtesy and gallantry.

About the only thing either of them is fit for is to marry and bring up healthy, intelligent children according to two or three of the Ten Commandments. But this fitness alone makes them the most valuable people in the land.

And we are in favor of their being brought together. We believe that the results in home life will amply repay every effort of the social economists in this direction, and that it is one of the profoundest, most important problems of our times. For, if enough of these people can be persuaded into the "courting parlor" and from there married to one another, many of our disgraces and depravities as a nation will pass, as health is maintained in the human body by the leucocyte in the blood which devours the germs of disease.

The President at Bay Now that the House of Representatives has asserted its dignity by laying the President's messages on the table and refusing to reply to them, the field has been open to individual Senators; and Senators Tillman and Foraker have plied the pitchfork and wielded the club, with no special injury to Mr. Roosevelt. Senator Tillman's defense shows that he has actually broken no law, but he did all that President Roosevelt charged him with—he sought to secure legislation by which he would enrich himself in the purchase of railroad lands at bottom prices as soon as they could be put on the market. He has to admit that his denial was "disingenuous," but he declares that he did not really lie. It is not the question of his lying, but of his eagerness to buy lands which would not be in the market until he had secured legislation, and allowing his confidential agent to promise for him that he would crowd the matter in Congress until he got the bill past. He has had the reputation of an honest man, but in this case he has damaged it badly. We recall how Vice-President Schuyler Colfax was caught in a denial of his part in the Credit Mobilier corruption, and it clouded the last of his life; while Senator Henry Wilson frankly owned that he had accepted shares from his friend, Oakes Ames, and every one believed he was honest and innocent. It will be strange if Senator Tillman

quite outlives this exposure. As to Senator Foraker's speeches, we hope he may succeed in proving that the negro soldiers, or most of them, were innocent. As to the use of the Secret Service, he appears to be inspired more by illwill toward the President than zeal for pure administration. Whether there have been some errors or even abuses is not the question, but how detective work can best be provided for, and that is something for expert knowledge to settle, and not journalistic omniscience. Meanwhile the President stands quietly at bay and listens to the baying.

Should we, in our
"The Three First" Sixtieth Anniversary
 Number, have spoken
 of the *three first* editors of THE INDEPENDENT, or of the *first three*? We said "the three first," and some hasty critics have found fault and repeated the old argument that there can be but one first. But we could not have spoken of the first three editors, for there was no second three. They did not come in triplets after the first triumvirate. But it is all nonsense and contrary to the usage of all languages to say that there can be but one first or one last. The word *first* is no more always an ordinal numeral than is the word *last*, but the inexpert grammaticasters do not know it. The word *primus* can be plural in Latin—"in primis pugnantes," says Sallust; "*juvenum primi*," says Virgil. Similarly in Greek we meet *protoi*, plural, meaning first, a thousand times. In the Bible we have "first tables," "first horns," "first fruits," "first inhabitants," "first and last acts," "first ways," "first principles," etc. As far back as 1851, when the State of Massachusetts printed Gould Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars," that distinguished author discuss this question, calling attention to the fact that a painter's "first pictures" will not bring the price of his "last pictures," and a series of English scholars ever since have hammered the heads of the small critics, but with no success, for the latter do not read the arguments. To say "the first two" or "the first three" is proper if the objects come in pairs or triplets; but if we are speaking simply of order of precedence it is better to say the two or three first.

To say "the first three" is absurd when there happen to be only four or five in all.

Improving Washington

Mr. James B. Reynolds has rendered a conspicuous service to the country in his investigations of the city of Washington, D. C., and his recommendations to the President as to how conditions there can be improved. These the President has indorsed and sent to Congress for action. Briefly, Mr. Reynolds recommends the substitution of a single head or Governor of the District of Columbia in the place of the present three commissioners, the establishment of district or municipal departments appointed by the Governor instead of the existing bureaus, and the creation of a new department known as that of Housing or Labor. Despite the growth of the Galveston or Des Moines plan of city government by a board of business men, we incline to believe a single executive head for the District of Columbia would, as the President says, "increase efficiency, determine responsibility and eliminate delays," and the municipal departments headed by single commissioners would yield the same advantage. The creation of the new Housing Department, however, would be the most important reform of all, for at present bad houses, bad sanitation and unwholesome methods of living and working are all too prevalent in Washington, while pawnshops, loan and industrial insurance companies, and employment bureaus and other agencies engaged in exploiting the poor have altogether too free a hand, and should be brought under the direct control of a competent department. Washington should be the model American city, and, as it has already planned out a far reaching scheme for its future material and architectural development, so it should similarly adopt measures looking to its present and future political and social well-being.

Here is a curious
The Night-Riders paragraph from a
 private letter from
 the South, written to George Foster Peabody shortly before the conviction of the Tennessee night-riders:

Let me call your attention to the fact that

this "Night Rider" business is essentially a hopeful development. It is the first fruits of the mob spirit reaching higher with its lawless hand. I have no doubt but that the two prominent lawyers in Tennessee who have just suffered horribly at the hands of a mob, have many a time shrugged their shoulders nonchalantly over the lynching of negroes. When the mob spirit begins, as it is beginning, to hoist the engineer with his own petar the dominating forces of public opinion are going to see what some of us have been pointing out all the time, that the mob that lynched the negro for the *unnamable* crime is father to the mob that lynched him for *other* crimes and grandfather to the mob that now lynches him for *no* crime, and great-grandfather to the mob that lynches the white man and burns his property.

That is, things will get worse before they get better.



More Apology Needed Mr. Erving Winslow, Secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League of Boston, has issued a little pamphlet which he calls "Apologia Pro Sua Vita," an apology for its existence. We read it with some amusement until we came to this passage, which begins a classification of the opponents of the League:

"The first class, the altruists, are, of course, sincere. They believe that roads and bridges, sewers and docks, schools and missions, are vital benefits which make the demand for independence superfluous and vain. Why liberty when you have bread and circuses?"

THE INDEPENDENT has all along been an opponent of the Anti-Imperialist League, and always on the altruist basis, and we declare this characterization an insulting travesty. There are no such altruists as are described. THE INDEPENDENT has always asked for the speediest giving to the Philippines as much independence as Arizona has, and later, under the same judicious conditions which we require here, as much independent self-government as we have lately, after years of preparation, given to Oklahoma. Mr. Winslow closes his description of this altruist class by saying that "no foreign civilization was ever successfully imposed upon a people," a ridiculous contradiction of all history. It has been done over and over again. Greece did it; Rome did it; England has done it; and the latest example is that of Japan, which is being followed by China. That is the business of civilization, to impose itself on peoples.

Several weeks ago a crime **Not Infidels** was perpetrated in one of the suburbs of Constantinople, which, at the time, aroused a great deal of racial antagonism. Regarding it, the Sheikh-ul-Islam, the religious head of Islam, has lately issued the following remarkable declaration, which we translate from a Turkish paper:

"I confess that our people cannot yet be called civilized, and that our officials are not yet able to perform well their duties. This lawlessness is explained by some as an effervescence of religious feeling, in which they find an extenuating circumstance. In fact, however, this crime and its results show the ignorance of our people. There is no verse in the Koran which calls Christians infidels. The Koran gives this name to fire-worshippers, but toward the Christians, whom the Koran calls Nazarenes, it commands that Mohammedans should act as friends.

"For the application of the term 'infidel' to Christians, the Government has given occasion for political reasons. In times when war was to be proclaimed against certain Christian governments, such ideas were made use of. The Koran, however, had commanded the cherishing of friendly relations with the Christians, whom it calls Nazarenes, and therefore the people were to refrain from making war against them.

"Thus the Mohammedans many times, instead of defending their religion, have in ignorance undertaken what was directly contrary to it. Unfortunately, the conduct of the Christians also has not been different from that of the Mohammedans, and they have met Mohammedan bigotry with bigotry on their own part."



Primitive Religion To one fact in relation to the discovery by two French priests in a cave in the Corrèze of portions of the cranium and skeleton of a primeval man we would call attention, or at least we would raise a question. These remains belong to the end of the Tertiary period, when man first appeared, so far as we know, on the earth, and when his structure, while definitely human, was of a very low order. The body had apparently been buried. That implies some respect for the body of the dead. Why so? Further, there was found near the body part of the hind leg of an animal of the ox family, altho otherwise this portion of the cave was free from animal remains. Why was it put there? Was it as food for the dead?

Even so in early Egyptian, Babylonian and Hindu, and the law of an ancient is often associated with other food for the dead in funeral ceremonies. If this seems most probable, then must not these very earliest savages, whom we liken to the beasts they hunted, have had a religion, and belief in a future life? That seems surely to follow.

Doubtless the great majority of the people who have read the reports of the trial of J. Thornton Hains for the murder of Annis believe he deserves the full penalty of the law. The jury acquitted him on the ground that it was not conclusively proved that he had aided his brother before the deed; at least, they say so, and that the "unwritten law" did not influence their decision, altho the counsel made the most of it. It looks since this and the Thaw trial much as if we had come to the position in which no one can be convicted who kills a man that has wronged or seduced his wife or his friend's wife. In criminal affairs the defense has got the better of the prosecution, what with "unwritten law" and emotional insanity, another name for anger or jealousy. Thus private vengeance is protected by courts and juries and law becomes a farce.

Thus prohibition spreads. New Tennessee will become all dry, following Georgia, and South Carolina proposes to follow. But the most curious and telling recognition comes not even from the liquor dealers' associations, which are in affright, but from the cigar and cigaret makers, who complain that the closing of the saloons is followed by the reduction in the use of tobacco, and they propose to join the liquor dealers in opposing further prohibitory legislation. Possibly greater economy in tobacco expenditures might not be a loss to the country. Possibly corn and potatoes may prove quite as useful a crop as tobacco.

France, by the common consent of its people, returns to the guillotine. For years not a murderer had been executed, but now messieurs the murderers are in a panic, for four of them have been de-

capitated, and a hundred more are awaiting trial. Does the death penalty deter from crime? France now, after long experience of imprisonment, thinks so, for since the guillotine was put in storage horrible murders have greatly multiplied. They think that reformation is not the principal object in punishment, but protection of the community. In this country it is the courts and juries that save murderers from the noose or the electric chair.

No current American writer has been more loved than Edmund Clarence Stedman, the first anniversary of whose death was celebrated in this city last week by local men of letters. Particularly have we enjoyed the tribute from William Winter, a friend from his youth, who marked his passionate faith in the poetic art, his steadfast adherence to "the state-ly, lovely, ancient traditions of English poetry," and the undaunted and unconquerable spirit with which he met adversity as well as prosperity, ever devoted to the ministration of beauty.

What, a charity trust? But why not? The late Louis A. Heinsheimer left by his will a million dollars to the six chief Jewish charities of this city on condition that they either consolidate or federate for the systematic collection of funds; and they will do it. Thus modern methods invade benevolence as well as business, and no law will intervene to prevent competition. Mr. Heinsheimer was a distinguished New York banker of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

There is one objection to raising the President's salary to \$100,000 which has not received consideration. It would increase the degree of prevarication in the common remark that certain lawyers, insurance officials and vaudeville artists "get twice the salary of the President."

The progress of civilization appears in the announcement that the Ameer of Afghanistan has introduced into his kingdom post cards with an elaborate border of flowers.

INSURANCE

More About the Washington Life

FURTHER details regarding the Washington Life and its reinsurance with the Pittsburg Life Insurance and Trust Company, to which we called attention in our issue of January 7th, show that the transaction was undertaken only after careful consultation with Miles M. Dawson and other eminent counsel, who agreed perfectly as to its absolute legality. The sensational accounts published regarding this company and its recent reinsurance of its business primarily arose because of a thoughtless disregard of proper publicity. The approval of the New York Insurance Department was not obtained in the matter of reinsurance, for the reason that under the insurance laws such approval is not required. The law also contains a plain provision authorizing reinsurance in companies not admitted to do business in New York. As an evidence of good faith and good intention, however, the Pittsburg Life and Trust Company arrived at an understanding with the Attorney-General of New York State, whereby the solvency of the company having been established to his satisfaction and the safety of policyholders having been assured, the company would apply for admission to do business in New York, but pending this the securities transferred to the Pittsburg concern were to be returned to New York, and the physical custody of them is now with the Washington Life, as was agreed. The New York Department examiners are now in the process of examining the securities and in checking the same.

Unnecessarily Restrictive

GIVING an account of his stewardship during the year 1908, President Kingsley, of the New York Life Insurance Company, points out to the members of that corporation a net loss of, approximately, 6,000 in their numbers, due to the restrictive provisions of existing laws governing the operations of life insurance companies in this State. For example, the company issued during 1908 new insurance under 63,000 policies, but it lost, thru various causes, existing in-

surance under 69,000 policies. In the face of this certain deficiency by the end of the year, some time prior to that date the management were compelled to "slow down the busy wheels or risk committing a misdemeanor."

There is something radically and inherently wrong with laws governing life insurance which prevent them making good, and more, the natural waste and loss which must occur during the year. A company not one-fourth the size of the New York Life, but domiciled in another State, issued \$309,000,000 of new business during 1908, while the New York Life, fearing to run too close to the statutory limit of \$150,000,000 allowed it, finished with less than \$140,000,000.

The results recorded would seem to indicate that to some extent section 96 of the insurance laws is injuriously interfering with the economics of the business, and that the arbitrary restriction of the amount of new business a company may write is an injury to the interests of company membership. That the matter should receive the careful and thoughtful consideration of Governor Hughes and the Legislature is too plain for argument. No business can permanently prosper that shows a net loss in volume every year.

HENRY MOIR, actuary of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York since 1901, resigned that position the first of this year to become associate actuary of the Home Life Insurance Company. He will, however, remain on the directorate of the Provident Savings, meanwhile, acting in an advisory capacity in the actuarial department. In his new position Mr. Moir will take on the detail work formerly done by William A. Marshall, who is both vice-president and actuary. Herbert N. Sheppard will continue as assistant actuary. Henry Moir is regarded as one of the leading actuaries in the country. He is vice-president of the Actuarial Society of America, a fellow in the Faculty of Actuaries of Scotland and the Institute of Actuaries of Scotland. He was born in Scotland in 1871 and came to this country in 1901 to associate with the Provident Savings.

FINANCIAL

John W. Castles

THE selection of John W. Castles as president of the Union Trust Company in place of the late Edward King is regarded among bankers as eminently wise. Mr. Castles came from New Orleans several years ago to become the head of the Guaranty Trust Company, and under his administration the institution has shown a remarkable degree of expansion and success. Before coming to New York he had estab-



JOHN W. CASTLES.

lished for himself a wide reputation throughout the South as a banker of great ability coupled with conservatism. Mr. Castles was one of the New York bankers to foresee trouble prior to last year's panic, and for months preceding the event had been husbanding the resources of his institution with a view to meeting just such a tax as was imposed on the whole financial structure. The result was that the company, of which Mr. Castles was president, also the storm broke, was in a position to extend very substantial aid to other institutions during the trying period which followed. Mr. Castles

also took a prominent part in the conferences between financiers, and was in the lead in the movement to relieve certain other trust companies from distress. Mr. Castles is the third president of the Union Trust Company, the other two having been Isaac H. Frothingham and Edward King. The capital of the company is \$1,000,000; the surplus, including all undivided profits, over \$8,250,000, and the total resources over \$65,400,000. The Union Trust was chartered in 1864, and for twenty-five years has carried a large reserve, altho the law requiring such reserve was only past a few years ago.

First National Bank

FRANCIS L. HINE, for ten years vice-president of the First National Bank, was last week elected president. Mr. Hine was born fifty years ago at New Milford, Conn., and began his career in this city as a clerk of the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company, and afterward became its president. In 1891 he organized the Astor Place Bank and became its vice-president, but retired in 1896 to become cashier of the First National. Mr. Hine is a director of many companies, including the Rock Island Company, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, St. Louis & San Francisco, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, American Cotton Oil, Brooklyn Trust, Fidelity Fire Insurance Company, Home Life Insurance Company, National Biscuit, United Bank Note, United States Rubber, and William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building companies. He is also vice-president of the Review of the Reviews Company and a director of the Union Theological Seminary. The capital of the First National is \$10,000,000, its surplus over \$17,000,000, and its deposits over \$134,500,000.

... Frank A. Vanderlip, vice-president, was last week elected president of the National City Bank in place of James Stillman, retired. The capital of the National City is \$25,000,000, its surplus over \$25,500,000, and its average deposits almost \$100,000,000. An article about this bank, with a picture of Mr. Vanderlip, appeared in our issue of December 24th.

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Survey of the World

California and the Japanese

Mr. Roosevelt gave to the press on the 19th a telegram and a letter which he had sent, three days earlier, to Governor Gillett, of California. In the telegram he expressed an earnest hope that action upon the anti-Japanese bills pending in the California Legislature would be deferred, saying that his knowledge of the international situation satisfied him that the passage of the bills "would be of incalculable damage to the State of California as well as to the whole Union." In his letter he said:

"MY DEAR GOVERNOR—I am greatly concerned over the anti-Japanese bills which are apparently going thru or are on their way thru the California Legislature. They are in every sense most unfortunate. At last we have in first-class working order the arrangement with which much difficulty we succeeded in getting thru two years ago. The Japanese Government are obviously acting in entire good faith. During the six months ending October 31st last the total number of Japanese who have come to the mainland of the United States has been 2,074, and the total number who have left has been 3,281. In other words, the whole object nominally desired by those who wish to prevent the incoming of Japanese laborers has been achieved.

"More Japanese are leaving the country than are coming in, and by present indications in a very few years the number of Japanese here will be no greater than the number of Americans in Japan; that is, the movement will be as normal in one case as in the other, which is just what we desire. There is, therefore, no shadow of excuse for an action which will simply produce great irritation and may result in upsetting the present agreement and throwing open the whole situation again."

"These agitators," he added, hampered the national Government with respect to the immigration agreement reached thru the friendly initiative of Japan. Was it not possible, he asked, "to get the Legislature to realize the great unwisdom of

what is being done?" Governor Gillett replied by telegram on the 18th that he had "caused the bills to be held up" temporarily. The two providing that no alien shall be a director of a corporation, and forbidding Asiatic aliens to own land, had been reported favorably. On the night of the 19th Governor Gillett published a statement. After conferring with leading members of the Legislature, he said, he was convinced that no legislation directed against the Japanese would be enacted:

"I am satisfied that the people of California, and particularly the members of our Legislature, appreciate the efforts being made by the Federal Government and the representatives of Japan to stop emigration to this country of Japanese laborers, skilled and unskilled. There can be no doubt that the Japanese Government is acting absolutely in good faith in its endeavor to prevent its people from emigrating to our country, and in my judgment it would be a serious mistake while they are so doing to enact any laws against the Japanese people. This question is one in which the Federal Government is particularly interested, and its wishes should be carefully considered, and will be, I am sure, by the people of California."

It is understood that the Governor will veto any one or all of the bills if they come to him. On the 20th, consideration of them was deferred for one week, by a vote of 43 to 34. Ex-Congressman Johnson, the author of three of them, says that no attention should be paid to the President's requests, because nothing was done by the Federal Government two years ago, after similar bills had been withdrawn. He and other Californians question the accuracy of the Government's immigration figures, but Secretary Straus insists that they are absolutely correct. The prediction is now made that all of the bills will be defeated in the Legislature except, possibly,

the Government. The Government is asking that this will be made to apply to "all aliens." On the 23d Mr. Johnson introduced a resolution urging California's members of Congress to work for such an extension of the Chinese exclusion laws as will make them applicable to all Asiatics. The President regards the question as one of much importance, and is asking for a general expression of public sentiment against the bills. In Japan, the hostile and irritating comment has been made chiefly by the sensational *Hochi*, which is the organ of Count Okuma. This journal's course has been disapproved by prominent Japanese journals of the better class. These, saying that the bills indicate a purely local movement, express confidence in the American sense of justice.

Panama Canal Libel Case

Many witnesses were examined last week before Federal grand juries in Washington and New York, in proceedings relating to libel suits of the Government against the New York *World* and the Indianapolis *News*, for the publication of the charge that the purchase of the Panama Canal Company's property was attended by corruption yielding enormous profits to the President's brother-in-law and Judge Taft's brother. Authoritative information as to the nature of the proceedings and the statutes to be used was still withheld from the public. There is reason to believe, however, that in New York the Government relies upon a statute which provides that for offenses committed on a Government reservation (such as West Point or Governor's Island) the laws of the State which were in force in 1825 shall be available. This statute, enacted in 1825, was re-enacted in 1898, and it may be that recent libel laws of New York, as well as the very old ones, can be applied. Witnesses have been examined to prove the circulation of the *World* on a reservation. It is understood that in Washington the Government will rely upon either the libel law of the District or the common law and British statutes in force in Maryland in 1801, these having been taken over by the District code of 1902. Whether in New York or in Washington, the penalty may be imprisonment or fine, and that

the Government seeks the indictment of the *World* in both cities, and the indictment of the *News* in Washington. Among the persons testifying last week were Secretary Root, Senator Knox, Douglas Robinson, Charles P. Taft, William Nelson Cromwell, and many newspaper correspondents, reporters and clerks. Upon complaint of the *World*, the subpoenas originally issued in New York were pronounced defective and set aside by Judge Ward, of the Circuit Court. They did not name a defendant. Before this decision, another form, meeting the requirements of it, had been substituted by the Government. Owing to the secrecy observed and the unusual character of the proceeding, the matter has been much discussed in the press, and the assertion is still made by lawyers of prominence that prosecution by the United States Government for a libel against itself is not feasible. In the Senate, Mr. Rayner, asserting that the machinery of the courts was being abused, introduced a resolution directing the Attorney-General to report whether the grand jury inquiry had been ordered by the President, and, if so, under what statute and by what authority the process of the court was so employed. This gave rise to debate. By a vote of 44 to 24 the resolution was sent to the Judiciary Committee. Senator Tillman has published a statement, saying that the issue is a "momentous" one and that "no patriot can contemplate the possibility of the President's success in these suits without alarm." The public, he adds, should support the "efforts" of the newspapers in question "to expose corruption in high places."

For Two New Battleships

During the debate in the House, on the 22d, concerning the bill for new battleships and other naval vessels, reference was made to the Japanese. The bill called for two first-class battleships, which were to be larger and more formidable than any now on the seas. Speaking for an amendment excluding them, Mr. Tawney ridiculed the possibility of war with Japan. He was tired, he said, of this annual recurrence of war talk just at the critical moment when the fiscal bill was to be passed. Japan could

make no raids on our coast, and Hawaii would soon be impregnable. Mr. Burton and Mr. Bartholdt supported the amendment. On the other hand, Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Harrison urged the need of preparation for possible war, and Mr. Cockran indulged in speculation as to the effect of racial antagonism on our Pacific Coast, where some incident, the lynching of a Japanese, for example, might excite hostilities. The House voted for the two great battleships. The amendment was lost, 80 to 160, and another, for one ship instead of two, was rejected, 108 to 156.

—On the 21st there was published the report of the Army's General Staff, recommending an expenditure of \$3,655,000 for the fortification of San Pedro harbor in Southern California. One reason given was "the great potential strength as an enemy which a certain Oriental Power has recently acquired." The report says that this "certain Oriental Power," if there were no effective naval opposition, could easily take San Pedro, retain possession of it and use it as a military base.



Prohibition in Tennessee Tennessee has hardly ever known a greater political excitement than that during the past two weeks over the prohibition question. The Senate had past the bill for State-wide prohibition by 20 to 13, and the House by 62 to 36. In the latter case the women favoring the bill packed the galleries, so that those against prohibition could not get access. Last week Governor Patterson vetoed the bill. He said prohibition had been defied everywhere. He said:

"I will not approve a law by whatever name it may be called or whatever mistaken notions of morality may have influenced it, which will destroy property, reduce the revenue of the State, increase taxation, take the money of our people and send it abroad, foment discord instead of promoting peace, and impair the dignity of the Commonwealth. . . . I will not sanction a law that will foster hypocrisy and invite evasion and deceit in the people. . . . I do not approve a legislative guardianship which would make weaklings of men instead of leaving them unhampered and unfettered by onerous and sumptuary laws interfering with their personal rights and privileges. . . . I would forbid a law which would teach and set before youth daily lessons of duplicity and evasion. In the name of our women . . . I condemn any measure which will

bring even a part of them into the heated and poisoned atmosphere of political strife."

The Legislature has past the bill over the Governor's veto.



Political Events The following United States Senators have been elected:

Elihu Root, from New York, Republican; E. E. Chamberlain, Oregon, Democrat; Charles J. Hughes, Colorado, Democrat; and Wesley M. Jones, Washington, Republican. Also the following have been re-elected: W. J. Stone, Missouri; F. H. Brandegee, Connecticut; J. H. Gallinger, New Hampshire; B. Penrose, Pennsylvania; A. B. Cummins, Iowa; T. P. Gore, Oklahoma; J. P. Clarke, Arkansas; L. S. Overman, North Carolina; Reed Smoot, Utah.—With the co-operation of the American Institute of Architects the President has appointed a commission of architects, painters and landscape gardeners to advise as to public buildings in Washington. All plans for buildings are to be submitted to this council before being approved. There are twenty-one architects. The painters are Messrs. La Farge, Millet, Blashfield and Cox; the sculptors, French, Adams, MacNeil and Bitter; and the landscape architect, F. L. Olmsted, Jr.—Representative Willett, of New York, let it be known that he would make a speech in Congress last week bitterly assailing the President, and quite a crowd filled the galleries. His speech was of such a character that at last the House forbade him to proceed, but he had nearly finished his speech. The point on which he was called to order was on the passage in which he charged the President with "persistent defamation of Admiral Schley."—Governor Lilley, of Connecticut, by unanimous vote of the House of Representatives has been declared no longer a member of that body, and his name has been removed from the roll. He has not been in attendance at this session of Congress. He became Governor January 6th. He tendered his resignation as Representative December 11th, but Governor Woodruff declined to accept it. He took his allowances for clerk hire and stationery in December, and asked for mileage, altho he had not been in attendance. The report on his

and it was impossible for a man to hold the two offices at once.—The Supreme Court of the United States has unanimously approved the decree of the State Court of Texas, imposing a fine of \$1,623,000 on the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, of St. Louis, and ousting it from the State on the charge of violating the Texas anti-trust law.—President-elect Taft sailed on Monday for an inspection of the Panama Canal, taking with him a party of seven engineers. He will be absent less than three weeks, and will return by way of New Orleans. His stay of two days in Charleston was an ovation. Meanwhile he consulted with Messrs. Knox and Hitchcock as to the selection of the remaining members of his Cabinet, and the list is filled, but no further names will be given out till March 4th.—An anti-racetrack bill, identical with the New York act, has past the California House and is expected to pass the Senate.

Religious Statistics

While we are waiting for the more authoritative report of the Census on religious statistics we may learn something from the statistics gathered by Dr. Henry K. Carroll, who was in charge of the religious census of 1890, and who has just published his annual report in *The Christian Advocate*. He concludes that the church membership reported for the whole country is 34,282,543, a net gain of 720,647, which is 192,081 less than the average gain of the last six years. The Catholic membership is estimated at 12,394,731, which includes all adherents over twelve years old, and is a third of the total membership. There has been an increase of 1,874 churches and 2,835 ministers. Next to the Catholics come the Northern Methodists, with 3,112,448 members, and there follow the Southern Baptists with 2,054,301 members; Colored Baptists, 1,804,872; Southern Methodists, 1,740,890; Northern Presbyterians, 1,278,250; Disciples, 1,274,725; Northern Baptists, 1,187,356. Of the 155 denominations recognized, only 34 have 100,000 members. There are 24 various Lutheran sects, besides 83 independent congregations; 48 sects of Methodists; 12 of Baptists; 14 called Quakers, and 23 Presbyterian.

Dr. Wiley Reversed

The Referee Board of Consulting Scientific Experts appointed by President Roosevelt to revise the decisions on the administration of the pure food law has made a preliminary report, which is directly opposed to the conclusions rendered by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture, in regard to the effect of sodium benzoate used as a preservative in foods. Dr. Wiley's decision was published in Circular No. 39 and the full details of his experiments in Bulletin 84, part 4, of the Division of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture. He conducted at Washington a long series of experiments on a group of young men, the so-called "poison squad," and came to the conclusion that

"from a careful study of the data in individual cases and of the summaries of the results it is evident that the administration of benzoic acid, either as such or in the form of benzoate of soda, is highly objectionable and produces a very serious disturbance of the metabolic functions, attended with injury to digestion and health. . . .

"These injurious effects are evident in the medical and clinical data, which show grave disturbances of digestion, attended by phenomena which are clearly indicative of irritation, nausea, headache and in a few cases vomiting. . . .

"Coming to the final consideration of all these different phases of the subject there is only one conclusion to be drawn from the data which have been presented, and that is in the interests of health both benzoic acid and benzoate of soda should be excluded from food products."

The Referee Board investigated the same subject by similar experiments, carried on independently in three laboratories, by Prof. John H. Long, at the Medical School of the Northwestern University in Chicago; by Prof. Russell H. Chittenden, at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, and Prof. Christian H. Herter, in Columbia University, New York City. The young men who formed the subjects of the experiments were kept on a diet of a known composition with and without benzoate for a period of four months, and the effect carefully studied from medical, chemical and bacteriological standpoints. These three independent investigations gave the same results and the board came unanimously to the following conclusions:

First—Sodium benzoate in small doses (under 0.5 gram per day) mixt with the food is not deleterious or poisonous and is not injurious to health.

Second—Sodium benzoate in large doses (up to 4 grams per day) mixt with the food has not been found to exert any deleterious effect on the health nor to act as a poison in the general acceptation of the term. In some directions there were slight modifications in certain physiological processes, the exact significance of which modifications is not known.

Third—The admixture of sodium benzoate with food in small or large doses has not been found injuriously to affect or impair the quality or nutritive value of such food.

The other members of the board besides the three named are Dr. Ira Remsen, president of Johns Hopkins University, and Alonzo E. Taylor, professor of pathology, University of California. The latter, being in Europe, did not take part in the consideration of the question.



A Commission for Liberia The little republic of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, is having a hard time, and President Roosevelt has askt Congress for an appropriation of \$20,000 and the power to appoint a commission of three

"to examine into the situation, confer with the officers of the Liberian Government, and with the representatives of other governments actually present in Monrovia, and report recommendations as to the specific action on the part of the United States most apt to render effective relief to the Republic of Liberia under the present critical circumstances."

Last June Liberia sent three commissioners to the United States to ask for assistance, and the subject has been under consideration by the State Department ever since. France and Great Britain, which control the surrounding territory, have been consulted and both favor the active participation of the United States in the affairs of the republic. Secretary Root has reached the conclusion that it

"is quite clear that Liberia is very much in need of assistance, that the United States can help her substantially, and that it is our duty to help her.

"Notwithstanding the very kindly disposition on the part of Great Britain, and the similar disposition on the part of France, there is imminent danger that the republic, unless it receives outside assistance, will not be able to maintain itself very long."

Liberia was founded by the United States and has been to a certain extent

under our protection ever since. The settlement was started in 1822 by the National Colonization Society of America, and for over twenty years various philanthropic organizations, composed of those who believed that the presence of free negroes was a menace to the institution of slavery and of those who held that the colored race could best develop its own civilization as an independent state in its native land, were engaged in transporting freed slaves to Liberia, with the aid of the Government. In 1847 the republic was declared independent, but the United States has since regarded it as protected by a sort of "Monroe Doctrine," and has intervened in its behalf whenever a European monarchy has shown a disposition to absorb it. The colony has never prospered financially, and the few civilized negroes on the coast have had all they could do to prevent being swallowed up by the continental barbarism at their backs. There are now between 40,000 and 50,000 civilized inhabitants, and they are not able to control the million or two of uncivilized blacks in the Liberian territory of 43,000 square miles. This is why France and Great Britain desire the United States to take a hand in the government of the republic. The object of the proposed commission is to study the condition of affairs on the spot and recommend what action, if any, it would be advisable for our Government to take.



Cuba The annual report of Governor Magoon, just publisht, is probably his last word on Cuba, for Cuba is to be re-established today as a republic. The Governor says very little concerning the future of the new government, except that the patriotic attitude of the minorities in the recent municipal and presidential elections in peaceably accepting the results is "one of the most hopeful features of the Cuban political situation and a strong guarantee of the stability of the government about to be establisht." "Absolute order," the Governor says, "now completely prevails thruout Cuba and compares favorably to that in the best regulated towns in the United States." The Cuban finances are in good condition. There was a balance in the treas-

open in June, 1901, at a cost of \$2,000,000. The Governor believes that the provisional government will leave behind it some \$2,000,000 in the treasury. Governor Magoon praises very highly the work of the advisory commission done under the supervision of Col. E. H. Crowder. The chief duty of the advisory commission is to decide all matters concerning the provinces not within the jurisdiction of the state or the municipalities. The number of the state's superfluous employees had become notorious and all this was improved by Colonel Crowder. The Governor then reviews the economic conditions during his administration, and shows how great the recuperative powers of the island have been to recover from its many misfortunes. Major Frederick Foltz, United States Army, chief of office in the palace; Capt. J. A. Ryan, the Governor's aide; Judge Otto Schoenrich, member of the advisory commission, and Frank Steinhart, recently the American consul at Havana, are warmly praised for the work they have done, as well as many of the Americans in the provisional government who acted as supervisors of departments. Possibly the most interesting recommendations concern the wreck of the battleship "Maine" in the Havana harbor. The Governor says:

"The 'Maine' continues to lie in the mud and waters of Havana harbor. Its location is at the point where the harbor narrows and makes a sharp turn and expands into the harbor proper. The sunken battleship immediately became a serious menace to the shipping of the harbor, as it occupies a portion of the best anchorage. The obstruction has increased annually during the last ten years by causing a shoal. The moderate tides prevailing in the harbor are scarcely sufficient to prevent a gradual filling up, and the anchorage is constantly interfering with the action of the tides and therefore the entire harbor is rapidly filling. It will be necessary in a short time to begin dredging in order to provide proper anchorage for the large amount of shipping now entering the harbor unless the wreck is removed. The anchorage is also restricted by the wreck and the shoal, for ships are obliged to anchor at sufficient distance to prevent grounding in case they swing on their cables.

"The neglect to remove the wreck is attributed by many, especially the American people, to the fact that the United States Government has not been able to obtain the necessary funds to remove the wreck. It is a possible crime instead of an interior explosion; so generally known that it is not necessary to mention it.

from dealing with the wreck as an obstruction to the navigation of its coastal waters, and destroying it; however, it should be added that the Cuban authorities were also restrained by a belief that the United States would some time desire and attempt to remove and preserve the wreck as a whole instead of breaking it up and removing it in the more inexpensive manner. I earnestly recommend that the United States Government take immediate steps to accomplish the removal without further delay."

Disasters

On last Saturday morning, in a dense fog, the White Star steamer "Republic," bound for Italy, and with many passengers, was rammed by the Italian liner "Florida" off the Massachusetts coast. She sent wireless messages out for aid, and steamers in the neighborhood and at port were sent immediately to her assistance. The steel prow of the "Florida" bored into the side of the "Republic," and two of her passengers were killed and four of the sailors of the "Florida." The attempt was made to tow the "Republic" to port, but she was so damaged that she sunk Sunday night.—A horrible accident occurred January 20th in the burning of the intermediate crib established by a tunnel building company one and a half miles under Lake Michigan, near Chicago. The origin of the fire is uncertain. It came suddenly, while many men were asleep in their cots, and about seventy were burnt to death or drowned when they escaped from the fire to the cold lake.

German Affairs

Emperor William is carrying out his policy of retirement still further by abolishing the daily court circular, which has hitherto been distributed to the press. Instead of this a brief report of his official doings will be published in the *Reichs-Anzeiger* twice a week. Chancellor von Bülow, in addressing the Prussian Diet, on January 19th, said he had done everything possible to protect the Crown from misrepresentation. When the famous articles appeared in the *London Daily Telegraph* he had not hesitated to take the blame upon himself. It was his duty, the Chancellor said, to guard against a split between the wearer of the crown and his people. Every sincere monarchist must recognize the fact, he added, that in those

serious days he had acted as a royalist in agreement with the Government. The Chancellor, in the course of a long and eloquent defense of the Kaiser, recounted the latter's services to the empire. He said:

"He has fulfilled great ideals and, impelled by the wish to advance Germany, has achieved many peaceful enterprises, forwarded commerce and science and aided agriculture, built a fleet, maintained the army in a state of readiness and preserved the peace."

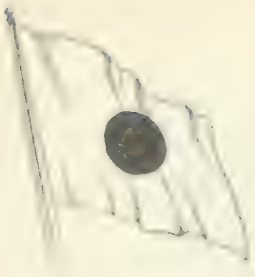
These remarks were called out especially by the revival of the criticism of the Kaiser because of the reports of his address to his commanding generals on the defense of the empire on New Year's day. It was later explained that the discussion by the Kaiser referred to purely military affairs, not to political policy. —The Chancellor, in advocating the increase of legacy duties, has aroused the opposition of his chief supporters, the Conservatives and Agrarians. Herr Rheinbaben, Minister of Finance, stated that the Prussian deficit for 1909 would probably amount to \$44,000,000. He declared that the hopes of seeing Germany rapidly emerge from the financial crisis from which it suffers had not been realized, and that financial situation, instead of improving, seemed to have become still worse.



Earthquakes at Messina and Elsewhere

A new town is springing up on a plateau a little to the north of the ruined city, composed of the wooden huts and canvas shelters of the survivors and the rescuers. This is likely to develop into the new Messina, for the efforts of the authorities to make the refugees leave their native place have been in vain. General Mazza, who is in command, at one time issued orders that no food was to be given to those who refused to go on board the ships for transportation, but the orders had to be rescinded. The food now being distributed is partly brought by steamship from Naples and Palermo, and partly supplied by five military bakeries. The central depot at Messina is giving out 6,500 rations a day, each consisting of bread, five ounces of macaroni, and a piece of pork fat. Part of the cargo of the American supply ship "Celtic," consisting of a hun-

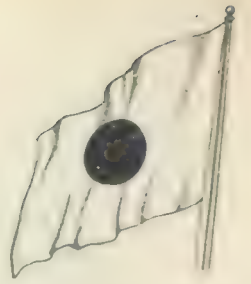
dred tons of fresh beef, eggs, canned vegetables, butter, sugar, coffee and bread, was distributed among the refugees at Naples, under the direction of the municipality; the rest was taken to Messina and Reggio. The Italian Red Cross Society is being sharply criticised for its incompetency and mismanagement in the relief work. The vice-president, the Duke dell Arenella, challenged one of the newspaper critics to a duel. It was fought in Palermo and the Duke was wounded in the arm. Heavy storms of hail and even snow, a rare occurrence in Sicily, in the early part of the week caused much suffering among the poorly clad and sheltered people, and a fire swept over a large part of the ruins of Messina, consuming the bodies and valuables which had not been removed. On account of the lack of water pipes it was impossible to check it until it had run its course, altho the commanders of the foreign warships sent men from their crews to assist the Italian soldiers in the endeavor. Looting and robbing continue to be common, altho scores of the marauders have been shot by the guards. General Mazza reports that 4,000 bodies have been taken from the ruins of Messina and that 50,000 more are thought to be there. —Earthquake shocks, often of considerable severity, are felt at Reggio and Messina several times a day, and an unusually large number are reported from various parts of the world. At 3:55 on the morning of January 23d the seismographs of Europe recorded a long series of tremors, indicating a severe earthquake far to the eastward, and the observatories of America obtained similar records, almost as pronounced as those of the Messina earthquake. Up to the time of going to press the scene of the disturbance has not been located. It is thought to be in Central Asia, but the movement may have been deep in the interior of the earth without being particularly violent at any point on the surface. An earthquake near Smyrna, in Turkey, on the 19th, did considerable damage to several small towns, destroying 600 houses and killing eight persons. Eruptions are reported from volcanoes at Colima, Mexico, and San Casciano, Italy. The latter has been quiescent since 1661, when it destroyed the town.



The Japan of 1908

BY J. H. DE FOREST, D.D.

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IT is mainly the story of the attitude of the world toward this empire. When the new year opened the public opinion of the world, as expressed in the various papers of the nations, was unfavorable. "Nobody likes Japan" was about the size of the universal verdict. *The Japan Mail* said:

"The Japanese cannot too clearly recognize that the high tide of their popularity has been ebbing for several months, and that the mood of the world at present cannot be called by any means sympathetic toward them."

One might expect this critical unfriendly attitude from Europe, but that it should have infected American sentiment as it did was unfortunate, to say the least. For whenever a nation for any reason becomes unpopular, the most absurd stories are started and boomed far and wide as positive truth.

Probably no more absolutely untrue statement ever got such wide credence in the States as the one that the Japanese are so tricky and dishonest among themselves as to necessitate their employment of Chinese in their banks to keep the accounts straight. From this insane statement to others equally baseless is an easy step. I met a seemingly responsible correspondent of a San Francisco paper who assured me that the Japanese were the worst people in the city, and that "the jails are full of them." Whereupon I went to the Mayor and the Chief of Police and asked for the exact facts. I was shown the records of arrest and conviction, and among pages of these the names of Japanese were so few as to be almost negligible. "There is no difficulty with Japanese in this office," said the Chief of Police.

On another occasion I was solemnly given to understand, as late as September, by one of my greatest admirers and with a countenance of profound reflection, that our Government had made full preparations for treachery to our fleet while in Japanese waters. On my return from the cruise I landed in Yokohama while our fleet was there, and saw a part of that magnificent welcome. Yet, on the

last night of the fleet's visit, I heard of one American who insisted that it was all put on. "The fleet will never leave this harbor. It will all be sunk tonight!"

On looking over the wreckage of these suspicious months, we find that Japan excited doubts by the sudden increase of her army from twelve to nineteen divisions, and by her plan to make as rapidly as possible a far more efficient navy; also by the rush of Japanese laborers in thousands to our shores, and the diplomatic difficulty of stopping them. Our sensational newspapers and a few political agitators used these doubts as their basis for all kinds of imaginary dangers, doing their best to arouse suspicions of Japan's designs. It is curious now to look over the files and see the big headlines: "Japan Means to Whip America," "War with Japan Certain." "All the navy and army men believe war has got to come," was a very common remark, and the dire prediction of one of our high judges: "There will be a conflict between the yellow race and the white race that will shake the earth," helped on the smell of brimstone.

But this is virtually ended now. What a fine record the two governments and also the two peoples have made in the face of this jingo spirit! The arbitration treaty; the invitation to our fleet; our substantial sympathy with the Japanese world's exposition; the stopping of Japanese laborers going to America; the trademarks convention; the welcome to the representatives of the five chambers of commerce on the Pacific Coast; the unprecedented welcome given to our fleet; and last of all, the *entente* as embodied in the official letters of the plenipotentiaries of the two governments; these eight manifestations of mutual good will ought to settle in every fair mind the sincerity of the friendship between the two governments and peoples and ought to postpone indefinitely any more predictions of the conflict that is to wiggle the earth.

I happened to be on the "Tenyo Maru," that took the honorary comm-

cial commissioners of the chambers of commerce on the Pacific Coast to Japan. I never met a more open-minded body of men anywhere. Among them were some from Seattle, where the opinion is that the people of Japan should not be treated "in any manner different from the treatment accorded to the people of any other civilized Powers." While the Californians could not all subscribe to that sentiment, they were all eager for information about the real spirit of Japan. They were somewhat surprised when I told them that they would get a welcome such as they had never dreamed of. "You will be taken as the guests of the chambers of commerce in Japan from the moment you land. You will not be permitted to pay any hotel bills, traveling bills, or any other bills. You will be furnished with everything to make your visit memorable. You will receive presents wherever you go. You will be shown everything you want to see. That's a part of what a Japanese welcome means."

They protested in vain: "We don't want any presents. We intend to pay our own bills." All the same, these men from the Pacific Coast, where Japanese have been rudely treated, where the papers and labor unions were clamoring for an exclusion act, where merchants were refusing to sell to Japanese—these men met with overwhelming welcomes everywhere. The exclusion movement on their coast was never referred to. They were provided with trolleys upholstered with richest silks. They were greeted with shouts of delight. Hundreds of children, lined up here and there, sang them our national hymn. They were given gifts until they amounted to boxes full. After their journey thru Japan was ended I met them at the imperial ball on the evening of the Emperor's birthday, November 3d, and they were enthusiastic over their visit. Several of them expressed themselves thus: "We shall go back as missionaries to our own people, and tell them what the real spirit of the Japanese is toward us."

While on this subject, some may like to know how Captain Hobson is regarded. A recent editorial spoke of him with regret that such a hero should have soiled his fair name by defaming a friendly nation. A statesman, to whom I men-

tioned his name, simply laughed, as though our representative were not worth discussing. But I think Dr. Jokichi Takamine gave true expression to the real Japanese feeling in saying: "O, I wish Captain Hobson would come over here! We'd give him such a welcome that he never again could say or even think such things about us. We would take him into our hearts. We would make him our friend."

This is at bottom the spirit of Japan. She had a right to show something of resentment after the year or more of jingo abuse from so large a section of our people. But all this was absolutely ignored by the entire nation when our fleet came. It was by no means merely a polite act on the part of the Government; it was a spontaneous expression from all parts of Japan of the good will Japan has increasingly felt toward us. Profound regret was common in the coast cities that they could not share in the privilege of welcoming our fleet. One of my army friends sent me a touching letter of disappointment that none of our fleet visited historic Shimoda, the place where Commodore Perry first cast anchor, where Harris signed the first treaty, and where some of our sailors were buried. The graves were decorated, and the traditional places were fittingly prepared, yet none of our officers could go seventy-five miles down the coast to this historic place, where the people were waiting, in the words of their invitation, "to show our heart of hearts to you and to welcome you to the shores of Japan." None the less, they sent to the officers of our fleet hundreds of packages of beautiful memorial cards of the Buddhist temple in which the first treaty was signed, of the graves of our dead sailors, and of the places where Perry and Harris had fished, and the mountains they climbed.

A few days after the fleet had gone it was my privilege to have an interview with the Premier, who spoke with the utmost sincerity not only his own mind, but the mind of his Government and people, with reference to the relations between our two lands: "Your nation has been our teacher and sympathetic friend for over half a century, and we want above all things to deepen and make perpetual the peace between us. I have

never had a doubt of the sincere friendship of the United States. . . . Here also both Government and people are absolutely one in their friendship for the United States and belief in your friendship for us. . . . I will guarantee (and he used that word twice) that my Government and people, in the years to come as in the past, will not only keep this great historic peace, but will do all that is possible to deepen and enrich this friendship. . . . No misunderstandings shall weaken this glorious friendship between our two nations."

This is enough for the foreign side of things. Turning now to internal affairs, I think a glance at the finances of the empire will give the best clue to the situation. Various papers and magazines in the States have had articles on the wretched poverty of the Japanese, on the failure of the banks, and on the exhausting taxes. Of course, when compared with the United States, this impression of impoverishment is true; but when taken in connection with the moral development of the nation, one gets a far truer impression of Japan's resources.

From early days it has been the teaching and practice of moralists here to live in a simple and inexpensive manner, and to cultivate the virtues of self-restraint and frugality, avoiding luxury and ostentation. But Japan has advanced in wealth by leaps and bounds since her contact with the world, and has won absolute victories in two great wars. Both of these causes tend to luxurious living, and against this the moral spirit is always on its guard. This careful guarding against the evils of luxury often gives the appearance of a poverty that does not exist. It is well worth while to notice how Japan keeps to the front this moral dislike of luxury and show. I will give two illustrations.

For years the life and teachings of Ninomiya Sontoku have been an increasing moral influence. He was born in a poor farmer's house, yet became one of the living moral forces of the nation at the time of Perry's visit. Great meetings are now held in various cities in order to promote his principles of frugal living in the spirit of his reverent and religious motto: *He who lives frugally gains strength after edition.* In this city was held

a few days ago a mass meeting of the heads of towns and villages and educators of this province, to catch the spirit of this moralist, who boldly taught:

"The moral path is known without learning it, it is felt without studying it. Without books, without teachers, it is self taught so that one never forgets it."

The other illustration comes from the Throne. In October the Emperor took the rare step of issuing a moral rescript in which are these significant words:

"We desire all classes of our people to be faithful to their callings, frugal in the management of their households, submissive to the dictates of conscience and calls of duty, frank and sincere in their manners, to abide by simplicity and avoid ostentation, and to inure themselves to arduous toils without yielding to any degree of indulgence."

There can be no doubt that this rescript is one of the very significant events of the year. It has been handed down to all the schools of the empire and to the army by their respective cabinet ministers, and is read in large meetings throughout the empire. It has already had a marked effect in checking extravagance. For the nation knows that the Emperor is "frugal in the management of his own household." The sum of 3,000,000 yen that was fixt decades ago for the annual use of the imperial court has not been increased, altho the imperial revenues have increased many fold.

This spirit of economy was doubtless a main cause of the resignation of the Saionji Cabinet and the incoming for the second time of the Katsura Cabinet. War taxes had not only continued, but there was even increase in some lines. The growing and powerful business public began to clamor for reduction of armaments and retrenchment here and there. To this demand the new Premier replied by giving the assurance that Government projects should be postponed and curtailed so as to save some 200,000,000 yen.

Thus it will be seen that, in spite of poverty, reckless speculations, failures of banks and financial alarms, the hereditary moral spirit of the nation is so high and strong that a poor farmer's teachings and the Emperor's rescript can in the same mass meetings appeal to it. There is no danger of a permanent slump where this spirit of the common people and of the Throne are one and the same.

Mr. Taft's Visit to the South

BY LOVICK P. WINTER

THE coming of President-elect Taft to Augusta, Ga., for a few weeks' stay this winter is a matter of more than passing interest. Other Presidents-elect and full-fledged Presidents have come this way occasionally, but usually their coming was in the way of rapid railway journeys, with more or less oratory by the way, or at most for a few days' tarrying at some winter resort. But Judge Taft has taken up his abode here for the time being, and has stayed long enough to make his neighbors feel that he really enjoys himself among them, a fact which is always very agreeable to hospitable Southern people. Of course, no intelligent, well-informed Southern man thinks for one moment that his visit has any political significance. The fact that such could not be the case has really added to the pleasure of our people that he has come among them. Just out of a strenuous campaign, soon to take the place of a most strenuous predecessor in the office of the Presidency, and facing an administration that is full of strenuous responsibilities, he certainly needed a little breathing spell, and a season of comparative quiet, away from importunate office-seekers, and away from the cold of the Northern winter: hence he turned his steps toward the southern sun and the section of our common country where the month of December just ended was milder than May in some parts of the land.

And Augusta was, for many reasons, a good place to come to. The climate, especially "on the Hill," where stands the Terrett Cottage, in which Judge Taft has made his home, is very fine during the

winter months generally, and has been exceptionally so the present season. Every day it has been so sunny and fine, with only a few exceptions, that it was possible for Judge Taft to be on the golf links, or out on the fine roads running out from the city in his automobile. The thermometer has touched the freezing point only a few times, and the cold that has come has only made the weather more bracing. With days full of warm, but not enervating sunshine, and nights deliciously cool, our future President and his family have had a good opportunity to rest and enjoy the luxuries of a winter season in the South.

And Augusta has attractions other than its climate. Its streets are broad and well shaded and well kept; and embosomed among its many trees are some

beautiful homes, wherein dwell people of refinement and of the best blood in the South. Greene street, with its double rows of oaks and its double driveway and mid-way park, is lovely, even in winter time, while Broad and Telfair and Walton Way and other streets are pleasant to drive upon or to stroll along in sunny days in December and January. And

there is something in the social and aerial atmosphere that is soothing and restful. The average Augustan is not usually in a hurry. He believes in the social amenities of life. He is never too busy to be polite, or to give you a piece of desired information. He takes great pleasure in courteous attentions to strangers, not for business considerations, but because he naturally loves to be sociable and hospitable. One of the facts that always impresses a newcomer to the city is



TERRETT COTTAGE,

The President-elect's winter home in Augusta, where the Taft Cabinet is being built.

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the warm, cordial manner of the people, from the colored shoe polisher up to the railroad ticket agent.

Augusta is also interesting to stran-

gers back of it, and the city has been the home, first and last, of more than one distinguished Georgian. Richard Henry Wilde, the Irish-American poet, lived



MR. AND MRS. TAFT AND FAMILY IN AUGUSTA, GA.

gers by reason of the historic associations that cluster about the city. Here is the old Episcopal Academy, an institution that has a long and honorable career

here, and a monument to his memory stands on Greene street. James R. Randall, the author of "Maryland, My Maryland," lived here for many years of his

life, and closed his eyes for the last time here last year. Judge A. B. Longstreet, the author of "Georgia Scenes," was reared here, and Paul H. Hayne spent the last years of his life not many miles away.

Judge Taft has made many personal friends during his stay in Augusta. He is the sort of man to win friends. Most of us are attracted by large men, and Judge Taft is a man of unusually large proportions. He weighs nearly three hundred pounds, and his weight is not

airs of dignity and importance; there is none of that swelling self-consciousness which impresses itself upon the consciousness of other folk. He is so genial, so companionable, so gentlemanly, that one is apt to forget that he is the President-elect, and to think of him as a plain American citizen, and a man whom one is glad to count among his personal friends.

Just before the Christmas holidays Mr. W. W. Hack, who lives some miles out from Augusta, in an old-time



PRESIDENT-ELECT TAFT EATING THE BARBECUE DINNER AT THE BEACH ISLAND FARMERS' CLUB.

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made up of surplus, cumbersome flesh. A lady speaking of him, said with a laugh, "He is large from the feet up." We naturally expect big men physically to be good humored, and Judge Taft more than meets this expectation. He not only has a smile that has been remarked upon by all who have met him; he has likewise a hearty, contagious laugh which comes unmistakably from a soul which is full of the best that is in human nature. He is, too, one of those delightfully unconventional men who put you at your ease at once. He wears no

Southern home, presented Judge Taft with a pretty holly tree, well mounted. This simple but timely gift led to a very pleasant friendship between the two gentlemen, and a few days later Judge Taft and his family dined at the home of Mr. Hack. This occasion, in accordance with the wishes of the guest, was an informal dinner, and, by special request, every dish of the meal was placed on the table at once, and not served in courses. And the relish of the President-to-be for Georgia corn bread and Georgia sausage and other Georgia eatables was a compli-

ment to the dinner which afforded infinite satisfaction to the host and hostess. On this trip he went fishing in a nearby mill pond, and while he caught no fish, his companions said he got a most comfortable doze while out in the boat.

"I am no politician," he said, laughing, on this occasion; "there"—pointing to his wife—"is the politician of the family. If she had only let me alone, I guess I should now be dozing on the Circuit Court bench."

This visit will take its place among the treasured traditions of the home and the community. After all, most of us who are natural have a human interest in men, and not in presidents and kings and members of Congress as such, but in their humanity, in their everyday life; for instinctively we know that herein is revealed the true character of those in high places. George Washington galloping over his farm and directing his affairs is to most of us more interesting than George Washington riding in state from one section of the country to another, and from city to city, after he became President.

Many and very cordial courtesies have been bestowed upon the distinguished visitor by the people of Augusta and of the State, and of other States. And these attentions have been free from toadyism on the one hand, and the importunate, sight-seeing spirit on the other. Everybody has been polite, but not many have been disagreeably cur-

ous to see the President-elect. The privacy of his home has been respected, and when he has gone abroad people have not lined the streets to look at him as tho he were a circus procession. Southern people have not yet forgotten to be hospitable, and their hospitality has abounded to Judge Taft. And one can well imagine that it has been a great relief to that gentleman to feel that every caller is not an office-seeker. Southern citizens are by no means averse to holding public office, but they recognize the fact that Southern men are not in great demand for places under the administration of Judge Taft. Besides, he is their guest, and they are too well bred to ask a personal favor of a gentleman while he is under their roof. One is disposed to think that Judge Taft has had something of the peace of mind



RUFUS W. HUNTINGTON

Rufus W. Huntington, of Augusta, the man who has been elected to the office of Governor of the State of Georgia.

that a soldier has when under a flag of truce in an enemy's country.

Judge Taft has been felicitous in his public speeches since he came to the South. While surrendering none of the principles for which he and his party have stood, he has nevertheless shown a tact in his utterances before gatherings large and small that has commanded and received the hearty respect of men who entertain different views from those he has voiced. His announcement that he did not come to the South to break up the solid South in the interest of the Republican party (made to a committee that waited upon him from Birmingham, Ala.), for the reason, he stated, that it was not to the interest of the Republican party to break up the South, was so candid and manly that its very sincerity commanded respect. He added, however, that he would like to see the solid South broken up in the interest of a broader patriotism, a wish which his coming to the South will surely help to bring to pass.

The effect of Judge Taft's visit to the South cannot be otherwise than good. It may not be known elsewhere in this country how earnestly Southern people have longed for a fuller recognition as a part of the citizenry of this great country, and a fuller reconciliation with their fellow citizens of other sections of our

common country. Their patriotism has doubtless been more sectional than national, but the Southern States were never so fully in the Union before in all our history as they are today. And the coming of Judge Taft among them; his friendly ways; his ability to recognize people on the shortest acquaintance; his enjoyment of Georgia barbecues; his evident good will for everybody; his downright honesty; his manliness and his magnetism; these and other good qualities have drawn the people among whom he sojourned this winter to him in a way that will soften many of the asperities of the past, and, mayhap, of the future also. Think as we may about it, the strongest asset of any official, from bailiff up to President, is the attachment people have for him personally. Whatever increases this personal regard strengthens the government for which the individual stands. President McKinley's visit to the South just after the Spanish-American war made for him friends who mourned as sincerely for him when he was slain by the assassin's bullet as any of his compatriots of other parts of the country.

Judge Taft has honored the South and done the nation real service by his visit to this part of the country, and by his stay among the people long enough to know them and for them to know him.

HEPHZIBAH, GA.



A Cosmopolitan Convention

BY LOUIS LOCHNER

FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COSMOPOLITAN CLUBS.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., was the scene of a unique inter-university event on December 31st January 1st and 2d when representatives of twelve universities held the second annual convention of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs. Among the twenty-one voting delegates were men from twelve countries—a Mexican, an Englishman, two Japanese, a Hindu, four Filipinos, a Russian, two Greeks, a German, a Jamaican, an Hungarian, a Brazilian and five Americans. All were filled with one de-

sire: to let their actions and deliberations be guided by the motto of the association, "Above all nations is humanity."

The Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs is composed of international and cosmopolitan students' societies at sixteen leading American universities, all but four of which were represented at the convention. The total membership is about 1,500, and fifty countries are represented. The purpose of these clubs is to bring together college young men from different countries, to aid and

direct foreign students coming to America to learn the customs, viewpoints and characteristics of other nationalities, and to establish international friendships. The work accomplished at the second convention is a fair index of the character of this young organization.

One of the most significant events was the taking of initial steps toward an affiliation of the association with the International Federation of Students of Europe, better known as Corda Fratres. This organization, which has a membership of sixty-three chapters, or consulates, representing 15,000 students, aims to do for students at European universities what the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs endeavors to accomplish in America. By the proposed affiliation the sixteen chapters of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs will join the sixty-three consulates of Corda Fratres, and the same rights and privileges that are now extended to members of the one organization will be extended to members of the other. The work will thus be on an international basis, and undoubtedly much more effective. Students coming from Europe will be received and aided by members of the association, and members going to Europe will be similarly aided and guided thru the consulates of Corda Fratres.

Recognizing the fact that the foreign student is usually at a loss as to what he may expect at American universities and what institution will be best suited to his special needs, the convention petitioned the Bureau of Education to issue a pamphlet of information regarding American universities, to be distributed among the foreign consuls and in whatever other way practicable. If this bulletin is issued—and from correspondence with the bureau it appears that the petition is likely to have the desired effect—it will contain a tabulation of such items as the cost of living, entrance requirements, tuition fees, opportunities for self-support, and special advantages of American universities.

In order further to disseminate information concerning the kind of their adaptation, the members of the association have been requested to write at least two articles each year for their native papers and

periodicals on American universities and American life, thus removing erroneous impressions which seem to be prevalent abroad concerning this country and its institutions of learning. American college men are prone to look down upon the foreigner as an undesirable member of the university community. They forget that the foreigner not only leaves considerable sums of money in America, but that he is at all times ready to sing the praises of our nation and its educational systems.

By its enrollment as an auxiliary of the American Peace Society and its recommendation to individual members to become correspondents of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs took another great step in advance during the Ann Arbor convention. The members of the cosmopolitan clubs have at all times stood for the promotion of universal peace. Of the resolutions adopted the following deserve special mention: A resolution of sympathy for the sufferers from the Italian earthquake and the Hindus who lost 50,000 of their number in the recent flood, and a resolution of encouragement to the Russian people in their struggle for constitutional government.

Thus the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs, at its second annual convention, clearly indicated the mission which it intends to fulfill. That this movement is not a passing feature of American university life may be seen from the phenomenal growth of the various clubs and of the national body. In 1903 there was but one international club in existence at an American university—the International Club of the University of Wisconsin, then having a membership of but nineteen students. A year ago, when the first annual convention was held at Madison, Wis., and a national organization perfected, eight clubs were represented by delegates. During the one year of united work the number of chapters has been doubled, and the prospects are the very brightest that soon every large institution of learning will count a cosmopolitan club among its valuable assets. The largest clubs have a membership of 150, while from fifty to seventy members

is a fair average for the rank and file of these societies. One chapter, the Illinois Cosmopolitan Club, has leased a clubhouse with dormitory; other chapters, among them the Wisconsin International Club, are maintaining a suite of rooms for the use of their members. Still others, among them the clubs at Harvard and Chicago universities, have had rooms in the university buildings set aside for their exclusive use. One chapter, the Cornell Cosmopolitan Club, has even bought real estate and will in the near future erect a \$15,000 clubhouse, in which the third convention of the association will be held during the next Christmas holidays. In the course of this year the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs will publish a book of songs of all nations. These songs will be accompanied by both a transliteration and a translation of the original. The halls of the clubhouses will then resound with the strains of "America," "Rule Britannia," the "Wacht am Rhein," and other national airs.

The activities of the cosmopolitan clubs are numerous and varied. Lectures on international topics, informal discussions on subjects of foreign interest, receptions to the newly arrived foreigners at the beginning of the college year, musicales at which national songs are the *pièces de resistance*, and occasional social functions, are some of the forms which these activities take. But most conspicuous are the so-called "national nights." In these the members of one nation, if possible on the evening of their country's holiday, describe the history and institutions of their fatherland, play music by their native composers, project on the canvas pictures of their native land, and discuss the relations of their country to other countries. At times they also recite masterpieces of their country's literature, thus affording the members an opportunity of hearing many different languages. The place of meeting on such occasions is gayly decorated in the colors of the nationality giving the entertainment. In the course of these national nights the members get a

better insight into the mode of living, customs and viewpoints of people of different race than they can ever get from the colored accounts of travelers in foreign lands. This broadening influence has taught them to have sympathy with their fellow man's religion, however divergent from their own; with his political opinions, however contrary; with his social rank, however unequal; with his nationality, however different.

As the association grows, centers for foreign students will become necessary at strategic points in the East and West. Such points are the cities of New York, Chicago and San Francisco. As an example, take Chicago, with its tremendous foreign population, its hundreds of foreign students attending Chicago and Northwestern universities, Armour Institute, and certain departments of the University of Illinois, its score of foreign consuls and other dignitaries. There is little doubt but that, in the course of time, Chicago will have an international students' clubhouse, with a lecture hall, from whose platform correct information on international problems can be disseminated, with a library of foreign papers and periodicals, and works of international character, with dining and hotel accommodations for the hundreds of foreign students who pass thru Chicago on their way across the continent or to their respective universities.

As an agency for promoting the final establishment of permanent peace among the nations, there is nothing in the educational sphere likely to bear richer fruit. The foreign students for the most part come from the very best families. Many are sent by their governments. They will in many cases become leaders of public opinion and even of the political spirit and policies of their nation. In proportion as they can be brought in closer contact with their fellow student of different race or nationality, and learn that war and hostility are thoughts remote from the rising generation, will the hopes for the realization of world peace be increased.

MADISON, WIS.



Nemo Me Impune Lacessit

BY A. J. PORTENAR

THE spirit moves me to enter into disputation with Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, who, in *THE INDEPENDENT* of January 7th told us "What Organized Labor Ought to Have." In that article Mr. Wheeler says, in the second paragraph, that Mr. Gompers made a fundamental mistake, and further down he declares that the unfortunate Gompers made another fundamental mistake. Now, he who adopts a course of action based on fundamental mistakes shall hardly escape disaster; so with a fervent prayer that I am not making a fundamental mistake in measuring controversial powers with Mr. Wheeler, I will endeavor to show that his assumption that Mr. Gompers was guilty of wrongdoing was *his* fundamental mistake.

Mr. Gompers is editor of *The Federationist*. In that capacity he published a list headed "We Don't Patronize." The intent of that list was to inform those who read it that the product of certain manufacturers was made by non-union men. That was the head and front of his offending. Having made public this information, it was entirely a matter of free will with his readers as to how they would act upon it, if they acted at all.

In order to determine the nature and extent of Mr. Gompers's offense it is pertinent to inquire what effect his announcement in the "We Don't Patronize" list had; upon whom it had such effect, and why it had such effect.

When the list has any influence on the action of one who reads it, it can only have such influence if the reader is in sympathy with the object of the list. If he has that sympathy he will voluntarily discriminate against the products mentioned in that list. Surely it cannot be contended that he has not a right so to discriminate. Upon one who is indifferent or hostile to the trades union movement, the list will either have no effect at all, or else will cause him to act in a manner entirely contrary to the effect sought by Mr. Gompers in making the public announcement. In either case,

Mr. Gompers does not control and has not sought to control the actions of those persons who may read his list. If he has made no attempt to coerce any one into following a given line of action, then whatever offense he may be deemed guilty of must consist solely in the fact of the publication itself, regardless of whether anybody was influenced thereby or not.

At the risk of suit for damages in a civil action or prosecution for criminal libel, a newspaper may publish anything. Freely using this privilege, newspapers have published stories to influence stock market prices, without being ever scrupulous as to whether the stories were true; they have disseminated serious charges reflecting upon candidates for public office close to elections, so as to give no opportunity for denial or refutation, also without careful scrutiny of their truth, or even with positive knowledge of their falsity; they have spread scandalous tales concerning the private affairs of individuals, for malicious reasons or to make a racy story. All this may be borne with equanimity; but the limit is reached, the line of toleration is overstept, the "absolute" freedom of the press must be curtailed by the order of a court, when the editor of a labor paper informs his readers that a certain manufacturer discriminates against those very readers by employing non-union men. It is not claimed that the information is untrue. It cannot be claimed that union men must not be told this truth because they have no right to bestow their patronage where they please. It will not be claimed that they will please to bestow their patronage upon their avowed enemies.

But Mr. Wheeler indicates what he conceives to be Mr. Gompers's offense in the following:

"Again, Mr. Gompers declares: 'No man has a property right to the custom of any other man in business.' This is his second fundamental mistake. The good-will of a business is a property right, and often very valuable. It is constantly bought and sold. The good-will of a business is the interest of the owner in the custom of that business."

It is true that the good-will of a business is often bought and sold, and that it may be very valuable. But if a man sells to another the good-will of his business, together with the stock and appurtenances thereof, is he assured that he can make delivery of what he has sold? And if, for any reason or out of pure caprice, his former customers refuse their patronage to his successor, can the latter demand delivery of what he bought? Can he sue and recover the purchase price of the good-will in the same manner as he might if the stock was misrepresented as to quality or amount? He cannot; and hence it follows that while good-will might be called property in a certain sense, it is still true that no man can have a property right in the custom of any other man. If he had, the seller could deliver and the purchaser demand the patronage of the persons whose good-will was paid for, and those persons would be bound to spend their money with those who had a vested right to such patronage, and not wherever their inclinations might lead them.

I therefore fail to see what offense was committed by Mr. Gompers, either in the publication *per se*, or in the effect that might be attained upon others by the publication.

Now, a word as to the contempt for which Mr. Gompers was sentenced to imprisonment.

If the Constitution, without qualification, says that I may do a certain thing, and a judge in his wisdom orders me to desist from doing that thing, what should be my attitude? Must I surrender my constitutional rights upon his arbitrary order? True, if it is a judge of an inferior court who makes the order, I may appeal from his decision, but while my appeal drags its slow way thru the courts my rights are destroyed, and even should my appeal eventually be sustained, I have none the less been unjustly withheld from the exercise of my guaranteed privileges, and that without any hope of redress against the judge who so deprived me.

If I disobey, I am in contempt. Now, it is difficult to maintain the position that any man may disobey the order of a court when he feels that he is aggrieved thereby. Nevertheless, it would not be

difficult to find instances where men have disobeyed statutes and courts, and have been applauded therefor. That which is legal may still be unjust, and there is no wrong so hard to bear with fortitude as a wrong imposed by the forms of law. Obedience to the law and the courts is necessary as a rule of conduct, but it is conceivable that disobedience may at times be the more righteous attitude.

To illustrate, let us consider the fugitive slave law. Obedience required the citizen not to assist or harbor the fugitive slave, but to deliver him to his owner. No doubt a court would have issued any order necessary to enforce the law. What would be the comparative estimates of the "good" citizen who obeyed and the contumacious one who defied the law and the court?

But let us leave the case of Mr. Gompers and consider the boycott in a general way. In that connection I must refer to certain language used by Mr. Wheeler, from which I infer that he is laboring under a mistaken impression:

"So with a man's labor. It is his property, and a sacred and indispensable property. He is free to sell it or to refuse to sell. But once he contracts to give his labor, the person with whom the contract is made has property in its performance. . . . In the long run, the sacredness of contracts means more to the labor union than to the employer. What the honest workman wants is steady work on terms to which he has freely agreed, and the performance of which he can enforce."

Does Mr. Wheeler believe that the mechanic or laborer has contractual relations with his employer which he can enforce in the courts? Does he not know that the terms upon which he is employed are such as he can obtain in competition with his fellows, terminable at any moment, with or without good cause? Does he not know that the only restraint upon the employer's absolute domination is in the union for mutual protection or advancement of the employees? In theory, of course, the workman freely assents to the terms of his employment, and may leave it as readily as the employer may discharge him, but is it so in fact? Permit me to quote from an article in THE INDEPENDENT of October 24th, 1907:

"Freedom of contract presupposes the equality of the contracting parties. What sort of equality exists between the owner of land, machinery and capital on the one side, and the owner of nothing but a pair of hands on the

other? It has been forcibly said that most workmen have not a month's wages between themselves and the almshouse. Thus the 'freedom' of one of the parties is fatally circumscribed by the imperative character of his necessities. Now, if the position of the workman is still further prejudiced by the fact that three men are seeking one job, will it be contended that any other 'freedom' remains but that of taking what he can get—with the alternative of starving?

"The union confers with the employer as a representative of the individuals who compose it. All the questions surrounding employment in an industry are discussed, with the result that written contracts for a definite period of time are agreed upon, at living wages and for reasonable hours."

Such employers as Mr. Van Cleave, Mr. Post or Mr. Parry refuse to treat with a union as equal parties to a contract. They usually declare that they are going to run their own business without interference. But while they discriminate against union men, they are filled with virtuous indignation when union men retaliate by discriminating against them. It is quite proper for Mr. Van Cleave, as president of the Manufacturers' Association, to advise the collection of a fund of \$500,000 for the avowed purpose of fighting organized labor, but it is highly improper for union men to refuse to spend their money on Mr. Van Cleave's stoves, and thus furnish him with the munitions of war to be used against themselves. To summarize, Mr. Van Cleave may exercise his constitutional right to be a non-union employer and to injure the business of union men by an active campaign against them, but union men may on no account injure his business by an active campaign against him. Incidentally, I wonder if Judge Wright would issue an injunction against the Manufacturers' Association restraining them from giving money to the Typothetæ to enable them to make a fight against the eight-hour day asked for by the International Typographical Union. Injunctions have been issued restraining union men from paying assessments for the support of strikers. Can it be that it makes a difference whose ox is gored?

Again I quote Mr. Wheeler:

"It will be asked: What would you designate as illegal and? I answer: Interference with the personal rights of others, whether employers or employed. The blacklist ought to be illegal."

Ingenuous Mr. Wheeler! Yes, the blacklist ought to be illegal, but it is not, and the Supreme Court, in the Adair case, decided that a statute which forbade the discharge of a man because of his membership in a union was unconstitutional. So my only property—my ability to labor—may be interfered with if I desire to be a member of a union, but I and the other members of the union must respect the "property right" of him who injured us to sell us the goods he will not employ us to make.

Mr. Wheeler takes issue with Mr. Gompers because the latter said the labor union is not a trust:

"There again is the fundamental mistake that a combination is not a trust because it deals only with immaterial things. They are just as much the subject of property as material things."

To Mr. Wheeler's ideas on the labor union as a trust let me oppose the words of the Honorable John Morley, a member of the present British Government, and a man known thruout the civilized world for his humanitarianism:

"There is all the difference in the world between the selfishness of a capitalist and the so-called selfishness of a great trade society. The one means an increase of self-indulgent luxury for one man or a single family; the other means an increase of decency, increase of comfort, increase of self-respect; more ease for the aged, more schooling for the young, not of one family, but of a thousand, or ten thousand families. Others may call that selfishness, if they please; I call it humanity and civilization, and the furtherance of the commonwealth."

Now, look at this "other flaw" that Mr. Wheeler found, and how he meets it:

"One other flaw in Mr. Gompers's argument requires consideration. He maintains that an act lawful in the individual ought not to be unlawful to a combination. Let us see. If one man enters my house and behaves decently he is welcome. But if a thousand men come at once and fill it, they violate my right to use my own house."

It appears to me that there is a flaw in Mr. Wheeler's illustration. One man may be *welcome* in Mr. Wheeler's house, but he has no *right* there. One man can just as effectually violate his right to use his own home as a thousand, and neither the one nor the thousand may enter without Mr. Wheeler's permission. But one man may refuse to buy Mr. Van Cleave's stoves, and a thousand may do likewise, and each of them and all of them no

more lose their individual rights in such a case because they think alike and act alike than they would if they voted against Mr. Van Cleave for a public office because they think alike and act alike. They may request any man to boycott Mr. Van Cleave at the polls. Why may they not request any man to boycott Mr. Van Cleave in a hardware store?

The boycott has been harshly characterized of late years, as tho it were a new contrivance by the powers of darkness, used only by those sons of Belial, the members of labor unions. As a matter of fact, the boycott is as old as mankind. But it is only *anathema* when applied by the aforesaid offspring of Beelzebub. It is even a laudable and patriotic thing at other times. Some years ago the Philadelphia Councils contemplated a particularly outrageous raid on the people's property. Among other methods of convincing the City Fathers that they were about to do an evil thing a proposal was made to boycott the Councilmen and their families. No one was to speak to them, to do business with them, or have any human relation with them. Their children were to be shunned in the schools, and their wives to be ignored in the streets and shops. The plan was carried out and in a few days the obnoxious ordinance was abandoned. One Councilman admitted that the boycott on his family brought him to terms quicker than any other method could have done. Was anything cruel and un-American done there? If there was, neither the newspapers nor Mr. Wheeler said so. The people of Philadelphia were attacked and they defended themselves. But how the lightning flashes and the thunder roars when trades unions show that they will not submit to injury without retaliation!

The boycott when used by labor unions has been uniformly declared illegal by the courts, and continuously assailed with vituperative fury by the editors of newspapers, and by the sort of correspondent who signs himself "Justitia" or "Pro Bono Publico." Why? Because it is effective. And the reason it is effective is because those to whom such an appeal is made are in *natural* sympathy with those who make it. Remember the mot-

to of trades unionism: "The concern of one is the concern of all."

Trades unionism has never been handed anything. It has been compelled to fight for everything it got. The same violent outcry that is now raised against the boycott when applied by union men, was once directed against the idea of unionism itself. Laws and courts and eminent citizens of former days have been as harrowed in soul and as vociferously indignant in written and spoken language over the thought of any combination among workmen for any purpose as they are today over the boycott. But unionism is militant; mighty changes have been wrought in the past century, and the fighting spirit is in no wise quenched. Even as I write the following news reaches me:

Leipsic, December 24.—In a test case brought by a Mulhausen hotel-keeper against Herr Emmel and the executive committee of the Mulhausen Social Democratic party for instituting a boycott against his resort, the decision of the lower court (Colmarer Oberlandesgericht) was sustained by the Reichsgericht (Supreme Court of the German Empire). The lower court declared the defendants not guilty. The decision, which is final, establishes clearly the right to boycott.

I did not get that item from the cable news of any important molder of public opinion. In the press of important dispatches concerning the doings of Tommy Burns at the antipodes, or the facts about the latest cold in the head that disturbed Edward VII of England, this decision, the news of which would stiffen the backbones of union men here, was probably deemed too trivial to deserve space. Nevertheless, we can at least hope that the courts of the United States will some day reach the same conclusions.

Mr. Gompers may go to prison. I have an excellent chance of going to prison myself, for a certain pattern company located in New York is industriously trying to prove twenty-seven members of Typographical Union No. 6 guilty of a similar contempt, and if the judgment of the court is in line with that of Judge Wright I also may spend a year in retirement. But that will not make the rest of us buy non-union stoves or non-union patterns. Going to prison for a cause never injured the cause. *Nemo me impune lacessit.*

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

MUSIC ART AND DRAMA

Hammerstein's Operatic Plans

Mr. Oscar Hammerstein is probably the busiest and most enterprising operatic impresario the world has ever seen. To have one full-fledged grand opera house, with himself as sole manager and board of directors, would seem to any other man burden enough for one pair of shoulders; but he must needs go and build a second house, in Philadelphia;



Mme. MARINE ELEGY.

After winning the three New York theaters that have

and now comes the announcement that he intends to rejoice all the other large cities in the country—or most of them—not by building opera houses for them,

but by visiting them next winter with a specially selected company that will sing popular operas at popular prices in English and Italian. In other words, Mr. Hammerstein intends to become a competitor of Mr. Henry Savage, in addition to fighting the Metropolitan Opera House, with its Wall Street backing! His epitaph will surely read, "Here lies Oscar the Dauntless."

There is no doubt a great and growing eagerness to hear grand operas throughout the country, and if Mr. Hammerstein can gratify this desire he will get his reward. One need not take him too seriously when he talks about "educational" grand opera; he will give the public the operas it wants to hear and not those the hearing of which would educate it musically. But if he can supply cheap and good entertainment it will be sufficient; Americans need that more than "education" of any kind—so few know how to amuse themselves rationally.

Mr. Hammerstein's plan is to begin his season of cheap opera in New York on August 16th of this year, and continue it till the regular season begins. Tickets are to cost less than one-third the regular rates, and, of course, the singers will be less costly. But if he can employ such artists as the Irish tenor, John McCormack, who is already engaged, and William Hedmond, he may confidently look forward to reaping a good harvest.

"Otello" and "Salome"

Mme. Melba's engagement at the Manhattan was altogether too short this time, but she was in a hurry to join her family in Australia. The house was crowded every time she sang and there was the same enthusiasm as in former

seasons. Is her voice as good as it used to be? In some respects it is better—mellower in timbre and more emotional—and if her top notes, which used to electrify the public, are less sure of their effect, that is in a way a gain, for it prompts her to give her attention to rôles which do not require florid execution. The best of these rôles is Desdemona, in Verdi's "Otello," which she sang nine times in London last spring, and might have sung as often here had she remained long enough. It was the first time that this Verdi opera was a financial success in New York. She was supported by Zenatello as Otello and Sammarco as Iago, and the only cause for regret was that there was no opportunity to hear Renaud as Iago, a part in which he surpasses Sammarco as far as an actor as he does in the title rôle of "Rigoletto." Maurice Renaud is the greatest actor now on the operatic stage, besides being one of the best singers, and when he appears at the Manhattan the audiences are always not only large, but exceptionally distinguished in appearance.

Apart from "Otello," there has been no important novelty at the Manhattan since our last review. But tomorrow the first performance will take place of Richard Strauss's "Salome," which, it will be remembered, was withdrawn from the Metropolitan two years ago after a single performance because the press was almost unanimous in condemning it, not on musical, or even moral grounds, but for what might be called psychopathological objections. How it will fare in a French version, with Mary Garden doing not only the singing and the acting, but also the dance of Salome, remains to be seen.

Mr. Hammerstein has shown his usual managerial acumen in the choice of the date for this production—in the same week when Strauss's new opera, "Elektra," is to be staged in Dresden. For this Dresden première demands for seats have been received from all countries sufficient to fill the house ten times. The cables will be kept busy—and Dresden will be one of Hammerstein's advertising agents! Is it a wonder that this impresario is successful? As a matter of course he has secured the rights for "Elektra," too, and it is to be his first novelty next season, the second being

"Monna Vanna," which has just been produced successfully in Paris.



"La Wally" at the Metropolitan

Until Toscanini was engaged, the Metropolitan had no Italian conductor equaling Campanini at the rival house.



ENRICO CARUSO.

Portrait painted by Hugo Ballin.

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Since his advent some of the most popular operas, notably "Aïda," "Tosca" and "Madama Butterfly," have shone out with greater splendor than ever, and hidden treasures in them have been revealed. He has at the same time tried to enlarge the Italian repertory. His first attempt was not a success in any way; Puccini's early work, "Le Villi," did not interest the public, and while it was repeated several times, this was only because "I Pagliacci," with Caruso and Farrar, or Destinn, was given the same evening, thus ensuring large audiences.

One feels sorry to record that the second Italian novelty, "La Wally," also failed to win popular approval, altho the cast included Destinn, Martin, Amato

and Campanari. The composer of this opera was Alfredo Catalani, who died in 1893, after writing six operas, none of which had a success while he lived. After his death Toscanini revived his "La Wally" in Buenos Aires and won a triumph with it, which subsequently was duplicated in Milan and other Italian cities. The story of the opera is based on the popular Tyrolean novel, "Geyer-Wally," by Wilhelmine von Hillern. Wally is a robust but warm-hearted and impulsive Tyrolean maiden, who favors among her two suitors a mighty hunter named Hagenbach, but, on fancying that he is treating her lightly, turns to the other, whose name is Gellner, and promises him her hand if he will kill his rival. She still loves Hagenbach, however, and when he is pushed over a precipice at night by Gellner she herself comes to his rescue, only to be buried, with him, in the last act, by an avalanche.

Altho Catalani was by no means as great a composer as Puccini, "La Wally" is a riper and better work than "Le Villi." Yet there is not enough original or effective melody in it to offset his orchestral science, hence the opera fell thru, only \$300 being taken in at the third performance of it, apart from the subscription.



A Mozart Revival

Happier by far was the revival of Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," at the Metropolitan, under the supervision of Mr. Dippel, and in accordance with the plans of Mr. Gustav Mahler, the great Mozart specialist. When Mahler was director of the Imperial Opera in Vienna, music lovers used to come from all over Austria and Germany to see and hear the Mozart performances under his direction. The "Figaro" he presented at the Metropolitan showed, as his "Don Giovanni" did last year, why this was so. As ordinarily given, there is much in "Figaro" that seems antiquated, notably in the recitatives, and the action of the comedy is often unintelligible. Mr. Mahler's object is to make of this comic musical comedy in the genuine sense of the word, and he succeeds wonderfully. A cast including Sembrich, Eames, Farrar, Scotti and Didur might have made much of this

opera even under ordinary guidance; but with Mahler at the helm the result was an ensemble the like of which has seldom been heard here. Four crowded audiences heard the opera, and the only cause for regret was that it could not have four more repetitions, because of the departure of Sembrich and Eames, both of whom are about to leave the operatic stage. The present generation will never again hear such Mozart singing, it is safe to assert. Luckily Geraldine Farrar remains, to carry on the traditions of Sembrich, Eames and Lilli Lehmann, her teacher.



Elgar's Symphony

Novelties in the concert hall do not usually attract as much attention as new operas or revivals. A striking exception is Elgar's first symphony, which has been the sensation of a month in England. Walter Damrosch had the privilege of first presenting it to an American audience, at one of the concerts of the New York Symphony Orchestra, and the Boston Orchestra also is now rehearsing it. In London it was given half a dozen times in as many weeks, and the newspapers gave it more attention than perhaps any symphonic work, domestic or imported, of the past.

Hearing this work at Carnegie Hall, where it was excellently rendered by Mr. Damrosch and his men, one got the impression that the great ado over it in England must be largely a matter of patriotism. Ever since the days of Purcell and Handel the English have sighed for a great composer of their own, and when Hans Richter and Richard Strauss lauded their Edward Elgar, their joy knew no bounds, and he at once became a Sir and a national hero. He wrote several oratorios, which were acclaimed with gladness; but why, the professionals asked, does he not write a symphony? At last he complied with their wishes, and the symphony was given to the expectant world. It proved to be a most respectable work, constructed with great skill and colored with remarkable deftness. Were its themes—that is, its ideas, its melodies—as good as its formal structure, it would be a great work. Lacking such ideas, its glory will prove ephemeral.

Two Other Novelties

While such virtuosos as Mischa Elman, Albert Spalding, Ossip Gabrilowitsch and other well-known artists have been earning laurels and dollars without making any fresh revelations of their powers or producing new works, the orchestral and chamber music organizations have presented a few novelties that must be mentioned. The most interesting of these was the posthumous string quartet of Grieg, which the Kneisel Quartet has played. Grieg was too ill during the last decade of his life to complete this cyclic work. The first two movements were ready for the printer when he died; for the others he left sketches which were subsequently elaborated by his friend, the eminent Dutch composer, Julius Roentgen, who did his work so well that even experts can hardly tell what is Grieg's and what his. The composition, while not equal to Grieg's first quartet, is nevertheless a valuable addition to the list of his works, original in melody and modulation.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra played at its last concert a piece called "Kaleidoskop," which has attracted a good deal of attention in Germany, partly on account of a suit brought against its publisher because Noren, the composer of it, had borrowed (with full acknowledgment), some thematic material from Strauss's "Heldenleben." The law does not allow the borrowing of melodies, but the court decided that the Strauss themes were *not* melodies. The piece itself, which is a set of variations, was hardly worth all this fuss. Admirably played as it was by the Bostonians, it made a pleasing impression; but it is neither deep nor important, the best thing about it being the kaleidoscopic orchestral coloring.



Exhibitions of the Month

At the galleries of Messrs. Bauer-Folsom we have had an opportunity of seeing some twenty pictures by Hugo Ballin, collected together and well hung. Mr. Ballin is probably one of the most talented of the very young painters, and he has distinguished himself by winning many prizes, so that he may feel encour-

aged to continue to paint more pictures such as those recently exhibited. There can be no doubt that this young artist is honestly painting the thing that he enjoys. The pictures mostly consist of little girls and young women, with babies, sitting around under trees. The young women are generally pretty and vague, and the girls sometimes vague, sometimes unaccountably emotional. Perhaps one may be seen floating around in the air with a baby occasionally, or, at the risk of her aimless little existence, she may float off in an impossible boat with an imaginary young man. It is always halcyon weather, and they enjoy a sweet-as-honey, harmless, imaginary existence out-of-doors. Mr. Ballin paints the young forms with love, there is no doubt about it—the young-lover love for tender forms of sweetness, and there is room for the young lover among our modern painters, but isn't it time for the hero with blood in his veins to appear on the scene and disclose to our anxious gaze that these creatures are capable of animation; yes, and even thoughts? There is barely a thought among all these pictures. Decoration? Certainly, but Burne-Jones sometimes gave us real beauty of form, tremendous skill in design, and had as a background great knowledge of many things; he also painted "The Knight Who Forgave His Enemy." Too much sweetness becomes nauseating; moreover, judging by Mr. Ballin's youth and the large number of pictures he has painted, this sort of thing must cost him very little effort, and continued indulgence saps strength, and, we cannot help fearing, might spoil the decided talent which should be developed to a fine maturity.

The three portraits in this exhibition, one of which, "Signor Caruso," we publish, give evidence of this artist's power of grasping and rendering character, and justify entirely our high belief in his future.

At the Knoedler Galleries, Henry Clews, Jr., is giving a small exhibition of sculpture. No. 5 is the rendering of the head of a man, a victim to absinthe. The head is bent downward and the eyelids lowered, so that we have no chance of looking for the lost soul of this wreck

of humanity. Do we want to look at a lost soul? No; we do not. Neither do we wish to look at a mass of wrinkled flesh on a skeleton. The only excuses for presenting such a thing to the public would be either a wonderful realization of manhood dethroned, which might point a moral; or else simply a technical study. If the latter is the reason for its presence in this exhibition, we think it would have been in better taste for the artist to show his skill in some less unpleasant form. Beauty of form is one of the essentials in sculpture, but this gentleman seems to delight in and shows a special talent for breaking up surfaces. There is very little beauty of any kind among these models.

At the Montross Galleries, Mr. Wil-

now on view in the lower hall at the Lenox Library. Included therein are a number of portraits of Poe, C. F. W. Mielats's etching of the cottage at Fordham, and half a dozen autograph letters from Poe to E. A. Duyckinck. In the print room, on the floor above, those interested can compare Manet's illustrations for "The Raven" with those by Doré, or can see Vallotton's conception of Poe. The exhibit fills only two cases, but admirably serves its purpose.

The National Arts Club has been exhibiting a collection of original drawings in black and white and in color prepared for use in connection with advertising. The advertising art is a growing cult, and the painters' art has now become an important handmaiden to advertising.



H. M. DOUGLASS AND WILSON LACKAYE.
In General Metcalf's new play, "The Eagle."

lard L. Metcalf has fourteen pictures. They have his beautiful color and crisp handling, but they bear the impress of locality, and do not, like the pictures of the greatest landscape artists, suggest the full beauty of the earth.

A commemorative Poe exhibition is

Something of this was vividly set forth at the National Arts Club showing.

The American Society of Miniature Painters opened its tenth annual exhibition of miniatures at the Knoedler Galleries on January 23d, to continue for two weeks.

German Pictures at the Metropolitan Museum

The collection of presumably representative German pictures shown here until the end of February, and then to travel to Boston and Chicago, is not likely to shake American art lovers' allegiance to France. As a phrenologist visitor exclaimed, wandering about with a pained look, "It's all explained by the German type of nose — no taste!" A few of the men whose fame has come to us without examples of their work are great disappointments to us. Menzel, for example, whose drawings are great works, but who suffers from the national absence of color sense in his paintings; while von Lenbach's vigorously realized portraits again have a greasy color and a most conventional arrangement. William Leible is much more likable for color and good, solid value-painting. Böcklin, who was, of course, a Swiss, tho not represented by any especially good example of his work, only strengthens one's feeling of the general ugliness of the works of the other men, thru his beautiful painting of the nude woman in the pool particularly. Franz von Stuck manages to be strongly horrible in his "Infernal Regions," but it is hard to understand his popularity in Germany from his pictures here. Arthur Kampf has painted the German Emperor especially for the exhibition, and what a bustlingly important little man he is! Even the imperial eagle on his little helmet on the table beside him seems bowing to him perforce. The portraits of Ruth St. Denis, the American dancer, and Geraldine Farrar, by Kaulbach, are strongly painted but unbeautiful. Landscape art is in a posterish stage in Ger-

many, apparently, while the sculptures shown are in no sense indicative of the existence of a great school in that art.

Drama

Power of motive and strength of development characterize "The Easiest

Way," Eugene Walter's latest drama; it tends in the right direction, however ugly its problem, however brutally true its situation. Mr. Belasco on several occasions has told us personally that the stage should face facts, that the dialog should sound fearlessly; he has found a vehicle for his ideas and an effective rôle for Miss Starr in "The Easiest Way."

The word "mistress" has fallen from its original high meaning; to some minds it is applied strictly to the French stage, and hence to French life. But Mr. Walter prefers to take Broadway and Riverside Drive in New York as his point of attack; instead of the conventional count and youthful innocence, he contents him-

self with a successful broker and a struggling actress, who, having gone wrong, strives in vain to live right in the face of a new-found love.

In the French drama there is no self-conscious wavering over the word "mistress"; it is an accepted idea, a common condition. Mr. Walter argues that in New York the condition exists, tho the idea may be wholly self-conscious. He takes his heroine West, where she meets with a clean man, who is just beginning a career, and is therefore poor in all save determination and strength. Mr. Walter's thesis is that this girl, having once come into the hold of an unscrupulous man, having been catered to, her every foible satisfied, is beyond the point of re-



JOHN E. KELLERD,
In "The Vampire."

turning to an existence of sacrifice and relinquishment. He drags his heroine down, not like Pinero, in "Iris," for the sake of seeing her down, but to prove something deeper. This woman is led thru the coils of lying here and there, she is goaded by poverty, she reaches the point where conditions will not allow of her reformation, even tho she would. When the curtain drops finally, the fouler instincts conquer; discarded by the lover out West in as ruthless a fashion as Iris is discarded, she gives herself over to the evil for the simple reason that there is no benefit to her in being good.

Behind the external substance of "The Vampire" there hovers the shadow of a big idea. Edgar Allan Woolf and George Sylvester Viereck, who are the youthful collaborators in this drama, attempting to be psychologic are naïvely sophomoric in their effort to portray the development of one of those absorptive souls men call geniuses. Paul Hartleigh sucks the life blood from the brains of others; subtle power is given him to abstract from the sculptor, the writer, whatever vigor there is in his own work after it is done. The power for good or evil rests in his hands.

Thruout the dialog of this play there is an air of strenuous creation; the main framework—the love story, the human interest—is thoroly stereotyped. Occasional poetic flashes, which evidently emanate from Mr. Viereck as his contribution (the whole motive is drawn from his novel, "The Vampire"), carry with them the glow of his youthful tastes; he lauds all of his pet heroes; he plays with morbidness, colored by a certain German sentimentalism—his jugglery with science becomes an abortion of psychic suggestion. In fact, both these young collaborators rush in where angels fear to tread; they work Art for all she is worth; their philosophy of life is as erratic as their conception of character or of the motives prompting character. Their vampire has not the advantage of external melodramatic pithiness, such as Du Maurier developed in Svengali; nor has he the atmospheric disagreeableness of such a type as one found in Owen Johnson's "The Comet" or Molner's "The Dead." Yet, despite the negativity of this play, it has certain qualities to commend; despite its puerile approach

toward the unconventional, and the bombast of such lines as "It's not my honor, but the welfare of your victim," and "My mission is to reach the heart of humanity," it possesses a poetic quality out of the ordinary. "I spoke in symbols to bring out the universal fact," exclaims the Vampire; the play is neither mysticism nor melodrama; it is simply immature.

Mr. William Faversham deserves the respect of theatergoers; his earnestness, his excellence, his spirit, are all three to be praised. The new drama which he has just mounted suffers comparison with "The World and His Wife." It is a costume vehicle by Edward Childs Carpenter, who is financial editor of a Philadelphia paper, and it is called "The Barber of New Orleans." In environment it is Creole, reflecting somewhat (tho not so vividly) the color of George Cable's stories. The plot is wholesome and avowedly romantic; the dialog flows toward situations and not from very big motives. There is sword-play and moonlight—thru all of which Mr. Faversham moves with ease and artistic grace.

There are three things about Mr. Cleveland Moffett's "The Battle" which point to its success: first, it is written by a man who possesses a definite social point of view; second, it is sprinkled with aphorisms; third, its interest is that of the newspaper. Primarily, however, Mr. Moffett is not a playwright by nature; his weak invention would show that; he speaks out by force of conviction; that is why sometimes he borders on the verge of preaching a social philosophy over the footlights. A millionaire goes into the slums to prove that from nothing he can work himself up to wealth and power. Cleanliness is next to godliness; he makes his home *clean*—here is the first arraignment of poverty; he organizes labor and adopts the methods of the trust to a bakery. His point is proven thru the exercise of *will*. His battle is prompted by motives upon which the minor story is hinged; during his fight and his comments regarding the struggle of class, we meet with such lines as "If a woman has twins in this tenement, they blame John J. Haggleton" (most palpably intended for Rockefeller); "Give the average American an auto and he'll

break the speed law"; "Why should I help those who don't help themselves?—God doesn't"

This is clever, and the final curtain cleverer, for the close of the play comes just as Haggleton is beginning to explain how he, with ten millions at his disposal, would go about improving conditions in New York. Wilton Lackaye plays the leading rôle with adequate understanding. "The Battle" is being advertised in a clever spirit of inviting controversy.

The chief interest in Miss Maxine Elliott's new play, "The Chaperon," lay in

applicable at all times. The scenes were acted with surprising evenness, and the whole piece was permeated with an artistic feeling that gains for the Yale Dramatic Association our respect and congratulations. Simultaneously with their production the students issued a noteworthy edition of the play.

Another performance which should not be past by unnoticed is "The Little Princess," as given at "The Educational Theater for Children and Young People." This enterprise deserves more lengthy consideration, but at present it is suffi-



SCENE FROM KATRINA TRASK'S "THE LITTLE TOWN OF BETHLEHEM."

This beautiful play of the Christmas season was produced last week at the German Theater by the Ben Greet Players.

the fact that it was given in a brand-new theater named after the actress, and carrying a most impressive white marble and stone front. Otherwise, there is not much to say for a thin story saved only thru the efforts of acting. The chaperon, left in charge of an Adirondacks girls' camp, meets with many adventures.

Every year the Yale students bring their "show" to New York; we remember with pleasure their performance of Ibsen's "The Pretenders," which they interpreted with dignity and fullness; now they have given Sheridan's "The Critic," one of those dashing, sparkling comedies

cient to say of a movement which has gained the hearty support of Mark Twain and others that it is doing a big work, and suggests much larger influence in the future. The cast was composed entirely of amateurs, trained to that perfection and intelligent grasp which is rarely seen on Broadway.

The healthy status of drama is not always marked by the bigness or the littleness of the play, but by the response, the demand which encourages the product. There is always room for improvement, not only in the drama, but in the public on which drama depends.

Disappointment

BY GEORGE NEWELL LOVEJOY

~~She came to me in such a way~~

I could but feel she must be Truth;
And this is what I heard her say,
With voice as sweet as honeyed youth:
"I've sought you out to bring you cheer today!"

Oh! how she in my bosom set
My heart fast beating! I forebore
To think I ever should regret
Her coming that day to my door
With words, each one sweet as a violet.

Yet, where she said: "There, waits Love's
rose!"

I found no flower, bud, or leaf;
Still, on the ground, lay winter's snows,
And moaned the cold winds as in grief,
While in me grew a sorrow, as God knows.

And, going back, weeping sad tears,
Cold Disappointment I beheld;
The veil of Truth removed, her years
Full of deceit, and crowned with eld,
Deep written on the face that never cheers.

In very pain, I sobbed: "Oh! why
Within me bud a bliss, so fair,
And then so cruelly let it die?"
"Man needs no heaven to win his care
If this world have no ill!" was her reply.

And she, who in me lodged the dart
Of wo, redonned, without delay,
The veil which did to her impart
Truth's likelihood, and turned away,
~~Seeking new scenes to try her mournful art~~
ROCHESTER, N. Y.



The Example of Haverhill

BY REV. DE MONT GOODYEAR, Ph.D.

MUNICIPAL reform has finally sprung up in New England. Seeds are germinating in many places, but the most striking results appear in Haverhill, Mass. The city for years was hopelessly in the hands of professional politicians and liquor dealers. Pavements and walks were poor. Sewers were inadequate. Law enforcement was lax. The annual deficit was increasing and the public debt rapidly approached the statutory limit. The city government confest inability to make ends meet even with these meager results. They suggested more saloons and a higher tax rate as the only possible remedies. The people, however, were skeptical about the efficiency of those remedies.

In September, 1907, the Roman Catholic clergymen took the initiative and opened fire upon the saloon. They were promptly followed by the Protestant pastors. A no-license league of citizens soon took form. These forces united, raised money, held rallies, printed pages of advertising, and carried the city by a majority of 774 for no license. This was a surprise to every one. Even then the people did not realize the political regeneration that was going on. It was considered a freak vote. "Politicians" were yet confident. Liquor dealers held

their saloon property over, expecting a return to old conditions. But the people were really anxious for better things.

President Eliot, of Harvard College, accepted an invitation to address the men's club of the Portland Street Baptist Church, in November, 1907, and spoke on "Municipal Government by Commission." He clearly set forth the proposition that a city is really a great corporation, and its affairs are almost entirely administrative. Therefore, party machinery, party affiliations and party principles are of no value in it. The people, like stockholders, should choose a small board of capable men to administer city affairs.

Men's clubs from other churches being present, the house was crowded. The time to act was ripe. These clubs were quickly formed into "The Haverhill Civic Association." Its sole purpose was to draft an amendment to the city charter embodying the principles of the Galveston—or, as it was more generally called, the Des Moines—plan, and secure its adoption.

Prominent lawyers became interested. A committee drafted the amendment with great care. It was discust and modified to meet serious objections, and sent to the Legislature seeking permission to

be considered and voted upon. There it met three enemies. First, city solicitors, sent by their respective city governments, opposed that part which, like the Iowa law, gave other cities permission to consider the same plan. That was stricken out. Second, the corporation lobbyist opposed the article requiring popular vote of the people upon all franchises. He declared he would kill the act unless that be dropt. It had to go—for the present. But the death knell is soon to sound for the lobbyist. Third, the Haverhill politician was there opposing the whole plan. The Mayor shrewdly presented a substitute. At length the Legislature past the act authorizing the special election, and it was held October 6th.

Despite the strenuous opposition of nearly all of the old city officials and the political forces back of them, also, strangely enough, of many Socialists, so numerous here, the vigorous campaign resulted in a majority of 826 votes for adoption.

The politicians then secured the right of way for its immediate consideration before the Supreme Court, where they hoped to see the charter killed by charges of unconstitutionality. Here they were disappointed. Their only remaining hope was to land the offices and the good salaries. There was a grand scramble, but it was fruitless. Men of high standing in the city appeared as candidates under the plan which in their opinion made good results possible, and the preliminary election weeded out all the professional office seekers except two. Men who had received large votes when designated "Republican" now received mere handfuls. All their forces united in a last desperate effort to elect these two men by using "plunker ballots" at the final election on December 12th, only to be crushed by final defeat.

On January 4th the old order of things past away into outer darkness, with weeping and gnashing of teeth. The new city government, consisting of a wholesale provision dealer, an ex-bank cashier, an ex-Socialist shoe worker, a civil engineer and a contracting builder, quietly entered City Hall and went to work.

The borrowing capacity had then been reached. the treasury was "strapped," and some bills remained unpaid. Space limitations forbid the telling of apparent im-

provements during the first week, as it seems to me more important to outline the salient features of the new plan. They are as follows:

1. *The Municipal Council*, which shall consist of a mayor and four aldermen, all elected at large. Tenure of office, two years. Salary, mayor, \$2,500; aldermen, \$1,800 each. But the school committee consists of the mayor and four elected members who serve without pay.

2. *Non-Partisan Ballots*. No party designation appears upon any ballot. The preliminary election (a sort of informal ballot) is free for all, but only the names of those candidates receiving the largest and second largest number of votes for each office at the preliminary election are printed upon the ballots used at the final election. Others may be written in or put on with "stickers" by the voter.

3. *Publicity*. All meetings of the council must be public, votes taken by ye and nay, and recorded. Every member must vote when present. Appropriations and contracts for \$2,000 or more must lie over one week before final action. A complete monthly statement of transactions must be published.

4. *The Recall*. At any time the voters may secure the removal of a member of the council by petitioning for a special election. The petition must, however, be signed by a number of voters equal to 25 per cent. of the votes cast for mayor at the last election, and the member may be a candidate for approval.

5. *The Referendum*. Upon petition of voters equal in number to 25 per cent. of the total vote cast for mayor at the last election, any proposed ordinance must be submitted to the people at a special election.

6. *The Initiative*. Upon petition of voters equal in number to 25 per cent. of the total vote for mayor at the last election, requesting the enactment of any ordinance desired by the people, the municipal council must pass it within twenty days, or call a special election allowing the people to pass the act. Upon petition of voters equal to 10 per cent. of the votes cast for mayor the proposed ordinance must be submitted to vote of the people at the next general election.



The Possibilities of Tradition

BY CASPAR RENÉ GREGORY, D.D., LL.D.

PROFESSOR OF NEW TESTAMENT CRITICISM IN THE UNIVERSITY OF LEIPSIK.

EVERY one knows with what scorn the enemies of the Christian records treat the early years of New Testament tradition. They speak as if ten days after anything had taken place there would be no one to say whether it had taken place so or so, or here or there. They take for granted that a book could have been written under the name of an apostle and the next year or a couple of years after his death have been handed over to his intimate friends as his work without their having a notion of the real state of the case or suspecting the forgery. To speak more exactly, the demands upon the men who pass along the knowledge of the first Christian preachers and teachers and of the books that they wrote, who in all simplicity and without thinking that they were doing something that would hereafter be treated as if it were an affidavit before court, spoke of what they had seen and known—the demands made upon these men and upon their testimony are of the most singular character. In the first place, it is demanded that they should live as other men do, from day to day, without trying to forecast the future and the wishes of the critics in the twentieth century, that they should not try to make the writings of their time appear to be anything but what they really were. This demand is reasonable, and the people in the early Church lived up to this demand in as fair a measure as the men of today. But then on the other hand the claim is in effect made that they

should have had in mind, day in, day out, that they, like Napoleon's soldiers in a reverse order, lived not in the sight of twenty centuries looking down upon them from the pyramids, but in the sight of twenty centuries looking up to them from the depths of unborn nations, that they should never have dared to let even the least event go by without putting it down in the minutes of the mass meeting that their lives were holding for the benefit of the future, that they should never have said grace before a meal without writing down where they drew it from, and why they said grace just so and not otherwise.

Since the Christians did not do all this, it is clear that they could not have known what they claim to know. In particular, if we pass over all lesser points, it is ever either openly or silently assumed that, for example, the letters of Paul, written in the fifties or sixties of the first century, and the Gospel of John, written say at the end of the first century, were in the year 100 and in the year 170 such uncertain things as to author and origin that the Christians of those years could not have the least right to pass them on to the later Christians as the writings of Paul and John respectively.

The question is, What can we look for in tradition? Is it to be expected that fifty or seventy years after the occurrence of an event there will still be people who can in sound health of mind tell about it? Now, there happened at Dresden, in Germany, the capital of Saxony,

the seat of art and science and history, on the 13th of April, 1899, something that is suited to give an answer to this question. On the 13th of April, 1849, the troops of the German Empire stormed an important position of the Danes, the Düppel heights, and Prince Albert of Saxony, then a week less than twenty-one years old, won his first laurels there. If we were to ask what the chances would be that there should be good witnesses of the events of that day at Dresden and in the year 1899, our critics would doubtless declare that it would be quite impossible to learn anything surely about it then. Maybe they would admit that some one or other could have a vague notion of it, could have been there, but be altogether too decrepit to give any rational account of the day, or that some one could have mixt up and loose notions about it that he had gotten from his father or grandfather. Very well. Now let us see what the facts in this case are. On the 12th of April, at Dresden, a sermon was preached in the Frauenkirche, and the veterans sat in the nave, while thousands of others sat in the rest of the church, as interested in the celebration. After the service—it was on Wednesday afternoon—the veterans dined together. At this dinner toasts were given by generals and other men of high position, but there was one speaker who had special reason for his toast to the King. It was the oldest known orderly sergeant in the army, a man of eighty-five years, and he had been the drillmaster of the King. This man had been thirty-five years old on the day of the battle. Here we have, then, at any rate, some witnesses for an event fifty years ago.

"But there were probably only a half dozen of them all told, so that it is not so strange, after all," says a critic. We shall see. On the next day, on the 13th of April, the old soldiers went out to the villa of the King at Strehlen, near Dresden. He received them in the garden. Odd, was it not, that he should not receive them in the parlor? The few men that the critics leave for us must have been quite lost in the garden. The

King came out then to see them. When he came, a gray-haired cavalry general address him for the rest in a little speech. He closed his remarks by saying:

"More than seven hundred veterans of the year 1849 are at this moment standing before your Majesty to congratulate him upon his first famous deed, and once more—for many probably for the last time—to see their beloved King face to face. We are all more than seventy years old, we have grown gray in manifold ways of life, and some of us are feeble in body, but we are bright and faithful in heart, and we cry out with enthusiasm, 'Long live the King!'"

That will do for the purposes of tradition, and in especial of Christian tradition. Seven hundred and more men able, after fifty, and many of them, of course, more years to celebrate such a festival. As if to make this statement still more pointed, at the same date, the word came of two women in Silesia who were over a hundred years old; one, a workwoman, Mrs. Penkalla, in the sand colony Schwientochlowitz, who was one hundred and three years old; and the other is Mrs. Rosina Nowack, the widow of an old soldier, living at Domnwitz, near Trebnitz, and was one hundred and seven years old. This Mrs. Nowack was still relatively vigorous in mind and body, and delighted to tell of events of her youth. Her husband took part in the war with Russia and in the wars with Napoleon.

The letters of Paul from the fifties and sixties of the first century would have had, according to this measure, clear testimony to their existence in the first years of the second century, or even up to the middle of that century; and the Gospel of John up to the year 150 or even 190. We do not know all about the origin of the writings contained in the New Testament, but we are ever learning more. One thing is clear, namely, that in Palestine, or in Asia Minor, or in Egypt, or in Greece, or in Italy, there may well have still lived in the second century a number of persons who had direct knowledge of the earlier Christian written tradition, of its authors, its publication, its first recipients, and its use in the churches, in public and private reading.

LEIPSIK, GERMANY.

Literature

A Babylonian Bronze

MR. C. H. W. JOHNS, of Queen's College, Cambridge, has followed up his useful catalog of J. Pierpont Morgan's collection of cuneiform tablets (which contains many valuable specimens) with an account of a splendid bronze statuet, recently acquired by Mr. Morgan, and dating from the reign of an ancient Babylonian ruler, Ur-Engur.* The statuet represents the king in the attitude of a "canephorus," *i. e.*, with a basket on his head as a symbol of a religious ceremony connected with the building of a sacred structure. The inscription—a duplicate of one occurring on a brick found many years ago and now in the British Museum—reads, "Ur-Engur, King of Ur, King of Sumer and Akkad, who built the Temple of Enlil."

The interest of the object is twofold. It is the only one of the kind bearing the name of this ruler, and it is the oldest canephorous statuet known to us. Like the brick referred to, the object comes from Nippur, the site of the extensive excavations conducted by Messrs. Peters and Haynes under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania. From various sources we know that Ur-Engur was the founder of a dynasty controlling Southern Babylonia, with its center in the city of Ur, the five members of which ruled 117 years. The time of this dynasty can now be dated approximately at 2381-2265 B. C.—not in the fourth millennium, as Mr. Johns is inclined to believe. It is interesting to note that two other members of this dynasty are represented by bronze statuetts with baskets on their head—an indication of their devotion to the rearing of temples for the gods.

Mr. Johns has greatly added to the value of his monograph by good illustrations of thirteen of the twenty-six such statuetts (sixteen of the total number be-

ing duplicates) at present known and by a general discussion of the purpose of these votive offerings. Among the Greeks we encounter "canephoræ," frequently represented on monuments with baskets on their heads, which are supposed to contain garlands for the sacrificial rites. These canephoræ were always chosen from maidens of high birth and whose office of carrying the sacred baskets in festival processions was regarded as a great privilege. Mr. Johns adds some illustrations from Greek monuments. The antiquity of the "basket bearer" in the Greek ritual seems to be well vouched for, and while the possibility of foreign influence may be admitted, there is no evidence of any connection between the Greek and the Babylonian custom. The basket is clearly the workman's badge, in which he carries the material for building, and we fortunately have a passage in one of the inscriptions of Gudea from which it is safe to conclude that the basket actually contained bricks for the building under construction. The kings thus symbolically represented themselves as taking part in the building, and down to the latest days of the Assyrian Empire the custom was maintained of the king laying, as we would call it, the first brick or bricks of the foundation. The ceremony corresponds to the laying of the cornerstone in modern times. It should be added that the specimen which Mr. Morgan has acquired is also the largest of its kind as yet found, it being 33 centimeters, or 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, high, and weighs over 16 pounds. The workmanship is unusually good. The king is represented as naked to the waist, after the fashion of workmen in ancient Babylonia, with a tunic hanging from the waist down. While the face is conventional, the modeling of the breast and arms is most graceful, as is also the pose. With the exception of the toes, which are broken off, the statuet is perfectly preserved, and its owner is to be congratulated upon the posses-

*UR-ENGUR, A RULER OF THE FOURTH MILLENNIUM, in the Library of J. Pierpont Morgan, by C. H. W. Johns. New York: Sherman.

sion of so excellent a specimen. Two hundred and fifty copies of this interesting monograph have been printed on heavy paper.



Women. Etc.

MR. GEORGE HARVEY is the author of one of the most remarkable volumes of essays of the season. If Bernard Shaw could have had a polite rather than an offensive manner, if he could have been more genially humorous, less vindictively cynical, he might have written the same things upon this subject. For Mr. Harvey's views upon the eternal character of women do not differ materially from those entertained by Mr. Shaw. He follows similar lines of reasoning and reaches similar conclusions. The distinction is in the manner of his arrival—with his hat off, so to speak, one hand upon his heart, and with the most engaging genuflections in almost every sentence toward the victims of his satire.

The book deserves to be bound in a smile and to become a classic for men only upon a difficult subject. For men only, because women are not likely to appreciate the author's delineation of feminine character. They really have the sense of humor which he denies that they possess, but it is focused anywhere rather than upon themselves. No woman has ever conceived of her own absurdities or recognized herself in caricature. And Mr. Harvey's interpretations are droll, having in them none of that dim sentimental seriousness with which women are accustomed to think well of themselves. Rather it is the distinctly masculine view of women set forth. He presents women, not in their passing phases of what is commonly called "development," but as they are and always will be.

Naturally one must not accept the author's observations too literally. The truth of the volume consists in its peculiarly masculine wit, not in the veracity of the author's deductions. For example, Mr. Harvey thinks that while "most women lie about one thing or another . . . their comparative clumsiness in the practice of that art is creditable, etc."

The truth is that when women lie at all they do it so easily, so naturally, and so convincingly that they themselves believe what they tell is the truth. They are the most truthful people in the world, not because they lie clumsily, but because they put all their temperamental veracity in the performance. So that it is doubtful if the angels in heaven know the difference between a woman's lie and her truth—much less Mr. Harvey. Meanwhile, his essay upon the stupidity of women in managing men is perhaps the only one in the book that will delight his feminine readers. They know so much more about it than he suspects that the arch simplicity of his advice is very diverting to the kind of secret sense of humor with which women are endowed when it comes to understanding men. On the other hand, one of the most exasperating features of the book for these same readers is the mischievous inferences the author occasionally draws from "statistics." For example, in 1900 there were 1,182,293 widowers in this country and 2,721,564 widows; from which he concludes that the "hazards of matrimony are vastly greater for men than for women"—seeing that, according to his deductions, so many more women survive it and become widows. A more probable explanation is that the great majority of widowers marry again and the majority of widows do not. A widower is only the temporarily detained husband of his second wife.



Narrative Lyrics. By Edward Lucas White. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

Mr. White's book is rightly named—a book of *Narrative Lyrics*. He generally gives his thoughtful reader the matter of a strong drama, with choice bits of good dramatic force. The movement is easy and yet occasionally has strength and "go." He lacks the lightness of touch, relief and variety necessary to make an extended poem altogether pleasing. His themes are drawn largely from old Egypt, Israel, and the eastern Mediterranean, and when blank verse is employed, in which he is happiest, the poet's powers are at the best. In rimed verse he is less successful. The limping story goes on crutches, and in such specimens

*WOMEN, ETC. By George Harvey. New York: Harper Bros. \$1.00.

as the following the crutches are modern in their make. The story is of Kranaë—the "sunlit peaks of Kranaë," in the Ionian Sea—whose king has fallen in love with the fair daughter of a stranger, arrived on the island and now departed, leaving the royal lover in grief: "Not knowing why he was distressed." But he finds out, and follows the maid and the "hundred galleys" of her escort.

"He chose his crew, explained his goal;
All loved him, all were keen and staunch;
And then with an impatient soul
He urged them to prepare and launch.

Straight toward the sunset clouds they drove,
Each man alert, no oar pulled slack,
Then thru the dusk and night they clove
The shimmering moonglade's guiding track.

The relays, huddled, lay asleep;
The zealous rowers tugged and sang;
The king steered, leaning on the sweep;
His brain with pride and glory rang.

To think that all this wood and bronze,
Cordage and sail and sinewed skill,
This speed as graceful as a swan's
Existed but to work his will."

And so on. We need not go farther to see the difficulties of rimed verse. The gulf is wide between "Kranaë" and the author's really hopeful narrative lyrics—"Benaiah" and "The Last Bowstrings."

The Age of Mental Virility: An Inquiry Into the Records of Achievement of the World's Chief Workers and Thinkers.
By W. A. Newman Dorland. New York: The Century Co. \$1.00.

In a compact little volume of 229 pages, Dr. W. A. Newman Dorland finds space enough to give Dr. William Osler some hard rubs on his late semi-humorous dictum, that "without the work of the men above forty," the world "would practically be where it is today." His figures and lists are instructive, too, on such other questions as: What is the initial age of mental activity and what is the average duration of such activity? What is the evolution of the mind? Is precocity a sign of degeneracy? Precocity among artists, poets and others. Dr. Dorland has given three years of a frolicsome leisure to the collecting of data, with the result that he is able to place before us a tolerably long list of old men

very much alive in their advanced age. If he has taken some from the ranks of the young—men like Keats, Byron, Shelley, Chatterton—it serves only to show how much we have missed because of their early deaths. If life had been a time of comfortable expansion to them, what works worthy of everlasting fame we might have anticipated! Most men would wish a larger blossoming for Keats, a less stimulated growth for Byron, a longer period of splendid expansion for Shelley. If he could have walked arm in arm with Tennyson, each in the eighties, and discussed with the poet of the aristocracy the larger poems of a ripening democracy which Shelley would have written after the quieting forties, and both should happen to meet at a corner the younger laureate of the day, John Keats, with his *magnum opus* under his arm, what a trio it would have been! Wordsworth would have given them his blessing for being a happy trinity of idealists who have long since sown their wild oats, and the world would have given them all a place at the right hand of Shakespeare. The facts in this and other lines, as developed by Dr. Dorland's most curious and stimulating study of old men, seem to be conclusive as against Dr. Osler's theory, which lets us all off at forty, just when the fruit is beginning to yellow into ripeness. It is true that Adam saw his happiest days when he was young. But did he advance science? Moses worked hard in the grain fields of Egypt. But what discoveries did he make? Noah doubtless played football up to his fifth decade—and there was some pretty tough playing, we are told, in that old day—but what contribution had he made to marine architecture? There is no reason to think that Homer did much scanning of Alexandrine blank verse until he had past the limit of usefulness set by Dr. Osler. And so we might go on, as Dorland does, down thru the four hundred workers and thinkers of forty centuries. These early actors on the stage of life point the way—somewhat obscurely, perhaps—but the road becomes clearer as we accompany the author down the long galleries until we get into the Pennsylvania tunnel under the Hudson, and find what a compact little company of old

men are still "on the job." Surely, the opening of the great tunnel would be deferred for many a long day if the inventions of men in their mature years were withdrawn—if Bessemer, for instance, and Morse, Stephenson and Watt, Galvani, Faraday and Franklin, and with them a widening circle of foregone pioneers, had failed to mature.



The Tether. By Ezra S. Brudno. Philadelphia: Lippincott Co. \$1.50.

Ezra Brudno cannot write a story; his mind is too subjective, his genius is not constructive, it is personal and interpretative merely. So, he can interpret the Jew—not in his usury relations to society, but in his domestic and social relations to other Jews and to Gentiles. The publishers claim that this new book is a novel of "virile realism," "skilful delineation of character." There can be no question about the realism, but it is not virile. It is feverish, a nerve-depressing confession of the impotency of a great race. And the delineation of the young Jewish poet's character is more than "skilful"; it is faithful to the whole agonized temperament of the sensitive Jew. In fact, it is not an organized story at all, merely the inevitable annals of the heart of a Jew. The author confesses, dramatizes, but does not pardon the snobbish ambition of his people to move in Gentile society. There is no defense of any one in the book. It is simply an elegy of despair written by a highly sensitized member of a despised race.



The Spy. By Maxim Gorky. The Story of a Superfluous Man. Translated by Thomas Seltzer. New York: B. Huebach. \$1.50.

The Spy is a fetching title. It suggests a detective story, mysterious concealments and discoveries, imprisonments and flights. But the reader is warned this is nothing of the kind. It is a book with a purpose—to show what man has made of man, and to show how things might be different. Gorky, in this his latest work, resorts to no crude statement of the moral. The lesson is embodied in the artistic production itself and naturally evolves from it. *The Spy* relentlessly exposes, on the one hand, the terrible crimes perpetrated upon the

Russian people thru the governmental spy system, and incidentally the rottenness of the Russian bureaucracy in general; on the other hand, the utter depravity this system breeds in its own agents, the spies, the intimate facts of whose social and private life are laid quite bare. But it is well for the world to know these facts, and here we have no vain exhibition of ugly pictures, no frivolous retailing of salacious incidents, no silly and purposeless "Three Weeks" tantalizing the appetite. At the time when Gorky wrote "Mother," during his visit to this country, the Russian revolution was at its height. The revolutionists were sanguine of success, and not the least sanguine among them was Gorky himself. The ideals for which the most advanced of the Russian patriots were fighting permeated all of Gorky's writings of that period. As a result "Mother," tho intended to be a novel, is nothing more than an exposition of socialist propaganda. It was while in this mood during his work on "Mother" that Gorky said to the writer of the present review, with a glow of youthful enthusiasm: "I am trying to do for our revolutionary movement of today what Stephaniak did in his 'Underground Russia' for the early movement of the nihilists." But the preaching in "Mother" is so direct as seriously to mar its artistic value. In *The Spy* the *tendenz* is just as pronounced, but here the object is attained by a pure narrative of events absolutely unalloyed by sermonizing.



Miss Esperance and Mr. Wycherly. By L. Allen Harker. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

This is the story of the childhood and youth of two little Scotch boys living near Edinburgh. And when an elderly maiden lady, who speaks her English after the manner of Mr. Addison, and a scholarly old bachelor with antiquarian tastes, undertake to bring up things as new and modern as two boys, the account of their efforts is sure to be more or less diverting. There is no climax to the story, further than that afforded by the course of nature. The old people die and the young ones grow up. But the course of nature in both particulars is admirably interpreted by the author.

Literary Notes

The Congregationalist and Christian World, Boston, has in issue for January 16th a very pleasing character sketch of Dr. William Hayes Ward, editor of THE INDEPENDENT, entitled "A Little Study of a Large Man Still in the Harness."

....The 1908 volume of the McClure Library of Children's Classics, edited by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Archibold Smith, is called *Tales of Laughter* and contains a delightful mixture of amusing fairy stories from three continents.

....Altho it was prepared as a handbook for British Bible classes, Dr. James Herron's *Short History of Puritanism* is fitted to be of interest and profit to many American students. The treatment is brief, but shows careful scholarship and good sense of proportion. (Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. \$0.50 cents).

....Written especially for the managers of Sunday School conventions, but containing much practical wisdom for those who find themselves responsible for large gatherings of any sort, is "Conventions and How to Care for Them," by Eugene C. Foster (Philadelphia: The Sunday School Times Company). The work and management of committees is outlined with special care.

....*Art and Economy in Home Decoration* is the title of a book by Mabel Tuke Priestman that is issued through The John Lane Company. Some of the many problems that confront the house furnisher will be easily solved if the suggestions of the Priestman volume are even casually studied, and the home maker who reads it can avoid rocks upon which those who have not read it will be more than apt to split. Some of the topics given place in the book are Choosing a Color Scheme, How to Treat Walls Successfully, Points to Remember When Buying Carpets and Rugs, Arranging Flowers Artistically, Lamps and Candle Shades, Shelving, Pictures, etc., and What to Avoid in the Home. (\$1.50.)

....To this day mention of the burning of Royalton by the Indians in 1780 brings a shudder at Vermont borders. Zebulon Steele was captured by the savages on their return to Canada and sold with others at a half joe (eight and a half dollars) each into slavery. In 1818 he published, with much apology for lack of education, a vivid and appalling account of the massacre as he heard it from the survivors, together with the sequel in the sufferings and tortures of the captives among the Indians and British. His book is now republished at the rather extravagant price of \$2.50 by the R. H. Hunting Co., of Springfield, in their *Indian Captivities*, a series of reprints useful historically and as preserving stories of courage and endurance "that the world would not willingly let die."

....Eugene V. Brewster, the Brooklyn lawyer, real estate operator, prize amateur photographer, artist, operatic impresario, and author, has been devoting himself recently with

much ardor to the prose muse. In rapid succession he has produced *On Time*, a short story with a moral (your employees should have a copy), and *Hats Off*, being some remarks on courtesy, both of which are good, if they are not best sellers. Like Alexander, Mr. Brewster having conquered many worlds has lately wept for others to conquer. In such a spirit he has now established a periodical called *The Caldron*, a magazine of disdelusion, Vol. I, No. 1, of which, dated February, has just made its appearance. The versatile Mr. Brewster will doubtless presently find his magazine to have been happily named.



Pebbles

BARGAIN NOTICE.

"Our feather beds are marked down."—*Cor-nell Widow*.

"I THINK you have treated me mean," said an insurance agent to a competitor, "in taking three out of the four policies which I have a long time carried for Jones & Co."

"Pardon me, I did not know about the other policy."—*Glens Falls Now and Then*

A CERTAIN father who is fond of putting his boys thru natural history examinations is often surprised by their mental agility. He recently asked them to tell him, "What animal is satisfied with the least nourishment."

"The moth!" one of them shouted confidently. "It eats nothing but holes."—*Youth's Companion*.

THE proprietors of a Siamese newspaper have distributed the following notice:

"The news of English we tell the latest. Writ in perfectly style and most earliest. Do a murder git commit, we hear of and tell it. Do a mighty chief die, we publish it, and in borders of sombre. Staff has each one been college, and write like the Kipling and the Dickens. We circle every town and extortionate not for advertisements. Buy it. Buy it. Tell each of you its greatness for good. Ready on Friday. Number one.—*Bangkok Times*

THE TRUE STORY OF MAUD MULLER

MAUD MULLER in the hay field stood,

The rake her arm was propping.

The judge rode by upon his horse

With admiration stopping;

Then paused, considered, and went on

Without the question popping

Maud married then a farmer bronzed,

A bright existence knowing,

For Roosevelt made their daily life

With pleasures overflowing.

As balls and games replaced the work,

Her joy kept right on growing.

The judge went home and found his life

Was truly not elysian,

For every time he handed down

A learned, wise decision

The President denounced it loud

And heaped on it derision.—*Times*.

The Independent

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Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

California and Japan

WE ask every reader of *THE INDEPENDENT* carefully to consider Dr. De Forest's article in this issue. It tells with simple truth the attitude of Japan to the United States during the past year. It shows how the American fleet was welcomed and how the California representatives were welcomed, and it makes it clear how sincere and positive have been the purpose and the efforts of the Japanese Government and the Japanese people to prove their good will toward our country. And yet there are actually members of the California Legislature who are desirous to stir up trouble and to risk a war in which California would be the chief sufferer. Such reckless and wanton provocation would be appalling if we believed that California were ruled by her criminals. We have had late evidence that she is not. The politicians represented by such a hateful policy are being sent to prison.

The President has spoken well. He has his eyes and ears open, and is not afraid to speak. He has given a solemn warning to California, and with a serious utterance befitting our Chief Magistrate he has assured its people that Japan is

trying to maintain peaceful relations and to keep her promises in restricting emigration to this country, promises, we will add, that ought never to have been asked of her. It might have seemed unusual if not unprecedented for the President of the United States thus to appeal to the Governor and Legislature of one of the States, but the interests of the country demanded it, and California will not take offense. Indeed has he not quite as much right to make his protest as has the editor of this journal? Under the Constitution he speaks with no more authority than we do; but he has the right of utterance to all or any of the people in time of danger, and his word has weight, and must be listened to.

We are glad to believe that he speaks to a different California from that of two years ago. California has been cleaning house, and clearing out her vermin. She has been considering her international relations. Her best citizens and business men have visited Japan. They are not as much afraid of the Japanese as they were, and not as much afraid of their own mischievous politicians. We accept the reports that the hostile bills will be rejected. And why should they not be? Is it decent to have a national law which forbids Japanese and Chinese to be made citizens, and then have a State enact a law that because they are not citizens they shall not own real estate and shall not be directors of corporations? Of all the nations of Europe only Russia retains such laws against the Jews. It is hateful that we have the national law forbidding Chinese and Japanese to be citizens; it ought to be repealed, and when we become as Christian as we are trying to make Japan become it will be. Doubtless the President feels a blush of shame when he asks California not to follow the example of Congress and not to enact Russian laws.

The friction between the two countries lately was caused by the action of school boards in refusing to allow Japanese children to attend the public schools with white pupils. Japan was angry that her little ones should be insulted. The Japanese are peaceful enough, but they have a proud spirit as well as we, and they know as well as we what is decent and when they are insulted. It would be

an insult to them to pass the proposed legislation. We are not speaking now of the interests of California herself, and the advantage from Japanese industry and capital, but of the human and Christian decencies that belong to this twentieth century. What says Oregon? That she finds no evil or danger in sending Mongolian and Caucasian children to the same public schools. Why should she? Humanity is all the same.

There was a fitful danger. It seemed as if mischief makers in Sacramento might embroil the whole country in international hatred, if not in war. The danger, we believe, is past. But let our whole people understand that we are living in the new century of peace between the nations, and that the reason for that peace is because the nations know and love each other better. The world is unified. To fight the people of another nation is like fighting our own. To hate others is to hate ourselves. Ill-will and injury to the Japanese is ill-will and injury to man, to our common humanity. Let those who would wrong our visitors from other nations, whether Japanese or Chinese, Italians or Germans, bear the obloquy if not the incarceration of Ruef. Let us have peace and good will with all the world.

The People's Problem

ANY one who has reached the age of seventy-five has noticed the disappearance of the small brooks where he played in his district school days, while larger ones have shrunk to summer threads, and rivers that filled their banks all the year are hardly more than rivulets in summer. Commissioner Whipple, of New York State, tells us that the upper Hudson, in August of 1907, had no more than two inches of water where it used to roll a heavy volume. There is substantial agreement that this change has been due to the denudation of our hills and valleys of the water-holding trees. It takes a century to grow such forests as we found covering the continent; it has taken half a century to destroy them. The American farmer has just waked up to the fact that, without a national system of forestry, not only is his industry exceedingly precarious, but large areas of the

United States are liable to become barren. The reported annual lumber production of the United States shows 37,550,000,000 feet. The forest area reported for 1907 was about 500,000,000 acres, and it does not need high skill in mathematics to determine that we are very rapidly approaching the total destruction of our forest wealth. The annual growth does not, according to the Government report, exceed the destruction for fuel alone.

The same authority puts it down that, on a very conservative estimate, the United States does not have at the present time a supply of fuel and lumber to exceed twenty-three years. The common estimate is about twenty years; that will carry us to about 1930. We have then to tally this fact with the other astounding but authenticated report, that our anthracite coal beds will not supply demands beyond about the same day. We have come with amazing speed to face the question of inadequate fuel and lumber supply. But what concerns us even more is the threatened extinction of agriculture. Not only are our streams drying up, but our temperature extremes are more pronounced. Twenty-two per cent. of our forests are now included in national reserves, and the question is how rapidly we can stop the axe of the lumberman by putting all the rest or nearly all under Government control. The forest area of the United States, if thus controlled, is still sufficient to produce enough timber to supply our annual needs. President Roosevelt has done some capital things for the American people of the future. His administration has had a far outlook; but in nothing has his administration been more wise than in increasing the number of national reserves and stopping the looting of national property. The Appalachian bill undertakes to protect the one area which, in the eastern part of the country, covers the largest amount of hard wood. This region is included in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. In this region is over half of the country's present supply of hard timber. It is very late to take possession

of this region, for already vast areas have been wasted.

Forest reserve does not mean that the Government takes possession of these areas, to own or dispose of the timber. It is a lying twist of the tongue when our Congressmen speak of such a bill as "robbing the people." A forestry system simply places the forests under the protection of the united people. The National Forester will be provided with authority only to prevent robbery and waste. He will be at the head of a commission that will not only protect, but will plant. It will be the business of his department to prevent the burning of great areas, and we must not forget that during last year alone 1,100 fires were reported, burning over 115,000 acres. We have to add to this count also that from the sale of mature wood, that is, such as may be sold without detriment to the forest and future supply. The department is already self-supporting. Under Government control, we learn from Germany that the cut of timber has increased 55 per cent., while the forests have been absolutely held up from waste.

On the other hand the people of Ireland are paying \$5,000,000 a year for imported timber, its forests being almost entirely swept away. Twenty-three per cent. of the island is uncultivated, yet only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is in timber. The people objected to reforestation that it would offer less employment for labor. It has been shown, however, that a forest planted only fifty years ago, and on poor soil, has employed four times as much labor as has been employed on the best agricultural lands, at the same time returning heavier profits. THE INDEPENDENT believes strongly in individual effort. It believes, however, in Government oversight and Government advice. It would retain as much as possible of individual initiative, and it believes that a very important part of forestry can be conducted thru the agricultural colleges. These institutions are working very effectively to show that a balance between woodland and plowed land is as important to the owner as a sustained balance between stock and feed crops.

With all the rest there should be an immediate change in our tariff laws, to

allow and encourage liberal importation of timber from Canada. This neighbor has six times the amount of standing timber that is still in the possession of the United States. Michigan has been nearly denuded of its magnificent forests, under the laws that debar lumber from across the lakes and rivers, stimulating destructive home cutting. Other parts of the United States are suffering quite as badly from defective legislation. Georgia and the Carolinas are nearly stripped of yellow pine by the turpentine tappers, and it is estimated that inside seven years this magnificent lumber will be entirely destroyed in the State of Florida. The result on climate is protracted droughts, and the steady pushing of the frost line farther southward. The danger to orange orchards is increasing every year, and the production of pine-apples and other semi-tropicals is a vexed uncertainty. Florida alone should have 4,000,000 acres of forests. No lumbering operation of recent years more strongly illustrates the pinch in the timber supply already felt than a concession from the Russian Government to an Australian corporation to take 30,000,000 feet of timber a year from a forest in Siberia, 900 miles from Vladivostok, to be delivered in Melbourne, 8,000 miles away.

We believe that it is soundly held that the Constitution permits such action on the part of the nation as shall preserve the headwaters and watersheds of navigable streams, and otherwise shall protect the forests, so that the nation shall not be impoverished by the ignorance or recklessness of a few individual owners. Public safety in Rome was "the supreme law." Are we to believe that our Constitution, already amended fifteen times to adapt it to our growing needs, still leaves the people in a strait jacket and incapable of safeguarding their most fundamental material interests? Ambassador Jusserand, of France, has said, "If the Mississippi is the Father of Waters, the forest is the father of the Mississippi." An improved waterways system is very closely correlated to preservation of our forests. This is not a problem that concerns a few, but it strikes directly at the question of our national per-

petuity. Unconstitutionality must not be permitted to destroy the nation that the Constitution was devised to perpetuate.

How to Beat the Civil Service

CIVIL service as she is reformed might very properly be written over any account of the present civil service situation in Philadelphia. As a result of the 1905 upheaval a splendid civil service law was put upon the statute books. During Mayor Weaver's administration, thru the instrumentality of the board which he appointed, of which the Hon. Frank M. Riter was chairman, excellent results were achieved and a high standard of efficiency established. With the advent of the present administration it began an effort to circumvent the law, and while it is an encouraging feature of the situation that no suggestion has been made for the repeal of the law, still there have been numerous efforts made to undermine its operation and efficiency. For instance, one of the commissioners publicly stated that in an interview with one of the potential leaders of the city he had asked him for a set of the questions in advance, so that his applicants could study up and pass good examinations.

According to the secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, the commission is composed of a president, who is either completely lacking in any understanding of and sympathy for the purpose to be obtained thru civil service reform, or who is grossly recreant to the trust imposed upon him; a secretary, who has been absent for many months because of illness; and a Democrat, who, by his recent abject yielding to the plans of the organization, apparently solely to save his own position, has forfeited the small share of public respect he had previously enjoyed. For upward of a year the mainstay of the situation was the chief examiner, one William D. Earnest, a man of high personal character, fine courage and public spirit, and of unquestioned capacity. For upward of a year he fought almost single-handed to prevent the lowering of the standards of the examinations and the raising of the ratings, but he has been sacrificed to save the official head of the Democratic member of the commis-

The secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association is further authority for the statement that the commissioners themselves have deliberately raised the marks of those taking the examination. Mr. Earnest marked three men—No. 5, with an average of 78.95; No. 17, with 77.59, and No. 12, with 75.80. The commissioners raised the marks of these persons to 81.9, 80.785 and 80.5, respectively. The other nineteen who took the examination the chief examiner "flunked." Among them were five provisional appointees, one who had gotten but 52.18, another 65.61, another 54.96, and the other two 61.31 and 62.28. Two of these the commissioners raised at once to 73.43 and 70.38. In the case of the other three a piece of paper was in each instance pasted over the marginal markings with recalculations prepared by the commissioners. In the case of No. 5 the Democratic commissioner wrote down a mark of 83, with this comment: "Too low to compare with marks of others.—H. D." As to No. 7, Mr. Drake's annotation was: "More liberal marks.—H. D.," and the commission's regrading was 85. No. 9, who had been marked 78 by the examiner, had his mark increased first to 85 and finally to 91. In the case of No. 13 the Democratic commissioner wrote: "Mark more liberally, entitled to a fair mark," and accordingly the mark was increased from 66 to 74.

Now that Chief Examiner Earnest has been relieved of his position, there will be less trouble in getting "proper" ratings, but the Civil Service Reform Association has not been slow in protecting the rights of the people and in enforcing the law, and it is quite likely that many of the efforts to beat the law will ultimately be defeated. In the meantime the Philadelphia commission is adding a new chapter to civil service reform history.

Royalist Troubles in France

THE Duke of Orleans is not allowed to live in France, as he is the pretender to the throne. During the autumn hunting season he had some hundred and more French Royalists as his guests at his home in England. It was a sort of Bourbon reception. Now from Brussels he directs his cohorts. A number

of youths have taken out licenses as news vendors and assumed the title of the king's newsmen—*Camelots du Roi*. They scatter in all directions Royalist pamphlets.

Thruout December on Wednesday afternoons they and other Royalists have gathered in the Sorbonne to prevent the free course of M. Thalamas, who lectures on the pedagogy of history. The first lecture they succeeded in breaking up. But the Government took the matter in hand, and for the first time in the long history of the great school sent the Republican Guard, with flags flying and carrying arms to the music of fife and drum, to prevent further interference. The result was that the mob, who pretend to have the honor of Joan of Arc at heart, carried the row all over Paris. Very many have been arrested and a few received summons to future trials. Every Wednesday the same scenes are repeated. The matter was brought up in the Senate by a Royalist Senator, to whom Clemenceau answered that he thought the Prefect of the Police had shown remarkable moderation.

We agree with the Prime Minister. We feel sure that if five or six hundred, or, as *La Gazette de France* states, as many as a thousand, attempted to invade Columbia University and stop a lecture the New York police would make short work of them. There the French police walk alongside the disturbers, listen to their cries: "Down with Thalamas," "Down with the Republic," "Long live the King," and so on, but never interfere except when the crowd violate some ordinance or refuse obedience. We are told that the mob is largely packed—that is, many are paid shouters, receiving up to five francs a day, of course from the Bourbon purse.

The Steinheil affair is a great handle to the Royalist and Clerical journals. They charge her with the murder of President Faure, with whom she was the last visitor on the day of his death. Again, the Deputy, Syvveton, who died by his own hand a year ago, after the exposure of a heavy defalcation, is always named as "murdered by order." The crime apparently is imputed to his widow. On the anniversary of his death

the *Camelots du Roi* and others to the number of five hundred or so gathered around his tomb in Mont Parnasse Cemetery, but the police scattered them. With this affair is brought up the Dreyfus affair, and always is the great sufferer called "the Jew traitor."

To crown all, a Royalist count has sent out an appeal to Catholics and Frenchmen to unite. His aim is to bring into one opposition group some sixteen different Clerical and Royalist societies. The *Action Liberale Populaire* is a political organization, Catholic, and favorable to the policy of Leo XIII. The *Ligue des Patriotes* is out-and-out Royalist. The *Action Française* is a Jesuit club, whose headquarters is at Rheims. It is, moreover, a curious fact that the great Royalist families, in many instances, are strangers; *metèques*, as the French say. Some of their names point this out: Binder, Archdeacon (English origin), Pugliesi-Conti, Copin-Albancelli-Del Sarte. The oldest paper—*La Gazette de France*, founded in 1631—is offensively Royalist, while *L'Action Française* is the special organ of the Duke of Orleans, whose specter is behind these childish attempts and whose legend it carries. The legend runs: "Everything national is ours." Quite modestly Bourbon.

Centralization in State Affairs

IN no respect has the actual operation of government in America undergone a more significant change since the Civil War than in the distribution of administrative activities between State governments and the minor civil divisions. When we recall the fierce passions that were awakened a generation ago by centralizing tendencies in the Federal Government, it is remarkable that comparatively little attention has been given to the far more thoroughgoing and actually more important centralization which has been going on in each State.

The voters are not yet old men whose first acquaintance with the workings of civil government was chiefly a knowledge of town or township or county administration, or of a kind of city government which now hardly exists. The New England town, for example, built

and cared for roads, bridges and school-houses, and maintained schools. It looked after the poor and the defectives who had become a public burden. It supervised weights and measures, incorporated boros and cities, discharged all these functions and provided police protection, fire protection and various public improvements. There was a certain similarity of policy and method in these matters thruout each of the great natural sections which made up the nation, namely, New England, the Middle States, the Southern Seaboard States, the Northwest, the Middle West, the Southern Mississippi Basin, and the Pacific Slope. Not one of these sections has altogether escaped the centralizing transformation, altho it has proceeded more slowly in the South than elsewhere.

The change began in most of the States with a recognition of the public duty to provide superior care for defectives and special classes of criminals. The mingling of the mildly insane and the feeble-minded, the blind and the crippled with aged paupers in town and county almshouses awakened protest; and thruout practically the entire North, since 1865, the establishment of special institutions by State governments has revolutionized the care of these classes of unfortunates. In like manner, the county jails have been relieved of the care of youthful misdemeanants supposed to be amenable to reformatory treatment.

The next important step was in education. The establishment of State boards of education with advisory powers was soon followed by the creation of State systems of superintendence. As late as 1875, in the State of Massachusetts, not only was each town almost absolutely independent of the State Government in school matters, but also many towns still clung to the district system, whereby each neighborhood built and owned its schoolhouse, hired its teachers, decided how many weeks school should be "kept," and thru its district committee regulated the scheme of study, attendance and discipline. Today, even Massachusetts has a rather centralized school administration, with a body of superintendents, each of whom looks after many schools, usually those of more than one town. And what is true of Massachu-

setts is true on a much larger scale of the Western States.

A dozen years ago the agitation for good roads, which was begun by the bicyclists, but was urged in the name of the long-suffering farmer, whose crops must be moved to market, opened a new avenue of centralization. The wheelmen wanted long stretches of smooth roadway and had no interest in township lines. Rural towns and townships were financially unable to meet the new demand. In legislatures everywhere bills were introduced for the making of State roads. The entire project, on its mechanical and on its financial side, was too new to the people in general and they were too ignorant of the best ways of dealing with it to leave any hope of wise decision. The bungling and wasteful plan, with its large possibilities of graft, nearly everywhere adopted, was that of State aid; the State government usually building a few miles of sample roadway and then paying a certain sum or building a certain further stretch of road for each additional mile built at township or county expense. In the nature of things this plan could not work well, and it has nowhere given satisfaction. The automobile is now making greater and more insistent demands than the bicycle made, and the people are everywhere beginning to see that the maintenance of main highways must inevitably become a State, instead of a local, function.

Thus far the centralization of police administration has made less headway, but it is plain that we are about to see great changes in this domain of government also. It is clear that the modern city is not a satisfactorily constituted unit for carrying on the collective control of personal life and social relations. It is heterogeneous to a degree, and therefore cannot easily be of one mind upon the detailed and specific problems which make up the actual activities of municipal government. At the same time, these specific problems become more pressing. The duties of a board of health, for example, of a tenement house department, of a building department, of a street cleaning department, become more multifarious and imperative in precise proportion as a population, becoming dense and heterogeneous, becomes less fit to think about

and deal collectively with its affairs. Under such circumstances it is idle to expect that the practical administrator's demand for centralized State control of many things hitherto left to town and municipal police authorities, will be successfully resisted. We shall see more, rather than fewer, experiments in the line of State police forces or constabularies, and perhaps in the actual State control of municipal police departments, like that of Massachusetts over the city of Boston.

Added to the foregoing considerations is one other fact making irresistibly toward State centralization. The real estate tax paid by local communities can no longer provide the necessary revenue for the increasing expenses entailed by the public improvements and the elaborate administrative action which modern civilization demands. The wherewithal must be obtained from those sources and accumulations of wealth the ownership of which is highly concentrated in the larger centers of population. These can be tapped only by the State governments.



Preventive Geology

GEOLOGY is following the other sciences, in passing from its observational and historical stage into a practical and predictive stage. As we have now preventive medicine so we have or will have eventually preventive geology, a sort of hygiene of the earth's crusts. The disaster of Messina, coming before that of San Francisco had had time to slip from the memory of the newspapers, has made the public demand of geologists that they put their science to practical use in foretelling when and where such earthquakes are likely to occur. This the geologists are not yet prepared to do. The first of the two questions, that of the time, has no immediate prospect of being answered. If there is any regularity of interval or rhythm in such disturbances it has not yet been determined with sufficient probability to enable their recurrence to be predicted. Nor can the premonitory symptoms be depended upon. Minor tremors always follow and usually precede a great shock, but more often, of course, they occur alone. And a strong shock does not confer immu-

ity on the locality for some time, as is popularly supposed, for in America it is soon followed about one time in eight by another as strong or stronger.

Prophecy of place is on a much surer foundation than that of time. The areas of the earth's surface which are subject to severe and frequent shocks are rather limited and well defined, and in these earthquake zones it is possible to specify certain localities which are most likely to be disturbed. Such dangerous localities or malloscismic areas are found along the faults or rifts where there has been recent shifting or on low and soft ground adjacent.

Unfortunately geologists do not have a chance to do what little they can toward defining the exact location of the unstable zones. Local interests rather impede than encourage their efforts. California people speak of "the San Francisco fire" rather than of "the San Francisco earthquake," justifying it by the fact that the fire did more damage than the earthquake that caused it. Those parts of the city which were specifically pointed out by the California Earthquake Commission as dangerous are being built up again and not in the safest way, either. The people of San Francisco are inclined to hold that loyalty to the city requires that any defects or disadvantages be concealed or palliated. They resented the charge that political corruption was dominant in the city until it was undeniably exposed with the assistance of outsiders. They concealed and denied the existence of cases of bubonic plague and tried to prevent by legal measures the investigation by Eastern experts which disclosed and eradicated, or at least suppressed, the disease. If it had not been for a threat to invoke the protection of the United States Army, the investigation might have been shut off altogether. In the face of such strong public feeling local physicians are powerless. The earthquake zones of California were quite clearly pointed out in 1868, but a scientific report of that date was suppressed because it was feared that it would hurt business. Fortunately the present California Earthquake Commission received support from the Carnegie Institution of Washington, which has re-

cently brought out its report in two large volumes deserving of a wider reading than they are likely to get.

It is largely the mystery attaching to earthquakes which is responsible for the exaggerated terror inspired by them in the common mind. Really the danger to life and property is comparatively slight, even in the earthquake regions, and much of this can be prevented in the future if the study of seismology is actively pursued and its lessons made known to the people. Dr. G. K. Gilbert, who delivered an admirable address on the subject before the American Association of Geographers at its Baltimore meeting on January 1st (published in *Science* January 22d), calculates the risk to property from earthquakes in California as comparable to that from fire and equally preventable. The danger to life is very much less, as the following calculations show:

"The annual premium on a policy for \$1,000, payable only in the event of death by earthquake, is computed at one cent and a half, plus the cost of doing the business and the profit of the company. The minuteness of the earthquake risk may be further indicated by saying that it is one-tenth of the risk of death by measles. If a timid citizen of California should emigrate in order to escape the peril from earthquake, he would incur, during his journey, a peril at least two hundred times as great, whether he traveled by steamship, sailing vessel, railway car, motor car, stage, private carriage, or saddle; and if in emigrating he removed from San Francisco to Washington City he would incur, by change of environment as regards typhoid fever, an increment of peril eighteen times as great as the earthquake peril he escaped."

Japan has led the world in seismology, in both the pure science and its applications, the regulation of the location and construction of buildings. In Italy also some good work has been done, but not so thoro or so practical as might reasonably be expected. It is now nearly a month since the earthquake at Messina, and yet we have not heard what happened there. The reporters have furnished us with an abundance of horrible details, but their casual references to the geographical effects of the catastrophe are incoherent and conflicting. It has been reported that the Strait of Messina was wider and more open and that it was narrower and obstructed with rocks; that it was deeper and that it was shallower. In this country we need detailed studies

of the geology of the earthquake areas, the establishment of seismographic observatories over the United States as we have meteorological stations, and the continuance of experimental work on the propagation of waves in earth and rock and on the methods of construction best adapted to resist shaking.

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The Benzoate Question

As we predicted in our issue of January 14, the Board of Referees has decided against Dr. Wiley and found no evidence to prove the harmfulness of benzoic acid, or sodium benzoate, used as a preservative in food. The four chemists who have been studying these questions since March are of the highest authority, but of course their conclusion does not derive its weight from their reputation, but from the report of the experiments they have conducted. These experiments were similar to those of Dr. Wiley, but more thoro and complete. Dr. Wiley concluded that sodium benzoate, even in minute quantities, produced noticeable injurious effects upon the health, and when he used as much as 2.5 grams of the preservative the effects were so deleterious as to necessitate in some cases the abandonment of the experiment. Professors Long, Herter and Chittenden in this new series of experiments administered nearly twice this large dose, as much as four grams a day, with no noticeable effect. This is, of course, an amount far greater than any person would be likely to get in his food. Sodium benzoate is used chiefly to the extent of one-tenth of 1 per cent. in such food as catsups and preserves, which after being opened are usually allowed to stand for some time before being eaten. The decision of the referee board to a certain extent discredits Dr. Wiley's conclusions in regard to the use of other preservatives, such as boric, salicylic and sulfurous acids and their salts; for, as we showed in our editorial on "Preservatives in Food," September 3d, Dr. Wiley's conclusions are sometimes vitiated by a manifest desire to make out a case against preservatives, and his experimental results do not in all cases substantiate his opinions. Nevertheless, we hope that Dr. Wiley will not feel impelled to resign be-

cause his judgment has been reversed on this point, any more than a judge whose verdict has not been confirmed by a court of appeals. If Dr. Wiley had been overzealous, it is in a good cause, and there should be room in Government departments for an honest difference of opinion on a very difficult question like this. The most important lesson to be drawn from all this by the newspapers and the public is that every charge brought against food manufactures is not to be implicitly believed and made the basis of an indiscriminate howl against the "poisoners of the people." It probably would be safe to say that more indigestion has been caused by "scare stories" in magazines and newspapers than by food preservatives.



The Farmer's Prosperity

We go into 1909 with nearly or quite eight billions to the credit of the farmer; this is one billion more than the crop value of five years ago. We are moving ahead at the rate of 10 to 20 per cent. gain each year. Our balance of trade in farm products, which began only about twelve years ago, has now reached a grand total of over seven billions. It almost transcends the power of human thought to estimate the values which our agricultural products have already reached. It is no longer a dream of visionaries that the United States can support a population of five hundred millions. The accelerated speed of gain has been due largely to the securing of foreign markets, succinctly expressed by McKinley as "the open door." We must also take into account the very rapidly increasing knowledge of the farmer as to scientific methods. Experiment stations and agricultural colleges are controlling farm life. Intensive farming is displacing extensive farming everywhere, even among the wheat lands of the Northwest. During the recent financial disturbance the farmer's prosperity was unbroken. What he still demands, and what he should have, is a simpler and better method of investing his surplus. He needs postal savings banks more than any other one thing nameable, and with these he needs parcels post to facilitate his intercourse with market, and to save his hours wasted in going to town.

Good Two Weeks

A severe criticism of the resolution of a large number of the young people of Cleveland to live like Jesus for two weeks contains these words:

"A two weeks' program as a principle of Christian conduct is more or less blasphemous. . . . Living two weeks as Jesus would live, or the announcement that they will try to do it, is of no avail; it is simply ridiculous. . . . Not one day, not two weeks, not for any other period of time, but thruout our lives."

But those 12,000 young people had already made the resolve and profession of the Christian life to continue till death. They recognized, however, that they had not come up to their ideal or their pledge. They now resolved that for the next two weeks they would take special pains to do so, and report at the end of that time. When the two weeks were ended they renewed their resolution thruout their lives. We see nothing but what is laudable in such resolutions. It helps a drunkard to take the pledge for a year, hoping that he will thus get strength to renew it for his lifetime. It is praiseworthy to make a fresh resolution in the morning to help one thru the day, and the resolution for a day or for two weeks may be included in the resolution for life. The more such resolutions the better.



A Straw Vote on Divorce

The play—"Un Divorcé"—of M. Paul Bourget, member of the French Academy and a well known Catholic, is a skit on this very modern question. It enjoyed a long, successful run in Paris. It was recently played for the first time in Lyons. The editor of the *Lyon Republicain* thought the occasion favorable for taking a referendum or straw vote on the subject itself. To the audience were given blank ballots, which they deposited in urns during the first intermission. The voting was done as seriously as if it were election day. The following table gives the results:

Subject voted upon.	Men. Women	
For divorce as now recognized in		
France	55	16
By mutual consent	73	48
By the consent of either party	60	3
Against divorce	139	3
In favor of free unions	341	150
Total	608	209

It is but fair to add that the 877 voters live in a city which has a strong Catholic body and about as equally strong anti-Catholic. The voting proves at least that the divorce question is very much alive in France, and that there is an alarming looseness on the subject.

Andover's Fugitive Slave

There is an amusing story incident to the Andover endorsement of Daniel Webster's defense of the Fugitive Slave Law which we did not tell when we lately spoke of that paper signed by Professors Stuart, Woods and Emerson, which so gratified Mr. Webster, but which Professors Park, Edwards and Phelps refused to sign. We are indebted for the story to Professor Park's son, William E. Park, D. D., and do not remember that it has ever been published. It was only shortly after the Stuart-Woods-Emerson endorsement was published that a negro appeared at Professor Stuart's house, claiming to be a fugitive slave, and asked protection. Professor Stuart told the man he could not harbor him, but whispered, "You can go over to Brother Emerson's." Over he went to Professor Emerson's house, and the good professor, who in his simplicity had a few days before, at the request of Professor Stuart, signed his approval of the Fugitive Slave Law, took the negro right into his house, kept him concealed in the garret almost a week, fed him well, gave him some clothes, and started him off for Canada via the underground railroad. Afterward it was sharply suspected and seemed almost proved that the Boston abolitionists had sent the negro to Professor Stuart, expecting that the Andover men would turn him away, in which case they would make a great noise over it; but the help he received allowed the story to remain untold. We do not vouch for the ruse, only for the protection given to the runaway slave, Daniel Webster notwithstanding.

It was hardly apprehended when wireless telegraphy was first invented that its most distinguished service would be in the saving of life at sea. Within a few minutes after the "Florida" was

rammed at night by the "Florida," every steamer within reach, whether on the ocean or in port, was on the way to help. They knew just where the wreck was, and they hurried to give assistance. To be sure, the "Florida" was able to take the survivors, but she might very well have been herself in danger, and had the passengers and crew been driven to the open boats they might all have been lost. Now the wireless telegraph, with the closed bulkheads, frees travel on the sea of most of the remaining terrors. Thus pure science proves its worth.

The Oregon Republican Legislature deserves praise for square honesty where faithlessness seemed to find excuse. By a majority at the direct primary election the people had registered their preference for the Democratic candidate, George E. Chamberlain; but the same people elected a Republican Legislature, which would, under other circumstances, have elected a Republican, but instead of that obeyed the people, and elected the man they did not wish. While this raises the question whether the direct primary may work well where the parties are somewhat evenly divided, it still more reminds the politicians that they must present candidates in whom the people can have confidence.

Prof. Charles H. Hitchcock, Professor Emeritus of Geology in Dartmouth College, and now studying volcanoes in Hawaii, writes us that THE INDEPENDENT has been in his father's family and his own from the first issue, and then stirs us to envy by adding that his father, President Hitchcock, of Amherst College, took the *American Journal of Science*, often called *Silliman's Journal*, from its first issue in 1818, and the succession in the family has been unbroken ever since.

In connection with the article by Dr. De Forest in this week's issue it may be mentioned that on his return to Japan a few weeks ago the Emperor bestowed upon him the fourth degree of the order of the Rising Sun for his service to the Empire in Manchuria and in the famine relief.

The New Insurance Commissioner

GOVERNOR HUGHES sent to the Senate on Thursday last the name of Frederick A. Wallis, of this city, as State Superintendent of Insurance, to succeed Otto Kelsey, whose resignation was announced in THE INDEPENDENT December 31st.

Mr. Wallis has not heretofore been a figure in political circles and was almost entirely unknown in the Senate as well as in Albany. Notwithstanding the speculation which has been current regarding the probable nominee, the name of Mr. Wallis has not previously been suggested as a possibility in connection with the office. He has been an active life insurance man for fourteen years, and his present office is that of general superintendent of agencies in the East for the Home Life Insurance Company, whose standing as a result of the insurance investigation by Governor Hughes was so eminently satisfactory.

Mr. Wallis was born in Kentucky, March 13, 1869. In 1895 he became connected as an agent with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. After an experience with the company of twelve months he was promoted to the general agency department for the State of Kentucky, and continued in that capacity for some years. He then went to Baltimore and became an agency director for the New York Life Insurance

Company for Maryland. This position he held until five years ago, when he resigned to become manager of the Greater New York agencies of the Home Life Insurance Company. His occupancy of that position continued until May, 1908, when he became agency supervisor of the Home Life Insurance Company for eleven Eastern States, including New York and the New England States. He has held that position up to the present

time. In insurance circles the nomination meets with very general approval. Among those who have expressed themselves by way of endorsement of Mr. Wallis are Paul Morton, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Thomas H. Buckner, vice-president of the New York Life; Emory McClintock and George T. Dexter, vice-presidents of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Wallis is an elder of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church and superintendent of the East Side Mission, which has a thou-

sand pupils. During the recent Presidential election he was secretary of the Taft organization of business men of the State of New York, of which Robert C. Ogden was president.

The Governor of the State is to be commended for this excellent appointment, and the people of the State as well as the insurance companies doing business with them are to be congratulated on this appointment of a practical man for an office heretofore considered in the nature of legitimate political spoils.



FREDERICK A. WALLIS,
Just Appointed Insurance Superintendent for the
State of New York by Governor Hughes.

Bank Superintendent's Report

MR. WILLIAMS, the New York Superintendent of Banks, in his annual report remarks that the remedial legislation of last year at Albany "was so thoro and far-reaching that, with the acts already on our statute books included, we have the most perfect body of banking laws to be found in any State." He recommends that, at the present session of the Legislature, "banking legislation be held at a minimum." It is true that the most valuable results of the panic, so far as legislation is concerned, are the new banking laws of this State. It is also true that the enactment of these laws was due in large measure to Superintendent Williams.

He expresses regret that nearly one-half of the banking power of New York City is not included in the Clearing House Association, and points to evidence furnished by the panic that union is of great value to the public in time of stress. If there had been an association of trust companies, within the Clearing House or distinct from it, in November, 1907, such action as was eventually taken by the trust companies' committee would have been taken at an earlier day, to the advantage of the institutions concerned. There is nothing more important in Mr. Williams's report than his suggestions with regard to this matter. There should be only one association, and all the prominent banking institutions should be members of it. The question should be considered now by the banks and the trust companies, with a view to reaching some agreement that will make the present association a truly comprehensive one.

....Edwin G. Merrill, of Bangor, Me., has been elected vice-president and Milton Ferguson secretary of the Central Trust Company of New York, of which James N. Wallace is president.

....A rigid examination has just been made of the Irving National Exchange

Bank by the certified public accountants, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., who report: "A careful inspection of the assets shows them to be of high grade and remarkably clean and liquid. The business is conducted economically and the system of accounting in the various departments is worthy of special commendation." The capital of the Irving National Exchange is \$2,000,000; the surplus and profits are \$1,380,948; the total deposits \$24,799,321, and the assets \$23,980,270.

....William A. Simonson, for ten years vice-president, was last week elected president of the Second National Bank. Mr. Simonson, born in Newark, N. J., in 1865, became when fifteen years of age an employee of the Second National Bank of Newark, and at seventeen became a clerk of the National City Bank of this city, of which he is now vice-president. Mr. Simonson is also vice-president of the Lincoln National Bank, trustee of the Fifth Avenue Safe Deposit Company, and director of the New Amsterdam Gas Company. The Second National was organized in 1863 and has a capital of \$1,000,000, surplus of \$1,750,000, and deposits of \$12,000,000.

....The statement just issued of the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company shows a capital of \$4,000,000, a surplus of \$5,500,000, and undivided profits of \$223,258.21. The total assets which have been examined and certified by Haskins & Sell, Certified Public Accountants, amount to \$21,880,238.71, an increase in assets during the past year of \$6,415,461.57. On the second Monday in January a year ago the deposits were \$4,500,000. On the same day this year the deposits were \$11,500,000, a gain of \$7,000,000. During the panic a year ago the cash reserve in office was 7 39-100 per cent., altho only 5 per cent. was required, and in bank there was a reserve of 16 per cent., the law requiring only 10 per cent. During the past year the company has moved into its new building on Broadway, between Maiden lane and Liberty street.

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Survey of the World

National Topics It was recently asserted that Judge Taft had written a letter favoring the appointment of a permanent tariff commission. Perceiving that this letter had been misconstrued, he sent another, as follows, to Chairman Payne, of the Ways and Means Committee:

"MY DEAR MR. PAYNE—I have your letter. A tariff commission would be harmful or useful as its functions were described in the bill. My own ideas have been that there ought to be a permanent commission of tariff experts to keep themselves advised by all the means possible of the cost of producing the articles named in the schedules in foreign countries and in this country. I think what we lack is evidence, and some such means might very well be used for the purpose of securing it.

"I should be the last to advocate a commission with any power to fix rates if that were constitutional, as it would not be, or with any function other than that of furnishing the evidence to Congress upon which from time to time it might act."

Two bills for a permanent commission have been introduced in Congress. Senator Beveridge's does not empower the proposed commission to fix rates; Representative Fowler's authorizes it to do this, but within the limits of a maximum and a minimum determined by Congress.

—An attempt to settle the Brownsville controversy has been made by submitting in the Senate a compromise bill which was accepted by Senator Foraker and is said to have been approved by the President. It provides for the appointment, by the Secretary of War, of a commission of five general officers, who shall consider all applications of the dismissed negro soldiers for re-enlistment, and then make recommendations, which are to be reviewed by the War Department. Senator Foraker's bill named the members of the commission and provided

that their decision should be final. The compromise will be opposed by prominent Democratic Senators from the South, and it is said that they will use all available parliamentary methods to prevent its passage.—The House voted, last week, for an appropriation of \$500,000 to be expended for war balloons and other aeronautical devices used by the Signal Service of the army.

—By an almost unanimous vote in the House, the speech of Mr. Willetts, of New York, criticising and attacking the President, was stricken from the permanent record, upon the report of a select committee that it was "not justified by any considerations of the constitutional duties of the House, transcended the proper limits of criticism in debate, and was destructive of that courtesy, respect and dignity which ought to be preserved."

—Secretary Root decided, last week, that the Russian Government's demand for the extradition of Christian Rudowitz should not be granted. The man was accused of murder and arson. It is held by the Secretary that the charges are of a political character.—Altho an agreement has been reached by our Government and the British Government that the old controversy about the fisheries shall be referred to The Hague tribunal, some objections made by Newfoundland have delayed the final signing of the treaty.—Joseph L. Bristow, Republican, of Kansas, was elected to the Senate, last week, as the successor of Chester I. Long. Senator Newlands was re-elected in Nevada. In his address to the Legislature, Mr. Bristow said that E. H. Harriman, George J. Gould, James Stillman and Mortimer L. Schiff ought to be imprisoned on account of

their profitable operations in connection with the finances of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company. "It is my purpose," he added, "to use what talents I may have to bring about legislation that will establish the same rules of justice for these financial banditti that apply to the conduct of men in the ordinary walks of life."

California and the Japanese At the beginning of the present week, final action had not been taken upon any of the anti-Japanese bills pending in the California Legislature. On the 26th ult. Governor Gillett sent to the Legislature a message, urging that the bills be laid aside because such legislation would seriously embarrass the Washington Government in its dealings with Japan. He pointed out that even the bill forbidding aliens to own land (as to which there is the least objection) provided for discrimination against Japanese. He also suggested that an enumeration of Japanese residents be made by State authority. Mr. Drew was the author of the bill relating to land, and letters were sent to him by the President and the Governor. He at once consented to amend the measure, as suggested by Secretary Root, the purpose of the changes being to make it apply to all aliens by omitting words which restricted it to those "not eligible to citizenship." While the President prefers that this bill shall be laid aside with the others, the amendments make it fairly satisfactory to him. On the 27th further consideration of the bills was deferred for a week. Senator Anthony introduced a resolution declaring that the Japanese Consul-General at San Francisco should be recalled because he had, in an interview with the Governor, sought to interfere with the action of the Legislature. The Governor has exonerated the Consul-General, saying his conduct was entirely proper. The amended Drew bill does not affect present holdings of land, permits ownership by aliens for five years, and provides for the protection of their treaty rights.—On the 30th, there was an unfortunate incident on the grounds of the University of California, in Berkeley. *Sumi Hamako*, a Japanese student (graduate of the Imperial University of Tokio), while walking past a

group of Americans who had been discussing the anti-Japanese bills, was attacked by them, knocked down and beaten. It is asserted that the assault was unprovoked. The Japanese Association has asked the Consul-General to report the affair to the Washington authorities.—The Commissioner of the United States to the Japanese Exposition has given to the press the substance of several recent interviews with Marquis Katsura, Japan's Prime Minister, and Count Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The latter said:

"In the matter of the emigration of Japanese laborers, we are doing our utmost to work in harmony with the Government of the United States and to meet its wishes. We are energetically discouraging emigration to the United States and elsewhere, except to Korea, Formosa and parts of Manchuria. It is now the definite policy of the Government of Japan to concentrate its surplus population—that part which is disposed to emigrate—in those parts of the Orient which I have mentioned. We desire to concentrate our people in the Orient and to consolidate our interests in this part of the world. We are doing our best to carry out this policy, but a governmental policy cannot always be made fully operative in a day or a year. I think there will be little complaint concerning the emigration of Japanese laborers in the future on the part of any Government in America."

The Prime Minister said his Government heartily desired peace with the whole world. It is pointed out that he is seeking to convert Japan from a military nation into one of trade and industry, feeling that his country's progress has not been symmetrical and that development along military lines ought not to be pursued further under existing conditions.

Anti-Trust Law Amendments Rejected Nearly a year ago there was introduced in Congress a bill, with quite notable support, for the amendment of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. It was known as the Civic Federation bill, and it had been approved by certain officers of the Government. In more than one of his messages the President has suggested amendments which were generally in accord with the provisions of this measure, which required combinations or corporations engaged in interstate business to register at Washington and to supply information as to their affairs. Under certain condi-

tions they were to be exempt from prosecution. On the 28th ult. the Senate's Committee on the Judiciary reported, by Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, that this bill be indefinitely postponed. The report is a long one. The bill requires action to be taken in the case of common carriers by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and in the case of other corporations by the Commissioner of Corporations. As to the powers to be conferred, the report says:

"In the one case the power of giving a quasi, or qualified, immunity from criminal and civil prosecution is conferred on the Commissioner of Corporations, and in the other case on the Interstate Commerce Commission. The power of determining, without notice or hearing, whether a contract or combination in general restraint of trade is reasonable or not, a power which, as we have herein shown, the courts deny to themselves, is conferred on the mere head of a bureau, in one case, and on a special body in the other case, and by thus making civil and criminal prosecution hinge on the question of reasonableness or unreasonableness it destroys the provisions of the act as to criminal prosecutions, and opens the door wide to doubt and uncertainty as to civil prosecutions. The result is that, technically as to criminal prosecutions, and practically as to civil prosecutions, a dispensing power, a power of granting immunity, is in the one case conferred on a mere bureau head, and in the other on an administrative body, without notice or hearing and wholly *ex parte*—a course of procedure that would not be tolerated in any court of our country. Shall we confer upon the mere head of a bureau a power that the Parliament of England was unwilling to accord to the king? To do so would be a most serious departure from the fundamental principles of our Government, and would do violence to what we conceive to be due process of law."

To inject into the Sherman act the word "unreasonable" as applying to restraints of trade, the report continues, would make the act indefinite and uncertain as a penal statute, and would practically repeal the criminal part of it. With respect to civil prosecutions, it would lead to the greatest variableness and uncertainty in the enforcement of the law. "The defense of reasonable restraint would be made in every case, and there would be as many different rules of reasonableness as cases, courts and juries."

"To amend the Anti-Trust act as suggested by this bill would be to entirely emasculate it, and for all practical purposes render it nugatory as a remedial statute. Criminal prosecutions would not lie, and civil remedies would labor under the greatest doubt and uncertainty. The act as it exists is clear, comprehensive,

certain and highly remedial. It practically covers the field of Federal jurisdiction, and is in every respect a model law. To destroy or undermine that at the present juncture, when combinations are on the increase, and appear to be as oblivious as ever of the rights of the public, would be a calamity."

On the following day the House Committee on Commerce adopted resolutions declining to consider at the present session any bill for amending the Sherman act.



Public Land Questions Secretary Garfield asks Congress for an appropriation of \$1,000,000, to be used in detecting land frauds and recovering the public land that has been stolen. In a report to him, Commissioner Dennett, of the General Land Office, says:

"There is absolute necessity for such an appropriation, if the more than \$100,000,000 worth of national resources now claimed to have been fraudulently acquired by corporations and individuals, is to be promptly recovered."

Altho the sum needed, he added, is a large one, "yet, in the light of our present knowledge of lands unlawfully acquired, it is not 1 per cent. of the commercial value of that which the Government may hope to get back."—D. H. Hallock, a wealthy ranchman, was found guilty in the Federal Court at Guthrie, Okla., on the 30th, of subornation of perjury, the charge being that he induced residents of Kansas to procure land for him by "dummy" entries.—At Portland, Ore., last week, the Government filed thirty-five suits against the Oregon & California Railroad Company, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and more than one hundred individuals or private corporations, to recover 353,000 acres of land, valued at \$15,000,000, which, it is alleged, was wrongfully held by the railroad companies and was wrongfully sold by them to lumber companies and timber speculators.



The Panama Canal

In the case of the Government against the New York *World* and the Indianapolis *News* for criminal libel several witnesses were examined, last week, before the grand juries in Washington and New York. It is admitted that the Government seeks to use in New York the statute relating to offenses on reserva-

tions, with special reference to the military reservations at West Point and Governor's Island. There will also be a suit in the State courts. District Attorney Jerome sent to United States District Attorney Stimson a long letter, saying that the *World*, if its published assertions concerning the purchase of the canal property were untrue, had libeled Douglas Robinson and Charles P. Taft; that the offense was of a very serious character; that he was unwilling to ignore it and make no attempt to inflict punishment, and that he would begin an action if Mr. Robinson (a resident of the city) would make complaint, and if an agreement with the Attorney General to prevent an interference of Federal and State suits could be reached. Two days later Mr. Robinson formally made complaint, and it is expected that an indictment will soon be obtained.—In the House, at Washington, on the 25th ult., Mr. Rainey, Democrat, of Illinois, made a sensational speech in which he asserted that William Nelson Cromwell, Charles P. Taft, Roger L. Farnham and others had plotted to rob and defraud the republic of Panama by getting possession of its treasury funds and stealing its timber lands. President Obaldia, he remarked, was merely the corrupt tool of Mr. Cromwell, and his election had been forced by the threats of William H. Taft, then Secretary of War. This had been a part of the conspiracy. The substance of the speech was that President Roosevelt, Judge Taft, his brother, Cromwell, Obaldia and one or two others had undertaken by treaties, by control of the local government, and in other ways to plunder the little republic. Senator Lodge was accused of procuring the purchase, for more than \$1,000,000, of two ships which certain constituents of his desired to sell. At once there was a chorus of emphatic denials. Randolph G. Ward asserted that he alone had been responsible for what Mr. Rainey had called an "infamous railroad proposition," involving a land grant. He asserted that the proposition was a fair and honest one. C. P. Taft said he had never had any business association with Mr. Cromwell or any business interests on the Isthmus. Mr. Cromwell declared that his business interests there were confined to a few shares in an electric light company. Al-

most every assertion in the speech was met by these and other denials.—Judge Taft arrived at Colon on the 29th. Unofficial reports from the Isthmus say that after a careful inspection the engineers accompanying him have decided that the great Gatun dam and locks can be constructed with entire safety according to the present plans, and that a sea-level cut will not be required.



The Steamship Collision

The steamship "Baltic" arrived at New York on the 25th ult., bearing the 1,650 passengers taken from the "Republic" and the "Florida" after the collision of the 23d near Nantucket Shoals. The "Florida" was brought into port, with thirty feet of her bow smashed off, but the "Republic" lies in forty fathoms of water. We gave last week a brief account of the collision. The attention of the world has been directed by what took place to the great value of wireless telegraphy and the heroism of the wireless operators and of the "Republic's" officers. John R. Binns, operator on this ship, remained at his post after one side of his little metal cabin had been carried away by the "Florida's" prow, and with much difficulty sent the faint calls for help which were received on the mainland and by several steamships. Another hero was H. G. Tattersall, wireless operator on the "Baltic," who sat at his key for fifty-two hours sending and taking messages. Binns was praised in the House at Washington last week, and resolutions commending him and the steamship officers have been adopted by the New York Legislature. Captain Inman Sealby, in command of the "Republic," remained on board his ship, accompanied by Second Officer Williams, until she went down. As the ship began to sink he climbed up the foremast. With difficulty the two men were found and picked up by the revenue cutters that had been towing the steamship. Upon their arrival in New York they were cheered by crowds of people. The history of the whole affair, which has been fully told in the daily press, abounds in incidents highly creditable to passengers, officers and sailors. The owners of the "Republic" have sued the owners of the "Flor-

ida," claiming damages in \$2,000,000. Evidence thus far given to the public does not show which of the two steamships was at fault.



Cuba's New Government Jose Miguel Gomez, the new President of Cuba, was inaugurated on the 28th ult., and immediately afterward Governor Magoon and other American officers left the harbor of Havana on the battleship "Maine." This ship had entered the harbor on the 25th, which was the eleventh anniversary of the destruction of the original "Maine." Two days later the wreck of the latter was decorated by American sailors. From the fighting top, the summit of which is forty feet above the surface of the water, a flag was placed at half mast. President Roosevelt has sent to Congress a brief message, approving Governor Magoon's recommendation that the wreck be raised and removed. In an address delivered at the time of the inauguration, Governor Magoon said it was the understanding of the United States that all the executive and legislative decrees, regulations and rulings of the provisional government then in force should continue in force until legally revoked by Cuba; that the money obligations of the same government should be assumed by Cuba; and that the contracts for works of sanitation and for other purposes made by the outgoing government should be held inviolable and be faithfully executed. He also said:

"I am also directed by the President to declare that the United States considers that the second article of the appendix of the Constitution of Cuba forbids Cuba to assume or contract any public debt in excess of or in addition to the debt already contracted or authorized by now existing laws and now existing decrees of the provisional government, and that the United States will not recognize or concede to be a valid obligation of Cuba any bond or evidence of debt which may be issued in violation of this understanding. I am further directed by the President to declare that it is the final and conclusive determination and decision of the provisional government that all claims of the soldiers of the war of liberation have been fully satisfied and discharged by the execution of existing laws, and Cuba remains under no further obligation or indebtedness in respect thereof; and that the declaration hereinbefore contained in respect of the increase of the Cuban debt specifically and especially applies

to any attempt to create an indebtedness for the discharge of such alleged or pretended obligations."

In reply to this, President Gomez agreed to all the requirements, expressing the gratitude of the Cuban people to the American people, President Roosevelt and Governor Magoon. Messages of congratulation were received from the President, Judge Taft and many others.—On the following day, President Gomez removed Jose Jerez Varona, who for ten years had been chief of the secret police, and caused much disagreeable surprise by appointing in his place Ricardo Arnauto, who had been the editor of scurrilous newspapers and was condemned by General Ludlow in 1900 to be shot because of his libelous and foul articles concerning American women. In the same way he had also attacked the wife of Señor Zayas, now Vice-President. He escaped death only by making promises as to his future conduct, and these promises he has since broken. The appointment was greeted by a storm of protests, several of which came from Washington. It is understood that Vice-President Zayas and four members of the new Cabinet threatened to resign. Therefore, on the 30th, the appointment was revoked, and the place was given to Jose Ugarte.



Aeronautics Other aeronauts do not find it so easy as they expected to imitate the success of the Wright brothers. The Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, Princess Victoria Louise and many other distinguished personages gathered at the Tempelhof field, near Berlin, to witness the flight of Armand Zippel and were disappointed because he was not able to rise from the ground. The aeronautical experts of the British army were hardly more successful. Their aeroplane rose, but after maintaining a wobbly flight for a quarter of a mile the lifting rudder broke and the machine fell from a height of 15 feet. The aeronaut, Col. S. F. Cody, an American, was not injured by his fall. The Russian Aero Club is raising funds for the defense of their country in the air and have decided to start their fleet with one of the Wright machines. The price

is said to be \$6,000. The Wrights will begin the manufacture of aeroplanes for Russia, France and other countries on a large scale. The municipality of Pau has provided a commodious building for their work. Orville Wright has joined his brother Wilbur and will devote himself to improving the design while his brother does the flying. He will return to the United States in time to make the tests required by the Government before June 28th. The International Aeronautic Federation which met at London in January authorized the establishment of an elaborate series of prizes for flying machines amounting to \$240,000. There will be seven gold cups worth \$10,000 each and the rest of the money will be distributed in cash prizes. The new apparatus for transmitting pictures was appropriately employed on January 31st, when the *Matin* at Paris published a photograph of Count Zeppelin in his airship. The picture had been transmitted from Berlin by a telephone wire within ten minutes by using the Korn process.



France The student riots in Paris have been quieted down by the energetic action of the Premier, Clemenceau, and the Chief of Police, M. Lépine. M. Thalamis, who on account of his rationalistic views of Joan of Arc was the object of attack by a mob of Clerical and Royalist students whenever he appeared at the Sorbonne, now continues his course of lectures undisturbed, tho under the protection of the police. The students who were arrested for the disorders at the Sorbonne were condemned to penalties varying from a fine of \$5 to a month's imprisonment. It is recognized that the students of medicine had some cause for their revolt against the methods of instruction and examination, and some reforms in the medical school are likely to result from the demonstration, particularly the introduction of more practical work in the place of lectures. —Two bills have been prepared by the Committee on Education in the French Chamber of Deputies in order to prevent the public school system from being interfered with by parents who object to the character of the instruction. The Catholic authorities have always been opposed to the national schools on the

ground that they were injurious to the morality of children and in violation of the liberty of conscience, and in some cases legal redress has been sought by bringing action in the courts against the teachers. The new bill aims to prevent this by transferring the responsibility for the character of instruction from the teacher to the State. In the case of any complaint on the part of the parent or guardian in regard to the acts or utterances of the teacher in the discharge of his or her official duties appeal must be made to the educational authorities, who are obliged to notify the teacher of the complaint and of their finding. A parent or guardian is debarred from taking action against the teacher, but may bring suit before a civil court against the prefect of the department. The second bill is aimed against the Catholics who withdraw their children from the public schools on account of certain objectional text books or methods of instruction. The bill provides that parents or guardians who shall prevent a child from attending school or from using in the school itself the prescribed text book or from participating in the instruction in obligatory subjects shall be liable to punishment under the penal code. Any public utterance, whether it be in a sermon, placard, or pastoral letter, inciting to a breach of this provision is liable to be punished by imprisonment for from three months to two years.—The re-establishment of the guillotine in France in response to public demands aroused by the increase in crime has given rise to disgraceful scenes from the morbid curiosity of the people. The four executions of the Pollet gang at Béthune on January 11th, and the execution of Remy Danvers at Carpentras, Provence, were made the occasion of public holidays and general rejoicings. The streets and the windows of the buildings commanding the place of execution could not accommodate the crowds who wished to witness the spectacle. In the latter case the spectators considered themselves defrauded of their privilege because the condemned man was beheaded within ten seconds after he appeared at the prison door. Danvers had murdered his employer and wife in order to rob them of \$25.—Benoit Constant Coquelin, the most distinguished of French actors in this generation, died on

January 27th at the Home for Retired Actors, which he founded at Port aux Dames, near Saint Germain. The little village was crowded with distinguished men and women of the theatrical and literary professions, and the Government was represented at the funeral by M. Duyardin-Beaumetz, Under Secretary of State for the Fine Arts. The most prominent mourner was M. Rostand, whose new play of "Chanticler" M. Coquelin was about to give. His son, Jean, will probably take the rôle. M. Coquelin created the part of Cyrano de Bergerac and appeared with Sarah Bernhardt in Rostand's other famous play, "L'Aiglon."



German Affairs Chancellor von Bülow's position is becoming more difficult, as the Conservatives have gone with the Catholics on account of the legacy duties in the Government tax reform project. These two parties also joined in opposing the suffrage proposals of the Liberal and Radical members. The Agrarians of the Conservative party are opposed to the Chancellor on the question of the Brazil treaty. A tentative arrangement for a commercial treaty was made last fall with the Brazilian Minister of War, who was the guest of the Kaiser in the army maneuvers, and it is understood that Germany, in order to prevent a proposed increase of 20 per cent. in the duties imposed on German goods, would consent to reduce the duty on Brazilian coffee and the abrogation of the Von der Heydt rescript restricting German emigration to Brazil. The Agrarians are opposed to any reduction of the tariff and the emigration of Germans to foreign countries. On the other hand, many prominent capitalists are interested in the development of commerce with Brazil and the prosperity of the German colonies in that country. — The Prussian Diet voted against all the proposals to reform the Prussian electoral law. These proposals provided for a direct ballot, a secret ballot and redistricting in order to get rid of the gerrymandering which cuts down the representation of the urban population. In both Hanover and Berlin street demonstrations of the unemployed were

organized by the Socialists. These were dispersed by the police, and in Hanover twenty or thirty persons were wounded in the conflict with the mob.



Turkish Troubles Of the two violations of the Treaty of Berlin which have recently threatened the peace of Europe, one has been settled by a monetary indemnity paid to Turkey, and the other seems likely to be soon arranged in the same way. In consideration of the payment of \$11,000,000 by Austria Turkey relinquishes her nominal sovereignty over Bosnia and Herzegovina, which Austria was by the Berlin Treaty of 1878 allowed to occupy and control. In consideration of the payment of \$20,000,000 by Bulgaria, Turkey is willing to relinquish its nominal sovereignty over Bulgaria, which by the same treaty was made a semi-independent principality. Turkey practically loses nothing that she really had by these two bargains and gains a substantial sum at a time when it is most needed in starting the new era of constitutional government. At present the bargaining in the second deal is still being carried on, after the manner of international negotiations, by a series of threats, protests, ultimatums, interventions and concessions. Bulgaria declares that she will never consent to pay more than \$16,400,000 at the most. Turkey replies that \$25,000,000 is the least that is acceptable, but if Bulgaria will consent to a "rectification of the frontier," Turkey is willing to consider the possibility of throwing off 20 per cent. The Bulgarian Premier declares that his parliament will never consent to the payment of \$20,000,000. The Grand Vizier retorts that he has a parliament too, which can be just as stubborn as any when it comes to making an impression on a foreign Power. Bulgaria, thereupon, mobilizes her reserves, and brings the Eighth Division on the Turkish frontier up to its full war strength of 25,000. Turkey counters by putting the Second Army Corps on a war footing and ordering the Third and Fourth Army Corps to be ready for action. But both parties are manifestly aware that they are held in leash by the Powers

which would not dare to risk a Balkan war and could not afford to allow any rectification of frontiers. Most of the boundary lines drawn at the Congress of Berlin were arbitrary and unnatural, having neither geographic nor ethnic justification. — The Austrian Parliament has been notified that Bosnia and Herzegovina will be a constitutional government, and that in accordance with the agreement with Turkey the Mohammedans in the annexed provinces will be granted equal political rights with the rest of the population. In the debate this act of justice was contrasted with England's refusal to give a vote to her Mohammedan subjects in India. — In the Turkish Parliament the Young Turks, or the Committee of Union and Progress, which was instrumental in bringing about the revolution, is assuming the attitude of an opposition party. The Grand Vizier, Kiamil Pasha, has been too successful in his foreign policy to be overthrown, but the Young Turks are dissatisfied with him because he shows too much deference to the opinions of the European Powers and does not favor their program of bringing all Mohammedans together under the leadership of the Kaliph at Constantinople. The supporters of Kiamil Pasha are forming a Liberal party, which claims to be not less patriotic than the other, but is opposed to the Pan-Islamic movement, holding that the Christians should have equal rights in all respects in the Ottoman Empire. Some of them would go so far as to abolish Mohammedanism as the state religion and put the Sheik-ul-Islam in the same position as the Christian Patriarchs. A Liberal secret society, composed of former exiles and political prisoners known as the Confederates, was suspected of reactionary designs by the Young Turks, and their headquarters and printing office in Constantinople was raided by the police. The leaders, including many prominent men, were arrested, and the propagandist literature seized is said to indicate that an extensive conspiracy exists, involving 20,000 members in various parts of the empire, for the purpose of overthrowing constitutional government. The Liberals claim that the incriminating documents are forged by their enemies.

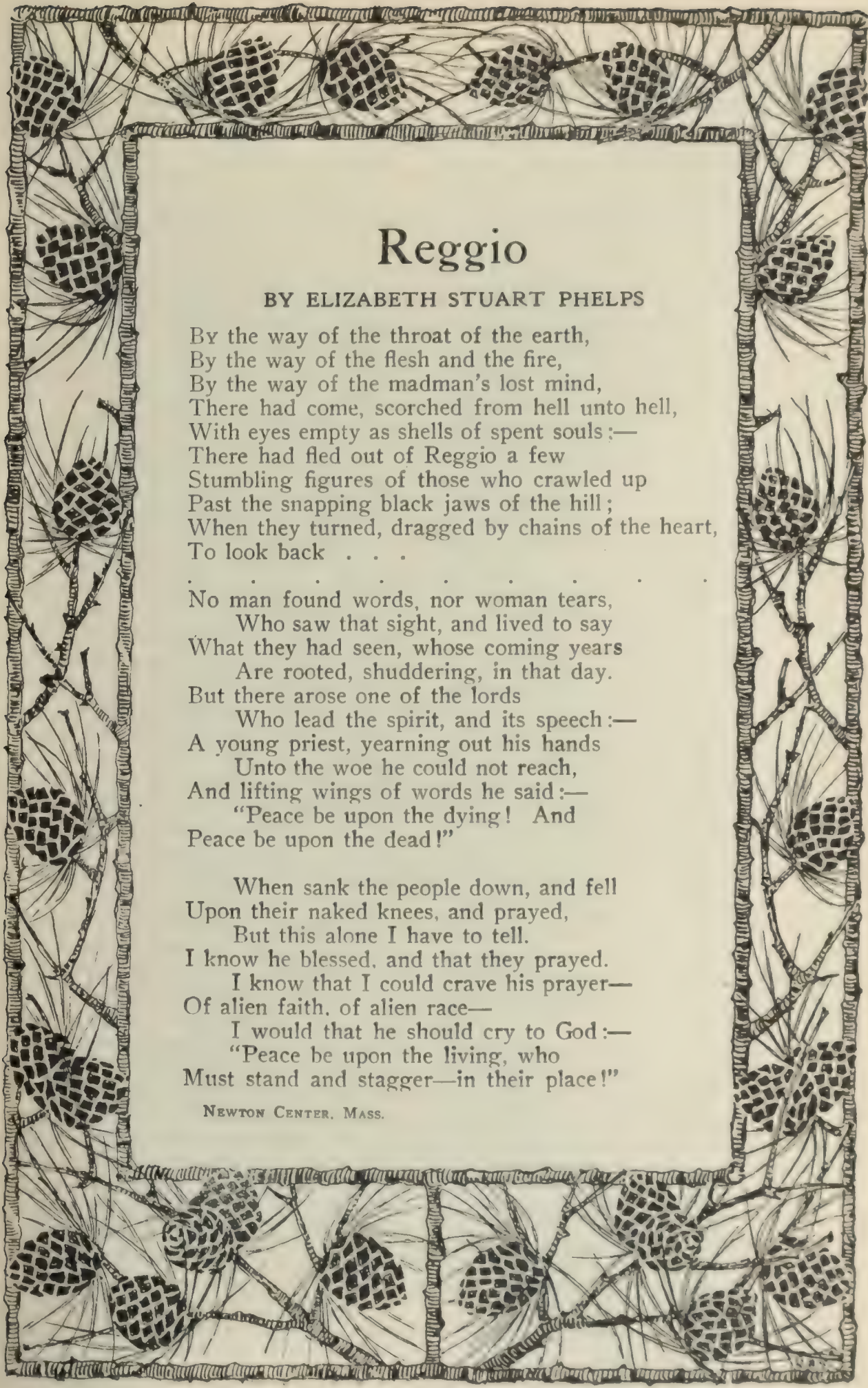
The Prohibition Movement in New Zealand According to the correspondent of the *London Times* the anti-saloon movement in New Zealand is constantly gaining in strength and likely in the near future to dominate the country. A majority of the total vote is already in favor of prohibition, but, according to the New Zealand law, a three-fifths majority is necessary. This point may be reached before long, so the liquor men and their supporters are trying to maintain the present local option law in order to prevent national prohibition, but under this they are constantly losing territory. There are now twelve prohibition districts in New Zealand, and in thirty-six others the majority of the votes are cast for no license, altho not the necessary three-fifths majority. At the recent election six new prohibition districts were added. The question is submitted on the same day as the general election for parliament in the following form:

1. That the number of licensed houses existing in the district shall continue.
2. That the number shall be reduced.
3. That no licenses whatever shall be granted.

The following table, giving the total number of votes for these three proposals, shows the rapid increase in the anti-saloon sentiment during the last twelve years:

	Con- tinuance.	Re- duction.	No- license.
1890	130,500	94,500	98,300
1899	142,400	107,700	118,500
1902	148,400	132,200	151,500
1905	182,800	151,000	198,700
1908	186,300	161,800	209,100

Women, of course vote on this, as on all other questions, on equal terms with men, and the women are exercising their privilege more freely and intelligently year by year. In 1902, 138,565 women, or 74.52 per cent. of those on the rolls, voted; in 1905, 175,046, or 82.23 per cent. of those on the rolls, voted. The greater interest taken by the women in political questions, as well as their increase in numbers, makes the feminine vote of increasing importance. In the early days of New Zealand the proportion of women was small, but now they are approaching a numerical equality. Thus, while in 1871 the proportion of females to males in the colony was only 70.52, in 1906 it was 88.65.



Reggio

BY ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS

By the way of the throat of the earth,
By the way of the flesh and the fire,
By the way of the madman's lost mind,
There had come, scorched from hell unto hell,
With eyes empty as shells of spent souls:—
There had fled out of Reggio a few
Stumbling figures of those who crawled up
Past the snapping black jaws of the hill;
When they turned, dragged by chains of the heart,
To look back

No man found words, nor woman tears,
Who saw that sight, and lived to say
What they had seen, whose coming years
Are rooted, shuddering, in that day.
But there arose one of the lords
Who lead the spirit, and its speech:—
A young priest, yearning out his hands
Unto the woe he could not reach,
And lifting wings of words he said:—
"Peace be upon the dying! And
Peace be upon the dead!"

When sank the people down, and fell
Upon their naked knees, and prayed,
But this alone I have to tell.
I know he blessed, and that they prayed.
I know that I could crave his prayer—
Of alien faith, of alien race—
I would that he should cry to God:—
"Peace be upon the living, who
Must stand and stagger—in their place!"

NEWTON CENTER, MASS.

"Peace at Any Price" Men

BY CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D.D., LL.D.

[Dr. Jefferson is pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle Church of this city and has for a long time been an active worker in the peace ranks and a student of militarism. He is now chairman of the Executive Committee of the Peace Society of the City of New York. As the Navy Appropriation Bill is now before Congress this article is of extreme timeliness.

—EDITOR.]

THERE have never been many of them, but they have made no little stir in the world, partly because of the radical character of their belief and partly because of the vociferous denunciation which they have excited. Their theory has been that war is always unjustifiable, because there is always a better way of settling international disputes. They have contended that killing men is not so good a way of deciding important questions as bringing these questions to the arbitrament of reason. According to their philosophy reason is stronger than force, and justice is more to be desired than might. They have never troubled themselves so much about national "honor" as about the righteousness of the national cause. But their tribe has always been small. Their ideas, however beautiful, have never commended themselves to the hard sense of the world's leaders, and no nation has ventured thus far to follow them. Their chief function seems to have been to furnish a target for the ridicule of men who know better what sort of a world we are living in, and how its problems may be most successfully met.

But just now a new philosophy is coming into vogue, and a novel type of peace-at-any-price man holds the center of the stage, shoving his meek-eyed predecessor completely into the shadow. The newcomer is not timid in the promulgation of his doctrine and boldly demands the right to dominate the policy of the world. He stands at the elbow of statesmen and waits at the door of kings. His theory is a simple one and as plausible as it is simple. Its fundamental proposition is that peace is the supreme blessing of the world. Nothing is so destructive and barbaric to the human race. War is not only hell, it is inconvenient. It interferes with commerce and throws the world's life into chaos. It is the one scourge to

be dreaded, the one curse to be avoided. At all hazards and at any cost war must be rendered impossible. If you ask this new peacemaker how war can be escaped, his reply is "only by colossal armies and gigantic navies." Lyddite shells and twelve inch guns are the only guarantees of peace. If nations are not armed they are certain to fight, but if properly equipped with deadly weapons they think only of peace. Nations not cased in armor inevitably fly at one another's throats, but when dressed in steel plate they coo like doves. Every battleship therefore is a nail in the coffin of war. Twenty-six thousand ton battleships are spikes, and no spike can be too long when you are trying to box up the devil. Cruisers and torpedo boats are messengers and tokens of good will. A naval cruise cements nations together wonderfully. Men fall in love when they look at one another thru the bore of a gun. Nations are never so friendly as when they sit down in the midst of explosives. The old idea that guns are to fight with is obsolete, they are emblems of amity and work twenty-four hours a day for peace. Torpedo boat destroyers destroy nothing but the last vestige of a desire to fight. Lyddite shells annihilate nothing but foolish notions of waging war. Men spend years at target practice not for the purpose of taking life, but with the sole intention of saving it. It is for peace therefore that all military and naval appropriations are granted. The President, when he asks for new battleships, is aglow with enthusiasm for peace. Every Congressman who votes additional millions for cruisers and torpedoes does so in the conviction that in this way he is sounding the death knell of war.

Of course, this way of preserving the peace is somewhat expensive, but what of it? Is not peace preferable to war? Is not war hell, and is any price too great

to pay for deliverance from hell? Think what war means! It means graves and widows and orphans and mangled and mutilated men! What is money compared with blood? Peace is a blessing of such immeasurable dimensions that it is cheap at any price. So runs the doctrine which is now the accepted creed of Christendom.

It is an interesting fact that the most ardent champions of the new theory are army and naval officials. There are no peace men now living who will compare in enthusiastic devotion to the cause of good will with the men who compose the military and naval boards, unless it be the firms which construct battleships at ten million dollars apiece. They have but one ambition and that is to keep the nations from fighting. The time once was when professional soldiers liked to fight. The time has gone. Professional soldiers nowadays abhor war with an abhorrence which even the Quakers never knew. For Quakers, when unduly provoked, have been known to fight. The naval experts of the world are determined to leave no possible opportunity for fighting. Now and then some evil-minded person insinuates that wars might be provoked by military men to promote their own advantage, but the fury with which all such insinuations are spurned is proof that they are unjust. Military men are in the service solely for the purpose of preserving the peace. It has been suggested that it would be only human if naval officers should have occasionally a lurking desire to experiment in actual battle with the complicated and enormously expensive machinery of which they have been placed in charge, but the suggestion is hooted at so vehemently by every officer of the navy that there is nothing to do but conclude that all such suggestions emanate from the devil. The men who devote their lives to mastering the science of hitting and sinking battleships have only one ambition, and that is never to have the opportunity of putting their skill into practice. Naval commanders live and move and have their being in the realm of peace. Without them the oceans would all be red with blood.

And so it has come about that the peace-at-any-price men are today all drest

in uniform, supported at Governmental expense. So long as the peace-at-any-price men were only a few Quakers and sundry other like-minded individuals, there was no occasion for alarm because their influence was negligible, but now that the doctrine so long hated by the practical men of the world has been adopted by men of high position and large influence, it is high time that the world was taking notice. Never before in history has the doctrine been so forcefully expounded that peace is cheap at any price. Germany in an era of remarkable prosperity is running ever deeper into debt, all because of her desire to keep the peace. Great Britain cannot make the two ends meet, all because she is determined not to fight. Our own Government has a deficit this year of \$125,000,000 and a prospective deficit still larger for next year, all because of our devotion to peace. But these deficits do not tell the extent of the price which the world is paying to ward off war. Thousands of Europeans are ill-fed because their food goes to the army. Constructive legislation is held back in every leading country of Christendom, and internal development is crippled and checked because so large a part of the proceeds of industry is confiscated by this policy of maintaining the peace at any price. Our own country, the richest of all nations, is today suffering in a dozen departments because of the repeated raids made on our treasury by men who have an abnormal horror of war.

This, however, is just the beginning. The peace-at-any-price men have only fairly begun to work. Congress is still stiff-necked and niggardly, and gives only a paltry \$130,000,000 this year for the navy. When Admiral Evans lectured the other evening in Carnegie Hall he punctuated his racy account of the cruise of the battleships with sharp thrusts at the parsimonious policy of Congress, and the most fiery paragraph in his lecture was the one in which he extolled the work of the Navy League and exhorted his hearers to compel Congressmen to vote the way they wanted them to vote. This Navy League is an organization in regard to which every American citizen ought to be informed. Without such information the legislation of the last few

years cannot be understood. Various events which to many have been inexplicable become intelligible when read in the light of this league. It is a body of 4,500 men and women banded together "to aid, improve and develop the efficiency of the navy." Its aim is "to crystallize and give effect to a widespread public sentiment in favor of a strong navy." It is going "to educate the public" by special publications and thru the press at large, thru lectures and by building up a league of at least a million members. Its inspiration to do this comes from England, which has a Navy League of 20,000, and from Germany, whose league has a membership of 911,293. Our league is not going to take part in politics "except when the forwarding of the naval program is at issue," in which case it will go with the party which supports that program. It will do this because that is the way the thing is done in Germany. In the elections of 1907 the German league "threw its tremendous influence into the balance" with the most gratifying results. In order to stimulate the enrollment of recruits the league repeats at every meeting the statement of a far-sighted Congressman who has discovered that "there are twenty million American citizens who can be shot down at home from the water."

Many persons have wondered more than once within the last few years why our nation is getting so tremendously interested in naval affairs, and why the launching of a battleship has been made a national event, more heralded sometimes than the inauguration of a President, and why the battleships and cruisers have been kept dancing up and down the Atlantic seaboard, their every movement being chronicled in the daily papers with a fulness given only to events of international significance, and why certain volumes have appeared at times most opportune for the influencing of certain votes in Congress, and why certain magazine articles and editorials came out just in the nick of time, and why the managers of the Jamestown Exposition flooded the country with such announcements as: "The greatest gathering of warships in the history of the world," "The grandest military and naval celebration ever attempted in any age by any nation," "A

great living picture of war, with all its enticing splendors," and why the program for the Hudson and Fulton celebration is so weighted down with battleships and cruisers, and why the fleet was sent on a voyage around the world. It is an arduous undertaking to dethrone the ideal of a nation, and the United States must be "educated" to appreciate the beauty and worth of guns as safeguards of the peace. The work is going on quite nicely, and the Navy League deserves congratulations. I notice that a religious editor, who dined one day at the White House, has just recorded in his paper that the cruise of our battleships is "an event which in future years will stand among the most notable in the history of the United States." When one thinks of how rare it is that a ship crosses the sea without sinking, one wonders why the editor did not rank this cruise among the most notable events of the entire history of the human race. Forty-five hundred men and women determined to have peace at any price and toiling unceasingly with the energy of Apostles can so work upon the imagination of a nation that quite incredible things become possible. When a Congressman was recently asked why it is that Congress surrenders every year to the demands of the men who are urging an ever bigger navy, the reply was: "You have no conception of the tremendous and constant pressure to which Congress is subjected by naval officers, active and retired, and their influential friends."

Probably the most curious feature of the naval program is the regularity with which the sky clouds over as the day for the consideration of naval appropriations approaches. Year after year, after a long spell of pleasant weather, all at once storm clouds have drifted across the heavens, international relations have become suddenly strained, and the whole land has lain in the shadow of an impending conflict. Fortunately the storm blows over as soon as the votes are counted, and in the beautiful sunlight which follows the storm, workmen are seen constructing additional battleships. Suspicious persons have occasionally imagined they saw a connection between the international weather and the Navy League, but their suspicions ought not to

be accepted without proof. The coincidence, however, is interesting, and as it happens also in Germany, the phenomenon is deserving of scientific investigation. It was a member of the Navy League stopping temporarily at the White House who startled the world the other day by shrieking at the top of his voice for peace societies to come to his assistance in warding off war with Japan. Fortunately the Naval Appropriation Bill came up the very next day in the House, so that the desired help was granted.

In their desire for peace our military and naval authorities do not hesitate to get ideas and plans from the Old World. The desire is to imitate Europe as closely as possible. It was once counted an unworthy procedure to bow down to European standards and to ape Old World customs, but the Navy League is willing to pay even this price for peace. The editor of a military journal recently publishes an article in which he represents the military strength of the nations by figures of men, a huge giant representing Russia standing at one end of the line and a little pigmy representing the United States standing at the other. It is evidently the

regret of this editor that the United States cannot be more like Russia. If we only had an army as large as Russia there is no doubt our points of resemblance would be increased.

History shows that there are only two scourges which humanity has any reason to fear. One is priestcraft, the other is militarism. No other demons have so tormented and blasted the life of nations as these. They both steal upon their victims with gradual and almost imperceptible approaches, but the end in both cases is death. Against both of them the founders of our republic set their faces like flint, and they trained their children to fear and hate them also. The power of priestcraft has been broken. Church and State are separated in America and are not likely to be united. But militarism in the attractive garb of the Angel of Peace is making advances which no informed patriot can witness without alarm. Now that the Navy League has told us what it proposes to do, it is time for the churches and the labor unions to act. The Federal Council at Philadelphia has already blown the trumpet, and the time has come to prepare for battle.

NEW YORK CITY.



Elihu Root

BY JAMES BROWN SCOTT

[Probably no one is better qualified to write of Mr. Root's pre-eminent services to the cause of internationalism than the present author, who now holds the position of Solicitor of the Department of State. Mr. Scott is the author of numerous books and articles on international law, is editor of *The American Journal of International Law*, which has no superior in the field of American scholarship, and has held various chairs in the law schools of American universities. Perhaps his most conspicuous achievement so far has been his work as Technical Delegate and Expert in international law of the United States to the Second Peace Conference at The Hague, and he is now bringing out a volume on the Conference which will attempt to indicate its place in history and explain the part it has played and will play in the evolution of the world toward universal peace.—EDITOR.]

ELIHU ROOT is a striking illustration of the fact that "One man in his time plays many parts," for, in the course of a career which is not yet ended, he has not only succeeded as a lawyer but has led the bar; as Secretary of War he reorganized the War Department and the Army, making them worthy of the respect and admiration of the

country, and as Secretary of State he infused a spirit and vigor into the foreign relations of the United States which will not only survive his Secretaryship but will undoubtedly mark an era in the diplomatic history of our country.

Upon his resignation from the Department of State the political world lay, as it were, before him. The legal profes-

sion desired to see him Chief Justice of the United States. The incoming Administration urged him to remain at the head of the Cabinet, and, without any intimation, official or personal, much less a request on his part, the State of New York insisted that he represent it in the United States Senate. The ties which bind him to his native State were stronger than the allurements of position, however exalted, and on January 20th, 1909, Mr. Root was elected United States Senator from the State of New York.

On the 4th of March he will, therefore, enter the Senate, and, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he will be in a position as legislator to carry out the plans which as an executive he suggested and devised. Lawyers will regret his decision not to accept judicial position; diplomats will regret his absence from the Department of State; but the country will rejoice that he has not retired to private life but is to devote his services not merely to the State which he has the honor to represent, nor to the Senate, in which he will be an honored and influential member, but to the country at large, whereof he is the most distinguished citizen.

Mr. Root is pre-eminently a lawyer, and to the various offices he has filled with credit to himself and with advantage to his country he brought a mind trained by years of experience at the bar and accustomed to unravel the intricacies of any questions and decide them in the light of principle. Hence his success in the War Department, and his even greater success in the Department of State, where he has considered questions of policy not merely in the light of precedent, but in the clear dry light of principle. Keenly analytical, he is no less constructive, and a policy shapes itself under his hands just as clearly and surely as clay in the hands of the sculptor is molded into definite and beautiful form.

With the language of diplomacy he was naturally familiar; of the principle of give and take resulting in compromise, which is the essence of diplomacy, he was equally familiar; but he has never allowed a high-sounding word or a well-turned phrase to interfere with a principle and he has never sacrificed substance to form. A lawyer by training and

experience, and by preference as well, he has examined all questions presented to him in public life as a judge would examine and decide a question referred to him. The qualities of the Bar and the Bench made him pre-eminently a great Secretary of War, a model Secretary of State, and the combination of these qualities in almost equal proportion have made the statesman.

As Secretary of State, Mr. Root saw the necessity of reorganizing the department, just as he had previously noted the need of reorganizing the War Department. He recognized the fact that the executive was dependent upon the legislative, and he rapidly restored, if indeed he did not create, the good relations which should and must exist between Congress and the Department of State if each is to perform its mission in the fullest measure. He felt, as his predecessors have felt, the necessity of reforming the diplomatic and consular service, but unlike them he succeeded in requiring examinations to test the efficiency of the applicants in order that promotions may be made from within the service. In this way the foundations have been laid for a trained diplomatic and consular service, and if diplomacy and the consular service offer a career in the future, this will be due in no small measure to the initiative and reforms of Secretary Root.

Great as have been Mr. Root's services in the reformation of the diplomatic and consular service, his contributions to international peace are even more marked and striking. His services to this great cause are based upon the fundamental conception that peace cannot be permanent unless it be based upon justice, and that, in order to bring nations to an acceptance of the principles of justice, it is essential that international conflicts of an acute nature as well as their causes be eliminated; otherwise, national feeling may assume such proportions as to prevent the peaceful settlement of international controversies. Mr. Root brought to the State Department a training of forty years at the Bar, and his experience at the Bar in discussing and bringing to judicial settlement questions between litigants led him to the belief that controversies between nations might easily and peaceably be settled in the same manner

as between individuals. Therefore, in an address delivered before the Peace Conference in New York, in April, 1907, Mr. Root showed conclusively that mere arbitration is not, as at present understood and practised, a proper means for settling international controversies, because nations often appoint as arbitrators diplo-

in whose service he ordinarily is. As arbitrator he carries to the arbitration court the qualities and defects of the diplomat. Mr. Root therefore proposed that arbitration tribunals, in order to perform the international services expected of them, should be composed of judges acting under a sense of judicial responsibility, and



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ELIHU ROOT.

mats who act upon the principle of give and take and who do not merely ascertain and apply a principle, but compromise the question at issue. The diplomat naturally looks to orders from his home Government and subordinates the settlement of the case to the interests of the country

that from such tribunals representatives of the litigant nations should be excluded.

In his instructions to the delegates to the Second Peace Conference, Mr. Root insisted upon the conclusion of an arbitration treaty to be signed by the delegates to the Conference and to become

binding upon the States there represented. At the same time, he directed the American delegation to present a plan for the organization of an international court of justice, composed of jurists representing the various systems of jurisprudence and the various languages, in order that this high court of justice, the creature of the nations, might interpret finally and authoritatively any and all controversies, whether arising out of the interpretation of the arbitration treaty to be concluded at the Conference or arising out of other international instruments, and settle any controversies between members of the family of nations submitted to the court. Thru the initiative of Mr. Root, the question of contract debts was submitted to the Pan-American Conference held at Rio de Janeiro in 1906, and likewise thru his initiative the question of contract debts was submitted to the Second Hague Peace Conference in 1907. As the result of his twofold initiative, the convention for the limitation of force in the collection of contract debts was adopted by the Second Hague Conference.

The failure of the Conference to negotiate a general treaty of arbitration was a great disappointment to Mr. Root; therefore, since the adjournment of the Conference he has entered into negotiations with the nations which accepted the principle of compulsory arbitration at The Hague, and has concluded or is negotiating treaties with the adherents of arbitration in Europe, America and Asia. For example, the Secretary has already concluded treaties of arbitration with France, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Italy and Austria-Hungary. He has under negotiation arbitration treaties with the various Latin-American States, which treaties have either been signed or will be signed in the course of the present spring. The number already signed is twenty-four—the greatest number signed by any one nation. He has already concluded a treaty of arbitration with Japan, thereby eliminating the danger of a conflict between Japan and the United States, because both countries agree, by virtue of the treaty, to submit their international controversies to The Hague tribunal. The declaration of policy of Japan and the United States re-

garding the open door in China and the territorial integrity of China was signed by Mr. Root and Baron Takahira on the 30th day of November, 1908. By this expedient, as simple as it is comprehensive, the two nations declare their friendship, community of interest and desire for the pacific settlement of any differences of opinion, and by so doing eliminate a possible cause of controversy. The Secretary of State has the great honor of concluding the first arbitration treaty with China upon the plane of exact equality. The draft arbitration convention of The Hague Conferences as originally proposed to the first commission of the recent Conference excluded extraterritorial questions from arbitration. The United States delegation moved to amend the exclusion of such questions and was supported by various Powers. Mr. Root has recently negotiated an arbitration treaty with China in the exact terms of all the other arbitration treaties in which there is no mention made of extraterritorial rights or their exclusion, thus introducing China to the field of arbitration just as American statesmen half a century ago introduced China to the civilized world.

Mr. Root has enlarged the conception of America so as to include the Latin as well as the Anglo-Saxon, and insists that they be treated on the plane of equality, so that, being admitted into full membership of the family of nations, they may be led insensibly to accept the requirements and principles of international law as practised by the older nations of Europe. His trip to Latin America was in the interest of peace, because, by explaining in person the aims and purposes of the United States, he disarmed fear by showing that the aims and policies of the United States were in no measure antagonistic to South America, and that the distrust of the United States resulted from misconception produced by lack of intercourse and a frank exchange of views. The message which Mr. Root conveyed did not fall upon unwilling ears, and the result is that Latin America at present looks to the United States in a way it never did before, and by his co-operation and encouragement the sister Republics are day by day entering into arbitration treaties by which internation-

al controversies may be settled peaceably. In the next place, the Secretary of State has sought by good offices and mediation to prevent the outbreak of wars in Central America, and when such wars have unfortunately broken out he has endeavored successfully to terminate them on just and equitable principles. In furtherance of this policy, a conference was held of the representatives of the Central American States in Washington in November and December, 1907, at which conference a Mexican and American representative were present in order to assist the delegates in the performance of their peaceful mission. As a result of negotiations extending over a period of two months, a Central American Court of Justice was organized, the first truly international tribunal in the world. It was formally opened in June, 1908, and within a month after its opening prevented a war in Central America. The court took the initiative in suggesting that the controversy be presented to it for settlement. Honduras, on the one hand, and Guatemala and Salvador on the other, appeared as plaintiff and defendant before the court, thus presenting an unwonted spectacle in the past and of good augury for the future that nations as private litigants may safely and properly appear before the courts of justice for the settlement of their disputes. The court has rendered its first decision, the first decision of an international tribunal, composed of judges acting under a sense of judicial responsibility.

The Secretary of State has devoted a large portion of his time to the examination and consideration of the outstanding controversies between Great Britain and the United States, and bringing to their solution the trained mind of the law-

yer, he has discovered that they are all capable of settlement either in the form of treaty or of submission to arbitration. in order that the rights and, therefore, the duties of the two countries may be ascertained by judicial means. A controversy coexistent with the independence of the United States, namely, the Newfoundland fisheries, is to be submitted to the arbitration of The Hague tribunal, and the treaty of 1818, the measure of the rights and the duties of the respective countries, will be interpreted by this august tribunal. He has likewise provided by treaty that existing and future disputes between Canada and the United States shall be settled by a permanent commission.

Finally, it should not be forgotten that the treaty of Portsmouth, putting an end to the Russo-Japanese War, was concluded while Mr. Root was Secretary of State, altho before he had entered upon the active performance of his duties.

While Mr. Root is not a profest pacifist, and while he is not in favor of disarmament as an independent proposition, he knows and believes that wars between nations will cease when the causes have been removed, and when nations settle their disputes in accordance with the principles of justice. Therefore, instead of making disarmament a condition precedent, he has viewed it as a consequence of the settlement of international controversies according to the principles of justice. In view, therefore, of the various measures which he has proposed and carried to completion, it is no exaggeration to say that Mr. Root as Secretary of State has contributed more than any single man to the cause of international justice, and, therefore, of peace.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



The Republic

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

THIRTY fathoms deep she lies
Off the end of No Man's Land,
With the long Atlantic swell
Surging o'er her for a knell,
And the lonely sea bird's cries,
And the wind with requiem grand!

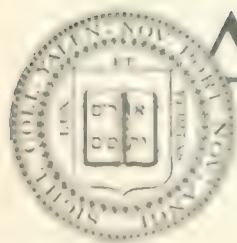
Gallant ship and gallant crew,
Gallant captain, here's a hail!
Tho the knightly days be fled,
Heroism is not dead;
Souls are valiant, hearts are true,
And the brave shall still prevail!

ATLANTIC CITY.

GREAT AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES II



YALE UNIVERSITY *by* EDWIN E. SLOSSON



ALL State universities look alike to the average Eastern man. The average Western man couples Yale and Harvard in the same phrase as inevitably as he does the words Scylla and Charybdis, hearth and home, or free and equal. He does not see how a color-blind man can tell them apart. But when he comes to visit Yale and Harvard and to associate with their people he perceives not only the difference in their architectural physiognomy, but also something of the difference in the college spirit which is so strongly felt by the alumni of the two institutions.

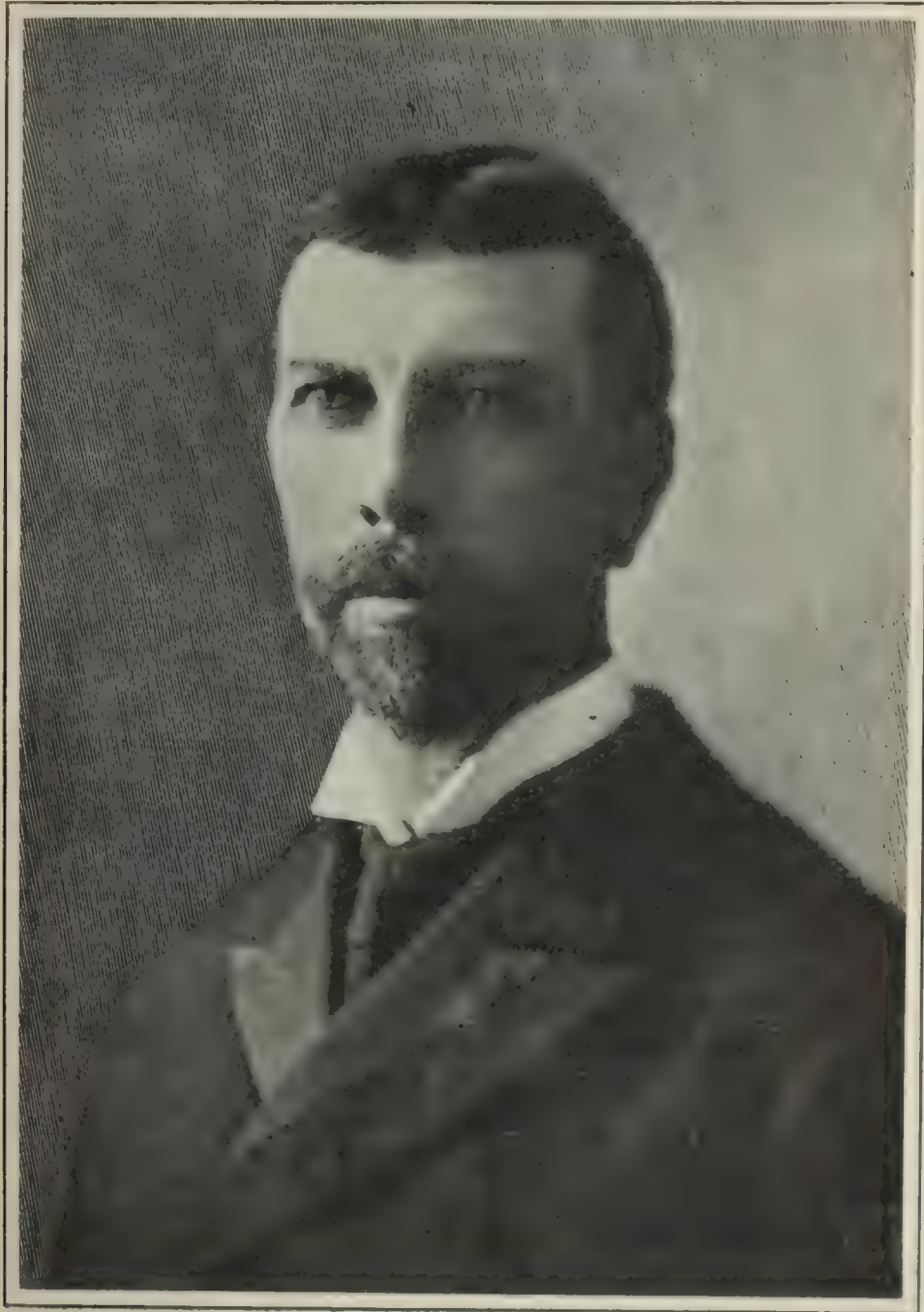
This difference in spirit seems to me most clearly exprest by two books that appeared about a year ago, "Pragmatism," by Professor James, of Harvard, and "Folkways," by Professor Sumner, of Yale. "Pragmatism" is the Harvard elective system applied to the universe. "Folkways" makes the Yale system of social control the fundamental principle of all morals and manners. The former book preaches a defiant individualism that would free itself even from the bonds of its own past, that would shatter this sorry scheme of things and then remold it nearer to the heart's desire. The latter book shows how completely we are ruled by custom and tradition and how righteousness and conform-

ity come to mean the same thing. It would be hard to imagine "Pragmatism" proceeding from New Haven or "Folkways" being written in Cambridge.

When I first went to Yale I was timid in my inquiries about customs and traditions, for I did not want to make myself any more offensive than my profession required. In my school days at the University of Kansas there was only one persistent custom, that was for each class to

braska had ventured to hint that the University of Kansas had traditions there would have ensued a physical infraction of intercollegiate amity.

But I discovered that Yale not only had traditions, but was proud of them, advertised them, capitalized them as part of the productive funds, used them to draw students, made them do much of the educational and nearly all of the disciplinary work of the institution. It was



ARTHUR TWINING HADLEY,
President of Yale University.

disregard the customs which the preceding class had attempted to establish. And if a visitor from the University of Ne-

when I was talking with the man who is the finest embodiment of the genius of the place, who is most alive with Yale

spirit and eloquent in its praise, it was, as I have said, when I was talking with Secretary Stokes that I began to realize the value of these intangible assets. He had referred so many times to the Yale traditions in answer to my questions, that I became a trifle annoyed, just as I get annoyed in talking with my spiritualistic friends when they persist in dragging ghosts into the conversation, for I do not believe in the existence of ghosts either. Finally I burst out with: "But aren't there some traditions that you want to get rid of? Are all the Yale traditions good?" Mr. Stokes replied with a gentle patience: "We think they are." I wanted to upset his calm confidence by bringing up some bad Yale traditions, but I could not think of any on the spur of the moment. Nor have I been able to since, at least none that are sufficiently discreditable to confound Mr. Stokes or even to satisfy my own traditional prejudice against traditions. So I set it down here at the beginning, in black and white, that Yale University has traditions, that they are on the whole good ones and undeniably useful, and that if a university has to have traditions—I am not quite ready to admit that yet—no other university in the country has a better lot than Yale. This may appear very trite and obvious to the reader. To me it was an astonishing and disconcerting discovery.

It embarrassed me because I had determined to disregard entirely the history of the colleges I visited and confine my attention to their present condition and future prospects. But every one I talked with at Yale brought up the past for my admiration. So I had to take it into consideration, for the past is not really past at Yale. It is part of the present.

It is different in the Western universities. There I found men reticent about the past and not over-enthusiastic about the present, but when they began to talk of the future their eyes shone and their tongues were loosed. Another striking difference is in their way of explaining things. Ask half a dozen men in a Western university why certain things exist and they will all give you reasons, often very different reasons and sometimes incompatible, but all indicative of a kindly intention of satisfying the curiosity of a stranger. Ask a Yale man for the rea-

son for anything and he will give you its origin and he thinks he has answered your question. The pages of my notebook read like the record of a game we used to play, Mismatched Questions and Answers.

"Why do all the dormitory windows have those big water bottles in them?"

"Because the city water was bad a few years ago."

"Isn't it all right now?"

"Oh, yes."

"Why do the college students have to attend chapel every morning?"

"They always have."

"Do not the scientific students need religious exercises also or are they past praying for?"

"Chapel attendance has never been compulsory in Sheffield."

"Why do they close the front gates of the campus at night while all the other entrances are open?"

"They always close them at night."

"Do you think that Old South Middle harmonizes with the architectural scheme of the campus?"

"It was built in 1750."

"Don't you think that the *Lit* would sell better if it had a new cover?"

"You don't understand. That is the original cover and it has never been changed in the seventy-three years of its history."

Now I presume that there are reasons, very likely good ones, for all these things, and that I should have learned them if I had happened to have asked the right persons, but those I did ask usually gave me origins instead of explanations. Naturally I came to the conclusion that at Yale the origin usually was the explanation.

The fault of Yale is, in my opinion, not its traditions but its traditionalism. It may be all right for a university to be conservative, but when it gets to taking pride in its conservatism it is in a dangerous state. The belief in the unchangeableness of Yale has prevented the university from benefiting as much as it should by the initiative of its members. When one of them was seized with a new idea, saw an opportunity for the sudden expansion of his department into untrod-den fields, his colleagues were inclined to look upon it as a personal fad which

might be interesting in its way but ought not to be allowed to interfere with the college. Yale has been kept so carefully pruned that its growth has been checked. The standing orders of the gardener seem to have been:

"Go thou, and like an executioner,
Cut off the heads of too fast growing sprays,
That look too lofty for our commonwealth."

Consequently we find all thru the United States Yale men who have found

the paleontological museums. Yale's chief rivals are her own offspring. I do not mean to undervalue Yale's present greatness, but it is difficult not to, because I involuntarily compare it with what Yale might have been.

Western universities run to the opposite extreme, to neophilism. If a professor conceives a new idea or a fraction of one the others crowd in to congratulate him on it; at the next faculty meeting the



in other institutions the opportunity for the development of their powers and the expansion of their ideas. In reading over the history of the university I am astonished to see how many things Yale has started and let slip. The stones that her builders rejected have become the cornerstones of other institutions. Johns Hopkins University is built on a Yale idea, also the agricultural colleges, the short courses for farmers, the experiment stations, the technological schools, and

curriculum is rearranged to accommodate it; the Legislature is asked for a new building to house it, and the president gets out an advertisement, disguised as a "departmental program," in which it is modestly alluded to as "perhaps the greatest educational advance of the twentieth century."

I have undertaken to leave out history in discussing these universities, but I must make an exception here in order to give one example of Yale's lost opportunities

and to explain one of the anomalies in which she takes most pride, the Sheffield Scientific School. In the catalog of 1847 occurs this item:

"Professors Silliman and Norton have opened a laboratory on the college grounds for the purpose of practical instruction in the applications of science to the arts and agriculture."

This is the event which President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins, called the beginning of true university work in America. It was the first public recognition that the college accorded to an enterprise that had been carried on for five years at their own expense. Norton was allowed to become Professor of Agricultural Chemistry on condition that he should draw no salary. It may be mentioned here that Willard Gibbs, the greatest scientific genius that America has produced, was permitted to work in Yale for some years under the same conditions.

The new scientific school was felt to be

a disturbing element. It did not fit into the perfected plan of collegiate education. At first it was a graduate school of technology, and if this plan had been adhered to Yale would have been sixty years ahead of Harvard, for this is the arrangement to which Harvard has now come. But Yale lost this chance of priority by shifting it to an undergraduate course.

Another chance was lost in not cordially receiving the new sciences into the College. Harvard had no advantage in point of time. In fact the new departure has the same date in the rival colleges, for in 1847 Agassiz was appointed, and Horsford, a pupil of Liebig's, opened his chemical laboratory. But Harvard, under President Eliot, boldly staked her reputation on the elective system, untried and revolutionary as it was, and she won out. Yale admitted the sciences to equal competition with the traditional studies for entrance and graduation slowly, reluctantly and incompletely. It is this half-

hearted and inconsistent policy which has given some point to the Harvard gibe: "Yale was founded fifty years after Harvard and has kept the same distance behind ever since."

Until 1860 the engineering school was lodged in the chapel attic. But then the fairy god-mother came to the rescue of this neglected step-child. The school gained a name and a fortune together, and three years later received a richer dower from the national Government in the land grant fund. No institution deserved it more, for it was the success of Professor Porter's short course in agriculture, bringing together at New Haven five hundred farmers for scientific instruction,* which inspired Senator Morrill to prepare the bill to which the agricultural colleges and experiment stations in every State owe their existence.

*As the seed from which so large a tree has grown, the original arrangement was with lectures from the summer of 1856. "It is intended to furnish a course of 50 or more Lectures on Agriculture and kindred subjects, to be delivered by gentlemen chiefly from abroad, in the large hall of this building [the new Sheffield] in February. The charge for the whole course will be \$10."



CAMPUS SCENE AT THE WEST OF CONNECTICUT HALL.

But after thirty years this income was lost to Yale and the College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts of Connecticut disappeared from New Haven. Yale alumni are numerous, rich and influential. Nobody ever accused them of lack of loyalty. Nobody ever assumed that they were incompetent in politics. It would be absurd to suppose that they could not handle a little State like Connecticut when we see what a few young graduates can do with a Western Legislature. I suspect that the Yale people as a whole did not care much what become of it, and were rather inclined to think the college was well rid of this entangling alliance with the State. I am confirmed in this suspicion by the fact that some of them think so yet. They seem to think that if this

obstreperous department had not been cut off Yale would have sunk to the level of Wisconsin or Cornell. Nevertheless if the agricultural income had been retained it would have now been the equivalent of a \$2,000,000 endowment fund. And where Sheffield would be in numbers may be surmised by following out the curve in the direction it was going before the drop in 1894.

The fourth of what I call Yale's lost chances I discovered in a box of odd pamphlets on the history of the university. It was a most fascinating theory of education written by James D. Dana, entitled "The Yale University Scheme," and published in 1870. It provided for an academic college and a scientific college, equal and co-ordinate. Scientific courses were taught also in the Academic College, but in a different way from the Scientific College, for culture, not for specialization. In the Academic College no electives were "allowed in the departments of natural, chemical and physical science, as these subjects are admitted to the college only so far as is necessary to



PHELPS HALL—FROM THE CAMPUS.

give the breadth and depth to education which every graduate should have." Conversely, literary and historical subjects were put into the curriculum of the Scientific College "in order to give a thoro and well-rounded education," but not taught as to Academic students. Here is a consistent and logical plan, somewhat too rigid and artificial doubtless but based, it seems to me, on sounder pedagogy than President Eliot's theory that studies should be taught in the same way to all students no matter what they want them for. My personal opinion is that if this policy had been adopted and developed Yale would not only have been in advance of any other university of 1870, but in advance of any other of the present time, altho some are now verging toward it. But Dana was hardly justified in calling it "The Yale University Scheme," for it was far from representing the actual structure of the university at that time. It was more an ideal like the Cyropedia. And it is hopelessly lost in the present confusion of functions between the Sheffield Scientific

THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS OF YALE UNIVERSITY FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Year.	Acad.	Sheff.	Grad.	Forest.	Mus.	Div.	Med.	Art.	Law.	Total.
'88-'89	688	308	79	..	..	133	35	47	106	1,365
'89-'90	736	343	81	..	..	136	54	42	111	1,477
'90-'91	832	379	104	..	..	139	63	44	116	1,645
'91-'92	888	461	76	..	..	122	74	37	155	1,784
'92-'93	966	529	125	..	7	109	76	31	171	1,969
'93-'94	1,086	601	143	..	9	119	8	30	188	2,202
'94-'95	1,150	662	138	..	25	116	100	41	195	2,350
'95-'96	1,199	584	176	..	53	105	125	46	224	2,415
'96-'97	1,237	553	227	..	76	104	138	53	212	2,495
'97-'98	1,241	543	262	..	70	102	128	78	198	2,500
'98-'99	1,224	567	283	..	76	95	110	84	194	2,511
'99-'00	1,224	571	283	..	107	100	135	90	195	2,517
'00-'01	1,199	610	304	7	126	89	133	75	213	2,542
'01-'02	1,240	675	333	31	69	100	147	66	249	2,685
'02-'03	1,205	738	346	49	47	112	145	29	253	2,725
'03-'04	1,250	837	333	64	82	97	141	35	259	2,963
'04-'05	1,275	871	353	63	89	96	139	39	234	2,992
'05-'06	1,322	885	355	54	90	66	137	51	278	3,208
'06-'07	1,351	895	360	59	87	65	154	41	294	3,247
'07-'08	1,315	948	357	61	83	80	137	39	339	3,306
'08	1,273	953	383	70	95	105	149	47	434	3,444

School and the Academical Department. A student in the latter can get his Ph. D. for research work in analytical chemistry and a student in the former can get the same degree in history. An Academical student who devotes himself to philosophy gets the degree of Bachelor of Arts, altho he may be perfectly artless, and a Sheffield student, confining himself strictly to the practical arts and deprived of the opportunity of philosophizing, gets the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. French Phonetics is put down among the technological branches of Sheffield. This classification, tho unconventional, seems to me to give it a much more suitable place than among the humanities, but then why is not Latin Paleography also moved over to Sheffield?

I do not assert that the four ways I have mentioned by which Yale might have met the new technical sciences—putting them into a graduate school, admitting them freely to the College, supporting them by State and national funds, and forming them into an independent educational system—are the only ways or the best, but it seems evident that if any one of the four had been consistently developed and persistently adhered to, Yale University would now have gained in size, wealth, power and prestige.

It is easy and altogether useless to pick out possible mistakes in the past and to assume that another course might have been better. My only object in this backward glance is to show the disadvantage resulting from a vacillating and half-hearted policy, because it seems to me that Yale is still suffering from this disadvantage. The very point in question is

not settled. The relation of Sheffield to the College is still as anomalous and inconvenient as it ever was. And other examples can be taken from the present, for instance the summer school.

President Harper, in starting the summer work at Chicago in 1894, showed the same boldness and determination as President Eliot in introducing the elective system at Harvard. He made it the full equivalent of the other quarters, with instructors of the highest standing and full university credit for the work done. It was an astonishing success from the start and is one of the most profitable features of the University of Chicago in every sense of the word. The work done in the summer is in general both more thoro and more advanced than that of the winter quarters, and the university has extended its influence all over the South and West by means of it. Other universities have imitated the plan more or less completely and with similar success. Yale's rivals on either hand, Harvard and Columbia, respectively had 1,349 and 1,532 students in attendance last summer. Why then was Yale's summer school a failure? Various reasons are given, doubtless valid in some degree, such as the low salaries of Connecticut teachers, the exclusion of women from the regular undergraduate work and the location of the university in a small city. The summer school was opened July 6th, 1905, and ran for three seasons, in which the number of students were 269, 207 and 139. The expense to the university for the first two years was \$2,000 and \$9,000. In my opinion the fundamental cause of its failure was the

half-hearted spirit in which it was undertaken. It was attached to, not incorporated in, the university. It was regarded by some of the Yale men as an unpromising, if not dangerous, innovation, and full university credits were refused to the summer students. This lack of confidence in the work creates a bad impression. I remember that a friend of mine, a professor in a small college, wrote for admission to a summer school conducted on this plan, but learning from the university authorities that no credit was given for work done in the summer courses, he wrote back that he supposed they knew the value of their courses better than he did and, if that was what they thought of them he did not want them at any price.

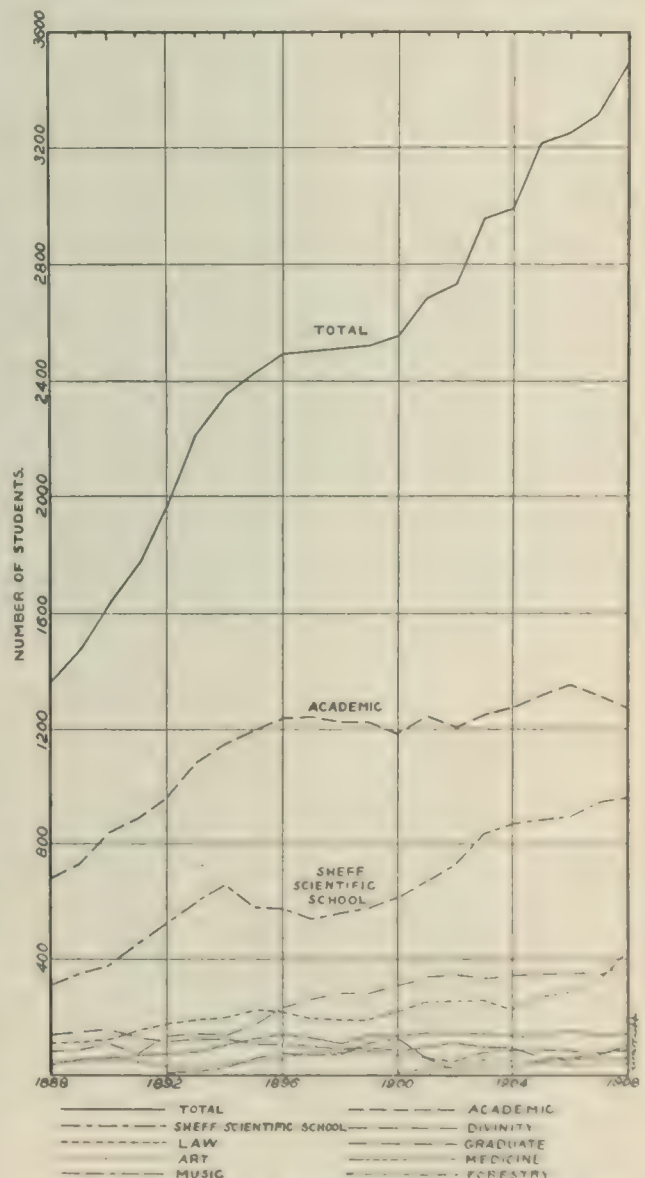
The summer school will doubtless come eventually at Yale, probably first in Sheffield thru the gradual development of engineering, mining and forestry work in vacation. But in the meantime Yale is losing the popularity and influence that a large summer school would give.

I have taken too many illustrations of Yale's opportunities from the past. Let me take one from the future. Yale has just now got the lead in forestry, whether thru the foresight of the administration or thru individual initiative, it does not matter. The only important question is whether Yale will still be in the lead fifty years from now. That depends, it seems to me, on how Yale men, at New Haven and elsewhere, welcome the innovation. Professor Pinchot is now more conspicuously identified in the public mind with the forestry movement than any other man, and as Chief Forester of the United States and chairman of the National Conservation Commission, he occupies a unique position of authority. This is a crisis moment, when the whole Continent of North America is aroused to the necessity of systematic forest preservation and cultivation. A learned profession, new to this country, is being created. New methods of training for it are to be worked out within the next few years, to provide men for the State, national and international commissions and all other branches of the service.

The agricultural colleges were early in the field and might have held it if they had been more enterprising and prophetic,

but halfback Pinchot has got thru the line with the ball and now is the time for snappy team play by the faculty and officials at Yale. Give the rooters the signal and let the yell of "Rah-rah-rah Pinchot!" ring out all along the line of the blue bleachers from Maine to California. Keep your eye on the cheer leader. This is no time for "Rah-rah-rah Wright!" What's the matter with Wright? Nothing; he's a good player, too, but he is not running with the ball. Yale has got to make her ten yards now or lose it. Then it will be picked up by a Harvard man, or, still worse, go over to California, Michigan, Minnesota or some other university quite outside the Eastern athletic association.

Yale has no reason to be downcast because other universities have got ahead of her in a few things, for no faculty is



THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN YALE UNIVERSITY FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

more fertile of original and progressive ideas which, if taken up and developed, would make it the foremost university of America in many lines. I was at first puzzled why Yale men gave me so different an idea of the institution. Some were inclined to be pessimistic about its future; others were optimistic and full of enthusiasm. They were so far apart in their statements about life and work and aims that one would have supposed that they were talking about different institutions, as indeed they were, for I discovered that some when they said "Yale" meant College," and others when they said "Yale" meant "University." The students and alumni seem to have more College spirit than University spirit and possibly this affects the faculty.

Columbia affords the most striking contrast to Yale in this respect, but I may mention some others. It was a professor of political economy at Minneapolis who took me over to the agricultural college a mile or two away and showed me ears of their latest pedigreed corn. When I was introduced to a cryptogamist in the University of California the first thing he said was: "You should have been here to see one of our Greek or Sanskrit plays. But come with me this evening to the Greek Theater anyway and hear some music." This spirit is not confined to the State universities, altho it is most noticeable there. At Harvard I found the same. The professor of physics did not show me his own laboratory, but instead took me thru miles or more of subterranean passages in the basements of the zoölogical museum and, diving into evil-smelling barrels, held up for my admiration the finny monsters of the brine. The botanist at Harvard took me to the stadium and to Radcliffe.

At Yale it was different. I was treated everywhere with as much courtesy and consideration as an itinerant journalist could expect, but it seemed to be regarded as bad form for a man to show any marked interest in what was going on outside his own and allied departments. They are scrupulous in their adherence to the good old rule of "Mind your own business."

This state of things may be due to extreme specialization and absorption in individual research, as it is with certain

men in every institution; but I fear that at Yale it indicates rather a lack of co-ordination and co-operation. That is, Yale University as a whole is lacking in the quality that has made it eminent in athletics, team-play. The professors should take a lesson in this from the students.

In talking with men in other universities, some of them Yale graduates, I heard repeatedly such expressions as these: "The atmosphere at New Haven is not conducive to research. Life there is too comfortable. The Graduates' Club is too pleasant. There is no pressure brought upon the instructors to force them to produce. They do not have the zeal and enthusiasm that men at Johns Hopkins, Chicago and Harvard have for pure science or the men at the State universities have for applied science. Yale supports fewer scholarly journals than other universities of its standing and its faculty do not contribute so much to science as men of less ability and opportunity elsewhere."

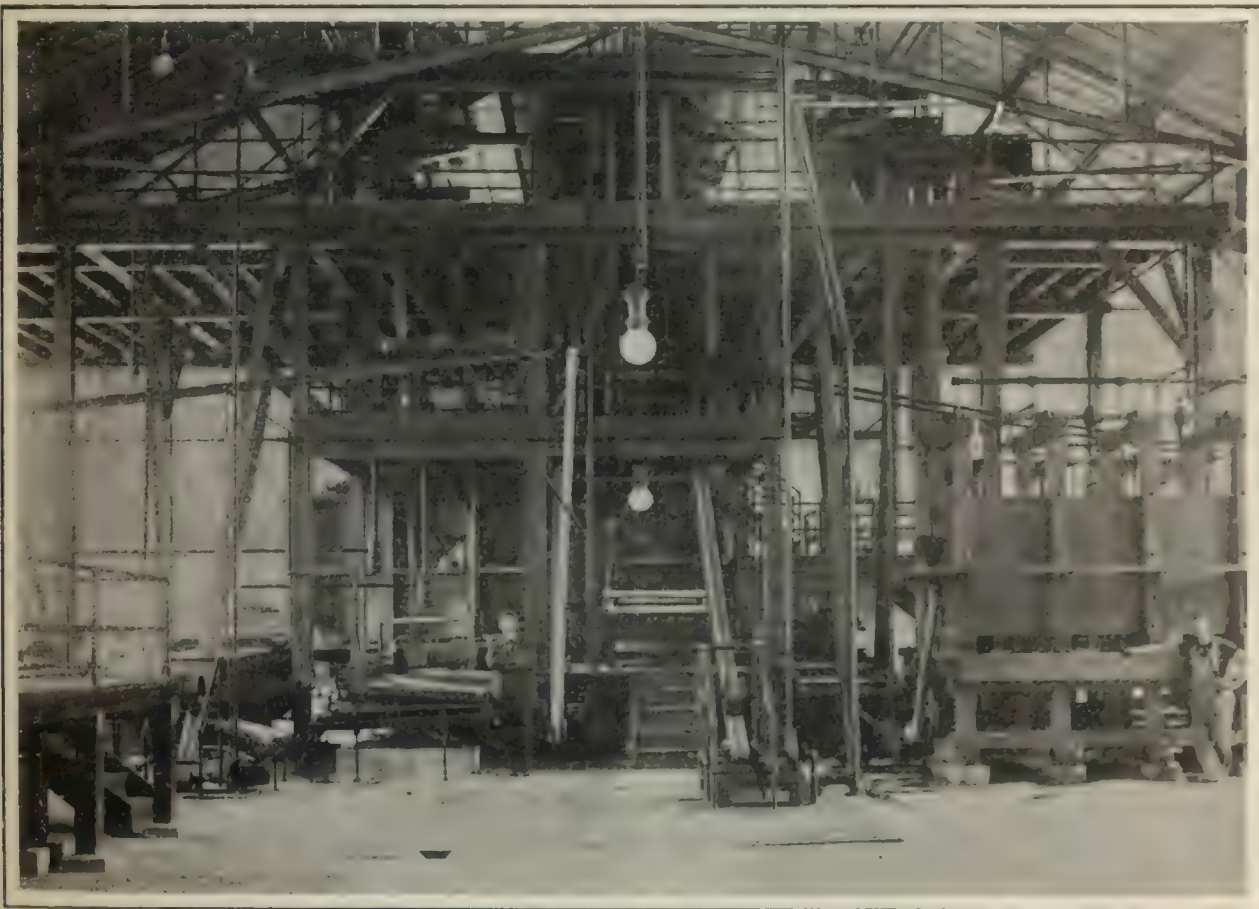
When I visited Yale I brought up this matter in several conversations and heard the other side of it, which, if I interpret it fairly, is this: Scientific discoveries cannot be made to order. Scholarly researches of the highest grade must not be forced or hurried. They must be spontaneous. The impulse to creative activity must come from within the man. A large proportion of the research literature now being turned out so abundantly is trash, diffuse, inadequate and undigested. It impedes rather than promotes science. Men in research institutions, experiment stations and the graduate schools of some universities have to publish a certain amount of "original matter" every year or they suffer in reputation and perhaps jeopardize their positions. The best work is done by men who have secure positions, congenial surroundings and abundant leisure. Under these circumstances, unharassed and unworried, the scholar can devote his spare time and energy for a series of years to the most difficult and important problems, instead of being driven, as many a man is, to take up an easy and trivial investigation because he is sure to "get results" from it in time for his next paper.

This is certainly an attractive theory.

In how far the conditions prevailing at Yale correspond with this ideal can only be told by Yale men. In how far the contributions to knowledge emanating from Yale prove the validity of the theory and superiority of the conditions can only be told by their contemporaries elsewhere. I will here only call attention to the fact that this is not the way Yale goes at athletics, and in athletics the supremacy of Yale is less disputed than in productive scholarship. The Yale boys do not play football just when they

else to it, while the Yale professors, or such of them as hold the theory I have given above, regard research as a by-product of their occupation, as a superior sort of recreation. Their first business is to teach.

This should be reversed, it seems to me. For in sport the process not the end is the important thing, while in science the end is the important thing, not the process. The ostensible aim of a game, the kicking of a pigskin over a pole, is entirely insignificant. It does not mat-



INTERIOR OF HAMMOND METALLURGICAL LABORATORY.

feel like it and stop when they get tired. They are urged by other impulses than the pure joy of bodily activity. That is, the professional spirit prevails in Yale athletics and the amateur spirit prevails in Yale scholarship. I would not be understood as using these two words in their offensive senses. I do not mean to imply that improper methods are employed in Yale athletics or that Yale scholarship is dilettante. I mean merely that the football men make it the supreme business to win the game and will sacrifice themselves and almost everything

ter in the least which side does it so long as the game is well played. But a scientific discovery is so important in itself that almost any means are justified in attaining it. It does not matter in comparison whether the scientist himself is comfortable in his life and happy in his work or whether he is a laboratory drudge, prodded into productivity by an ambitious president. The only question is how can the best results be obtained, and this, as I have said, I shall not attempt to answer. But as an educational experiment I should like to see Walter

Camp put at the head of the Yale research work. Possibly he would infuse into it something of the "Yale spirit"; possibly then research work would be carried on

"As it were almost 'foot-ball,' as it were even your play,
Weighed and pondered and worshipped and practised day and day."

The question of whether the most and the best scientific investigation can be carried on by men primarily engaged in teaching or by men who devote themselves more or less exclusively to research work is coming to be of great importance on account of the establishment of independent institutions for the advancement of science, some of them with a revenue equal to that of a college. I have in mind particularly the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, the Carnegie Institution with its five or six research laboratories, the great museums and the Government departments devoted to experimentation in physics, chemistry, geology, meteorology, botany, zoölogy, etc. Will these withdraw from our faculties the men with the genius for discovery leaving in the colleges men who are only teachers? Will this increasing segregation produce a greater differentiation than at present prevails between productive and educative scholars?

I shall have to recur to this question later in the series, but I bring it up here because Yale stands authoritatively committed to the theory "that investigation must be associated with teaching if it is to produce its most effective results."¹ This derives some support in Yale's honor roll of productive scholars and great teachers of the past generation and also in the fact that in the last few years when increased emphasis has been laid on class room duties at Yale the scholarly output has also increased. According to the bibliography of the two academic years of 1902-3 and 1903-4, an average of 63 of the officers of the university published books and articles in each of these years. In the bibliography for the year 1907 there are given 123 names of authors out of a faculty of about 400.² The 1907 bibliography includes new

books and reprints, papers read before university and national societies, articles in magazines and newspapers, book reviews, and addresses and sermons, published and unpublished. So far as I can judge by the titles 64, or about half of these men, published papers or books which could be classed, regardless of their value, as "contributions to knowledge," that is, about 16 per cent. of the faculty gave evidence, by publication, of being engaged in research. About two-thirds of these were working in the physical and natural sciences. I fail to find in the list any original poems, dramas, novels, short stories, or other distinctly literary works except perhaps some of the essays.

The Linonian and Brothers Library stands on the campus as a monument to remind the present generation of the time when students took a more active part in their own education than they do now that they have so many other things to attend to. Fifty years ago these two undergraduate literary and debating societies had their own libraries, numbering 25,000 volumes, a close rival to the library of the college with its 33,000. In those days the *Yale Literary Magazine* was more popular among the students than it is today. But Yale is fortunate in maintaining two literary magazines of good standing, the *Lit.* and the *Courant*. In the universities of the Middle West I found the purely literary periodicals mostly dead or dying. I was informed by a Yale undergraduate that "a great many fellows you would never suspect of it" were addicted to the reading of good literature on the sly and I can readily believe it. The literary tastes of the students, as given in the Senior questionnaire, is safe and sane altho academic. The "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" and "Crossing the Bar" run neck and neck for the post of "favorite poem," and the "Ballad of Reading Gaol" is not in the race. The teaching of Professor Phelps differs from what is commonly found in English class rooms in that many of his students like poetry even after they have studied it. He started a course in the modern novel a few years ago that might have had a similar effect upon their taste in fiction, but the course threatened to become popular so he was

¹ President's Report, 1907, p. 4.

² *Yale Alumni Record*, August, 1904, and March 4, 1908.

shut off. The "balance of power" is as important in Yale University as in Europe.

The students in all other branches of odds of choosing new members of the in the College, that is, the Academical Department. The Sheffield students generally do about as much work in their three years as the College students do in their four. But the classwork in the College has been greatly improved of late in many ways. The students are separated into smaller groups for drill. Stricter attendance on classes is required. An honor or advanced division is made in December and March of students who have attained high standing in the preceding term. To prevent the election of easy and scattered studies the "A. B. C. system" has been established.* Most of the elementary courses are classified as A; those of intermediate grade as B; the C courses are more advanced, and the D courses are the most difficult of the studies ordinarily opened to undergraduates. These letters indicate the sequence of the courses and students are restricted in the number of A courses they may take at one time. There is also a greater amount of personal intercourse at Yale between the students and professors than there used to be. President Hadley sets a good example to his faculty in this. He is much more approachable than President Eliot.

I find in university circles a general dissatisfaction with the prevailing methods of choosing new members of the faculty. Since there is nothing more important than this selection, I think attention should be called to the custom of Yale. When there is a chair to be filled the choice is not left to the president or to the head of the department alone, but a committee of the faculty is appointed to find the right man. This committee ordinarily consists of two members of the department concerned, one from an allied department and two from two other distinct departments of the college. The last two are presumably not qualified to pass upon the special attainments of a candidate, but judge him more by his general reputation, personality and teaching ability. There are some obvious

merits in this method, and I have heard of only one objection to it—and this will not be regarded by all as very objectionable—that it is more likely to get men who will be agreeable and harmonious additions to the faculty circle than men of markt originality and enterprise, who are sometimes very hard to get along with.

The university extension work in New Haven, which was started in 1905, was dropt in 1908, but the evening technical classes for mechanics by the Sheffield Scientific School are continued. There is a great opportunity in this line if Yale cares to take it. The University of Wisconsin is starting work in shops and factories on an extensive scale and it is likely to be as beneficial to the community and as profitable to the university as its work in agriculture. Connecticut offers a better field for this novel form of university extension than Wisconsin. The welcome given by the public to the opening of the Peabody Museum and Art Gallery on Sunday afternoon and success of the concert work of the Music School ought to encourage the university to adopt an open-door policy.

President Hadley occupies a position like that of Francis Joseph, Emperor-King of Austria-Hungary. Yale is a dual monarchy; the person of the sovereign being the bond between the College and Sheffield. Like their European analogs, the Magyars of the Scientific School have of late been getting punctilious about their autonomy and inclined to question the incidence of taxation for imperial expenditures. There was a time when the scientific men would have been glad to be admitted to the College on equal terms but that time is past. I do not know that the Academical faculty and alumni are any more disposed than they used to be to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty, but if they are they would find the Sheffield faculty and alumni more reluctant. The latter would in fact regard such a proposition in much the same way as the Massachusetts Institution of Technology did the proposed merger with Harvard, as checking their normal development, loading them with

*For an account of this system and its workings see President's Report, 1908, pp. 73-77.

alien traditions and spoiling the industrious and practical spirit of their students. In numbers Sheffield is likely to pass the Academical Department if it continues to grow at the present rate. But it is not likely to continue at the present rate. It is likely to grow much faster if it has a fair chance, partly because of the drift toward technological education, partly because raising the standard from three years to five will keep students there longer. This step is inevitable in the near future if the reputation of the school is to be maintained. The theory of the Yale authorities has been that if a man were going into an industrial occupation he should take a three years' course in general science as a foundation and then go directly into the shop or field where alone he could get practical training. Then he could return to the university and obtain his engineer's degree largely on his professional practice. As a matter of fact few did so. The average number of M. E.'s and C. E.'s conferred each year in the last twenty has been less than two. But other institutions have demonstrated that thoro and practical training can be given in the technical school even better than in the industries, and that it pays, even in the narrowest sense of the word, to spend five years at it. The technological courses in Harvard now require seven years' work, and surely five is not too high for Yale. It seems to me that all the courses in the Sheffield Scientific School should be definitely and emphatically outlined as five-year courses. Then, if desired, a footnote could be put in stating that at the end of three years' work anybody who wanted it could get the degree of Ph. B. or something of the sort, just as an encouragement to persevere.

Another impediment to the Scientific School is the requirement of Latin for admission, in which respect it differs not only from other technological schools but from most colleges. For example, a graduate of Harvard College of Arts and Sciences might not be admitted to the Freshman class of the Sheffield Scientific School. A student entering Sheffield does not continue his Latin, in fact, he cannot. It is therefore not required as a specific preparatory study, so the only theory on which the requirement is justi-

fiable is that it is impossible to get the necessary cultural foundation except thru the Latin language. The applicant may have received otherwise the broadest possible education. He may be able to read Greek and even Latin with the fluency of an alumnus of Yale College, but if he has not read the first two books of Cæsar he cannot become a mining engineer or electrician in Yale.*

The work in Sheffield is practically all prescribed, but students at entrance choose between two groups for the first year and then elect one of the thirteen courses offered as follows:

The Engineering Science Group, preparatory to the courses in

- Civil Engineering
- Mechanical Engineering
- Municipal and Sanitary Engineering
- Electrical Engineering
- Engineering preparatory to Mining
- Mathematics, Pure and Applied.

The Natural Science Group, preparatory to the courses in

- Chemistry preparatory to Metallurgy
- Biology preparatory to Medical Studies
- Zoology and Botany
- Mineralogy and other Studies preparatory to Geology
- Selected Studies in Language, Literature, History, and the Natural and Social Sciences
- Studies preparatory to the Study of Forestry.

There are many progressive and interesting features in this work which I should like to describe but I have only space to mention five: first, the development of biological research, which has hitherto been Yale's weakest point; second, the increase in the number of joint classes and similar co-operation between the various schools, thus saving the expense of duplicated instruction and strengthening the feeling of unity; third, the practical training in mining and metallurgy for which the new Hammond Laboratory provides good opportunity; fourth, the investigations under Professor Chittenden on the borderland of the sciences of chemistry and physiology, and, fifth, the select course. This last is a movement that educators would do well to watch, for it promises to be of great importance. It is an attempt to break away from the bonds of collegiate traditionalism and provide the sort of liberal education that, in the language of the catalog,

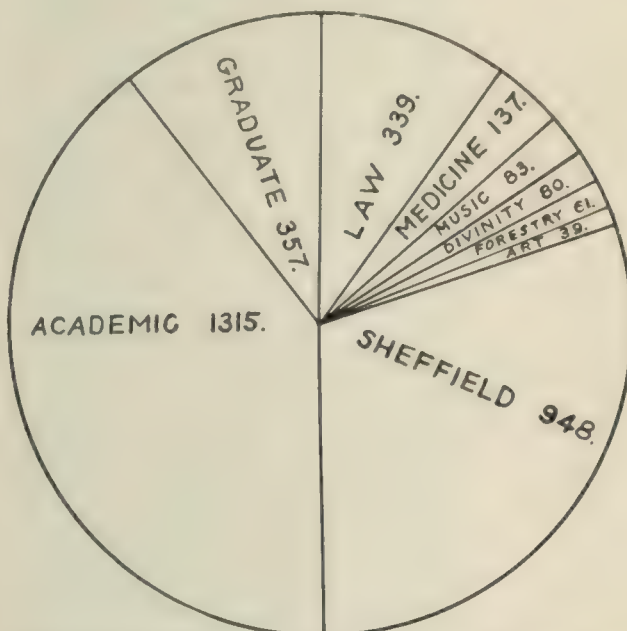
"is adapted to the needs of men who expect to engage in business, manufacturing, and banking, to enter professions like law and journalism, or to seek administrative positions in corporations or the public service."

The select course comprises in literary studies, English, German and French (or Spanish); in scientific studies, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, organic evolution, physical and commercial geography and public hygiene, and in social studies, history, government, economics, anthropology, social evolution, business administration and commercial ethics. A new building, the beautiful Leet Oliver Memorial, has been provided especially for this course. It seems to me that here is an opportunity to do something that no other university is yet doing well, and no other university can do so well as Yale. I mean provide a suitable education for the destitute classes, the unorganized professions mentioned in the quotation from the catalog. To accomplish this, the select course should be made more elastic in its entrance requirements, extended to four or five years with a jumping-off place for other professions at the end of the second or third, and arranged to provide freer election, tho keeping most of the work in carefully correlated groups.

My object in discussing these fourteen universities in a comparative way in these articles is to bring out the distinctive features, especially the peculiar excellences, of each, but I do not mean to imply that these should be adopted by the others. On the contrary I think our American universities are altogether too much alike or pretend to be. They are really not so much alike as their catalogs, but there ought to be a greater diversity, originality and specialization. Since there are nearly a thousand institutions in the United States calling themselves colleges and universities, one might expect to find among them examples of all kinds of educational processes. But as a matter of fact there are only three or four different types and these are not very distinct or consistent. Educators are ready enough to advocate the most extreme and revolutionary theories in private conversation or faculty debates, but when they get into positions of responsibility they compromise and imitate, either because they lack confidence

in their ideas or because their colleagues and supporters do.

Now that traveling is cheap and easy the time has come for a greater differentiation especially in professional, technological and graduate work where the increasing opportunities and demands of the age are not yet adequately met anywhere. Each of these fourteen great universities ought to have at least one department in which its pre-eminence is so manifest as to be acknowledged by all its rivals. Then it may devote itself to bringing up the other departments to the same standard. Each university should determine on the kind of education which it can give best on account of its history,



DISTRIBUTION OF YALE STUDENTS, 1907-'08.

environment, equipment and personnel, and should cultivate that in preference.

I make this explanation in order to induce the reader to take a lenient view of my presumption in suggesting for each university what I regard as its most profitable line of development.

My interest in Yale lies in that it has maintained to an unusual degree the classical training; it has developed a vigorous scientific school; it has between these departments a group of new studies, belonging strictly to neither, the modern social, political and administrative sciences; it has schools of art, music, law, medicine and divinity; it has the tradition and reputation of public service and political success; it has the evangelical spirit. Now all these assets, tangible and

intangible, can be combined without conflicting on just one thing, the development of the type of man that, in my opinion, the world most needs now, the cultured citizen in command of scientific methods.

The moral failing of humanism is its tendency to become selfish. Self-culture comes to be regarded as the ultimate aim. We need an education, it seems to me, which shall transform the humanist into the humanitarian without losing in the change any of his former virtues. Humanism is likely to be self-centered, aristocratic and quietistic. Humanitarianism is altruistic, democratic and dynamic.

In the first place, there is at Yale the religious atmosphere. This is a reality that has to be reckoned with even by those who would repudiate it. The influence of two hundred years of devout learning and Christian aspiration cannot be shaken off at once. There is a kind of karma carried over from one college generation to the next which molds it in the likeness of its predecessors. It makes the students in all old universities do silly things that they would not think of doing by themselves. They are often as much puzzled as their parents at being caught in some act of rowdyism quite foreign to their natural instincts. It is the spirit of rowdyism of their collegiate ancestors working in them. But karma transmits good impulses as well as evil, fortunately for Yale, where karma is strong. This is why all the boys of Yale College turn out to chapel at 8:10 every morning. It is not because they are individually more devout or less sleepy than other college boys. It is not because the faculty insists upon it, for the faculty is not unanimously or very strongly in favor of it. But each successive senior class votes by a large majority for the continuance of compulsory daily chapel and Sunday church attendance. They proffer no reason for it, tho if prest they will obligingly invent one or more, obviously inadequate, such as "it makes us get up early," "it begins the day right" or "it gives a feeling of solidarity."

Each class elects its four class deacons of the College Church, and the office is in good repute. In no other university

that I have visited does the Y. M. C. A. stand so high in the student body or exert so much influence in social and political affairs. There are students who sneer at the "Dwight Hall ring," but they do not despise or ignore it. A capable religious leader is almost as likely to be elected to one of the senior societies as an athletic leader. There is doubtless some ground for the charge that Christian activities have in certain cases been taken up as a means of political advancement. This more than anything illustrates the striking difference between Yale and most other universities in the student estimation of religious work.

But tho the religious impulse is still powerful it takes a new form here as elsewhere. The fondness for theological disputation has died out and the taste for devotional exercises of the prayer-meeting type has declined. The pulpit and the mission field no longer attract as formerly. The old zeal seeks new channels in practical altruism, such as settlement work, organized charity, philanthropic institutions, civic improvement, and the advocacy of more or less radical social reforms. These are gaining in efficiency thru the increased utilization of the methods of modern science.

The practical Christian spirit, in taking the form of systematic social betterment, becomes in accordance with present tendencies somewhat political and therefore falls in line with another of Yale's characteristics, the tradition of public service in nation and State. This is one of the strongest and best of the intangible assets of the university, having a double value because it encourages the Yale graduate and disheartens his opponents. When the men with Y on their sweaters run onto the field the game is half won. The argument in favor of the truth of the legend of Yale's team-play in politics would have as its major premise a list of dignitaries too long for publication in a magazine, including, for example, twenty of the fifty-nine Governors of Connecticut and for its minor premise the improbability that such a general recognition of individual excellence by the public was purely spontaneous. There are 12,744 living Yale graduates, probably more closely bound together by common training, a

feeling of loyalty toward their Alma Mater and mutual acquaintance than any other large body of alumni in America, and inevitably exerting a powerful influence over public affairs. Yale men have the very useful reputation for "getting there." A distinguisht alumnus of Harvard, when askt why he sent his son to Yale, replied: "I used to think that Harvard gave the better training, but at my time of life I find that all the Harvard men are working for Yale men."

The Yale student is by his environment drawn naturally toward the opportunities of public life, but in order to prevent this from degenerating into mere office-seeking it needs to be closely allied to the altruistic movement of which I have spoken. The college should also recognize the legitimacy of the profession of publicist and provide more specific training for it. Yale ought to have the strongest department of history and social sciences in the country, but it has not. Its students ought to excel in public speaking and debating, but they do not. Of eighteen debates with Harvard, Yale has won four. The faculty is blamed for it because more training is not provided, but this is not the reason, altho the complaint may be justified. The reason is that student enthusiasm is not directed into this channel. The students do not wait for the faculty to coach them in rowing, singing or dramatics. I attended a Yale-Harvard debate in Woolsey Hall last spring. There was a very tepid audience, mostly women and townspeople. Harvard won, but nobody seemed to care. It called to my mind the last contest of the kind I had attended in the University of Kansas, when we chartered a train, somewhat informally, packt it to the bell-rope with students and invaded Topeka. The representatives of the colleges spoke in the State capitol, where some of them have spoken since, and then we celebrated our victory by a big bonfire on Commonwealth avenue, and when a policeman remonstrated we made him dance a solo to the tune of college songs. Altogether it was a very reprehensible proceeding, as the papers remarked at the time, but I think if it were averaged up with that Yale-Harvard debate the happy medium would be

struck. How the Eastern college men used to make fun of us in those days because we expended our enthusiasm over oratorical contests instead of football. Oratory, they said, is a primitive art, out of place in a civilized community, as antiquated a weapon as the bow and arrows. The gentleman and scholar is distinguisht on the platform by his air of embarrassment, by the way he hesitates and mumbles his words. They may have been right, but I notice that many of the younger Western politicians who have forced a recognition from the reluctant East have been trained in these despised oratorical contests and their success has been largely due to this training; such men as Bryan, of Nebraska; La Follette, of Wisconsin; Beveridge, of Indiana; Finley, of New York; Hadley, of Missouri, and others whom I might name if I had time to look them up. The spoken word has not yet lost its power, if it is fitly spoken.

The official explanation of the essential difference between Sheffield and the College is that the former contains students who have decided upon their profession, and wish to enter immediately upon preparation for it, and the latter students who have not decided upon their profession or wish to postpone their professional training. This classification fails to recognize the fact that a large proportion of the men in the College have already chosen their life work, but the university fails to provide them with specific training for it. That is, the College contains the unorganized professions. Let me take the class of 1896 as an example. At the end of its first decade its 238 members were distributed as follows: Law, 32 per cent.; business administration (finance, commerce and manufacturing), 30 per cent.; education, 18 per cent.; medicine, 6 per cent.; ministry, 4 per cent.; literature (including for convenience, journalism), 2 per cent.; the rest scattering. To show the changes that are taking place in the distribution of occupation let us compare with the above the triennial report of the class of '05: Business administration, 40 per cent.; law, 19 per cent.; education, 13 per cent.; technical industries (engineering, forestry, farming), 10 per cent.; minis-

try, 3 per cent.; medicine, 3 per cent.; literature, 2 per cent.*

Now of these, law covers a multitude of occupations for which the ordinary legal course is not a perfectly adapted preparation. It is a makeshift, because nothing better is provided for them. For of specific education of the group of business men, Yale does nothing in a definite, systematic way. Harvard has started a Graduate School of Business Administration. Pennsylvania has the undergraduate Wharton School of Finance. Most of the other universities are adding similar courses. Yale will have to come to it some day, because the proportion of men needing such training is increasing and it is being demonstrated that it can be made effective. For education and for literature as professions Yale also fails to provide specific courses. That is, over half the men then in the college did not have the opportunity to get professional training, altho probably many of them would have preferred it. This is what some call "saving the college," not giving the students a chance to do anything else. Whether it saves the college or not remains to be seen. At present the College is declining and the professional schools gaining. How Harvard is attempting to "save the college" by placing all professional schools on top of it, instead of allowing them to compete with it as at Yale, I explained in last month's article, and what other universities are doing to solve this problem will be shown later.

It would be well to have these undiscovered professions of public and private administration developed at Yale because there they would be kept from being narrow by the tradition of culture and from being selfish by the tradition of service. President Hadley, as one of the foremost authorities on commerce, is eminently fitted to lead in a movement which shall provide both the cultural and the professional education demanded by the conditions of modern life.

*It is interesting also to compare the occupational statistics for the smaller part of Yale's history as given in the *Yale Register*, June, 1907. The Yale graduates of the period 1901-10 were distributed as follows: Ministry, 10 per cent.; law, 10 per cent.; medicine, 11 per cent.; business, 13 per cent.; education, 3 per cent. That is, 64 per cent. of the graduates of the nineteenth century were in the three traditional learned professions.

It happens that Yale has also a group of men who are opening out a new field of research of great promise. Professor Chittenden is raising dietetics from an observational to an experimental science. The dietary standards of Voit and Atwater were essentially averages, based upon the implicit assumption that the general practice of mankind was the optimum. They showed how much men did eat. Chittenden shows how little men need eat, and whether his theory of the benefits of a diet low in proteids is confirmed or not, his results are of value. Professor Fisher, a mathematician turned sociologist, is also bringing scientific methods to bear on vital human problems and is developing a national health movement thru the Committee of One Hundred.

I regard these tendencies as important because they seem to be bringing to the social sciences what they have sorely needed, the methods and discipline of the exact sciences. If there is anything in the idea I have suggested above, that an anthropocentric scientific education may be developed, having great utility as well as a unique cultural value, it will naturally be done by those who occupy the middle ground and hold the balance of power between the warring wings of the faculty, the classicists and the scientists. This field is now filled with a group of chaotic studies with ill-defined boundary lines. Their names are scattered along the alphabet from Anthropology to Sociology, and they are not yet prepared to become the main trunk of a system of education, for they do not afford the mental training of either the classics or the sciences. But this may be done and I have indicated some of the reasons why I think Yale could do it.

Yale was the first university to incorporate schools of the fine arts and of music, and tho small they have made good records. Most of the students are not candidates for a degree, but one or two B. F. A.'s and B. M.'s are given every year to students who have taken the required literary and other college work, and also presented an original composition of an approved character. Yale has an art collection unequalled by any other university, the Jarves Gal-

lery of 122 Italian paintings dating from the eleventh to the seventeenth century, and the Trumbull Gallery of 54 historical portraits and other works. The work of the Art School might be advantageously extended into architecture and the applied arts, by which it would be brought into close alliance with certain departments of Sheffield. I was disappointed in finding that the art and music schools do not influence the life of the whole university as much as I had expected, for this is authoritatively announced as their main function.* But the students I talked with knew and cared little about them, and the undergraduate artistic and musical activities, which are considerable, seem to have developed quite independently of the departments that would naturally be supposed to foster them.

The music, art and graduate departments are the only ones at Yale which admit women. In music, as regular students, there are this year 57 women and 38 men; in the fine arts 26 women and 21 men. In the Graduate School about one-tenth are women—34 this year. They are well treated by the professors and respectfully ignored by the students, which is all they have a right to demand. They are admitted to work for Ph. D., but not for M. A., lest in the latter case some of the undergraduate classes be contaminated by their presence. The university is anxious to provide dormitories, dining halls, etc., for all its men students, but the women students are left to look out after themselves. This is a good plan, for it tends to promote independence and self-reliance, in which the sex is apt to be deficient.

The Law and Medical schools have not had an equal share in the general reputation of Yale University. Even the graduates of college in spite of their loyalty to Yale have in many cases preferred to go to Harvard and Columbia for their professional work. Now, however, the standards of both are being raised by the requirement of at least two years of collegiate work for admission, on the plan of the combined course which has been practically adopted everywhere except at Harvard in the last few years.

The Law School has gained 95 stu-

dents, or 28 per cent., since last year. This remarkable increase is doubtless due in part to the growing reputation of the school and in part to the prospective raising of the admission requirement. Probably also the financial stringency had something to do with it here as elsewhere. During hard times in the East the professional schools gain at the expense of the colleges. In the West under such circumstances high schools and universities both grow because jobs are scarce and education is about the only thing that is free. The Medical School is hampered by its old and inconvenient buildings and by not being in a large city. The latter objection may not be insuperable. The University of Michigan has built up a very popular medical school in a still smaller place than New Haven, and the University of Wisconsin is attempting to do the same. The rapid transit facilities are making New Haven a suburb of New York City, as the students of Yale without Saturday classes have found out.

A stranger who tries to see Yale will be disappointed because so much of it and the best of it is invisible. I felt on the campus as I do in the dynamo room of a great power house. I knew that I was in the presence of forces obviously powerful but imperceptible to my senses. There is not enough tangible machinery about Yale to account for the work it is doing. The Yale undergraduates seem to train, control and discipline themselves, leaving little for the official authorities to do in this way. In fact President Hadley has explicitly recognized this in saying that "if the chairman of the *Yale News* Board is a man of the right type—and he almost always is—he is the most efficient disciplinary officer of the university.

However strained the relations between the officers of the university and the student body might become the *News* would never attack the President so bitterly as did the Harvard *Crimson* President Eliot or the Stanford *Sequoia* President Jordan last year. The *Record* never prints malicious jokes on the professors, as do so many "college comics." The Yale men who have patiently endeavored to explain to me the influences which mold the undergraduate into the Yale

*President's Report, 1907, p. 7.

type have laid great stress on the common dormitory life and the effect of the senior societies. There are three secret societies, Skull and Bones, Scroll and Keys, and Wolf's Head, and it is the ambition of every normal College man to get into one of them. Toward this all his efforts are directed from his freshman year, and Tap Day marks for him the success or failure of his college career. As one graduate said to me: "I would willingly have sacrificed a year of my life if it had been necessary in order to make Bones."

Since the ideals of the senior societies

are merely negatively eligible thru conformity with established ideals of manners and conduct. A man must have done something, particularly something that has brought glory upon the college; he must be a leader among his mates in college activities, such as athletics, journalism, college politics, or religious work.

These criteria are on the whole good ones, at least very similar to those that measure a man's success in the outside world, but some questions would arise as to their interpretation. Youth is naturally intolerant and exclusive, even, or perhaps especially, college youth, and



THE NEW CAMPUS.

Yale Commons in left; Wood and Woodbridge Halls on right.

set the standard for the college it is important to know what are regarded as the qualifications for selection. In so far as I have been able to ascertain them from talking with Yale alumni these qualifications may be formulated as two, one passive and one active: First, conformity; second, achievement. The first requirement of eligibility is that the student "be a gentleman" according to the prevailing definition of that word; that he be clubbable; that he conform to Yale customs and violate none of its traditions. The second distinguishes the few men of prominence from the crowd of those who

probably too rigid a conformity is insisted upon and too narrow a definition given to the word "gentleman." Then, too, the activities in which prominence is rewarded are rather apart from the purposes for which the university exists, and devotion to some of these activities may easily become so absorbing as to give rise to a general sentiment that high grades are indicative of a narrow mind. The societies should in my opinion add scholarship to their list of undergraduate activities in which a student may legitimately attain distinction, and should take cognizance of the fact that a man

who presents an original thesis, who discovers a new species of plant or writes a genuine poem, may be said in a sense to have brought glory upon his university as well as a man who has won a game.

That scholarship has very little weight in the question of eligibility to the senior societies was shown by Mr. Maurice F. Parmelee in the *Yale Courant* of December, 1906, from which I obtain the following figures:

TABLES OF GRADUATES FROM ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT, 1882-1905.

		Honor men.	%
Wolf's Head.....	308	19	6.1
Scroll and Keys.....	349	37	10.6
Skull and Bones.....	358	83	23.1
Total of Society Men...	1,015	139	13.6
Non-Society Men.....	3,984	967	24.2
Total	4,999	1,106	22.6

The "Honor Men" are those that have received the highest marks in their classes and are, according to tradition, placed upon the commencement program for Philosophical Orations, High Orations and Orations, altho these are not now given. These men also become members of the Phi Beta Kappa, a national non-secret honorary society. The figures show that only one of the three secret senior societies contains a higher percentage of honor men than the College as a whole, and even that society had a less percentage than the student body outside. That is, if a blindfolded man had entered the crowd assembled around the oak tree near Battell Chapel on the third Thursday in May and tapped forty-five men at random, the chances are that he would have obtained men of higher standing than those actually chosen, after the long and anxious deliberations of the secret conclaves. Or, in other words, after the forty-five happy men had gone to their rooms there was better picking in the crowd than there was before, so far as scholarship goes.

But the faculty estimate of a man's ability based on grades alone is as narrow as the student estimate based on activities which often interfere with the making of high grades. To get some light on this point, I asked seven Yale graduates in classes from 1872 to 1896, to mark in the directory of graduates the names of their classmates who had in some way distinguished themselves since

graduation. No instructions were given as to the degree of prominence or the proportion of the class to be indicated, but they checked on an average 24 per cent. of the names on their class rolls. On comparing these with the lists of living graduates in these classes who are members of the three senior societies and of Phi Beta Kappa (the latter being Honor Men), the following results were obtained:

38 per cent. of the Phi Beta Kappa men became prominent.

37 per cent. of the Society men became prominent.

19 per cent. of the men not in Phi Beta Kappa became prominent.

18 per cent. of the men not in the societies became prominent.

Of course the question of which men in these classes had shown special ability depended upon the personal judgment of the men marking the lists and their knowledge of their classmates and the examination was not extensive enough to give accurate figures.* No allowance can be made for the fact that the honors conferred upon an undergraduate give him thereafter a certain prominence in the eyes of his classmates and may directly contribute to his success in life. Still we should probably be justified in concluding that the senior societies and the Phi Beta Kappa, tho their standards of judgment are different, are equally successful in picking out the men of superior ability and that a student belonging to either of these groups has twice the chance of future prominence as one belonging to neither. There are several interpretations that might be given to these figures. One is that the importance attached to non-scholastic activities in Yale draws a large proportion of the ablest students away from their university duties.

Most conspicuous of the activities is, of course, athletics, which at Yale as in all the other American colleges, absorbs too much of the student's time, energy, and enthusiasm. By athletics I do not mean physical exercise or even sport, for these two desirable elements of student life have been so overshadowed by other features of the intercollegiate contest system as to be negligible in the consideration of the question. Whenever the

*But two men marking the same class gave practically the same figures.

number of spectators exceeds the number of players the limit of true sport has been past, and when the spectators outnumber the players a hundred to one, the game becomes merely an exhibition. If there were some way by which the strength and agility, or rather the health and symmetrical development of the entire student body of one university could be matched against those of another, some good might come of it, but under present conditions success in intercollegiate contests does not prove that the winning university is superior to its rival in these important qualities nor does it do much to promote them. Young men get excited enough over their games naturally without outside pressure, and when they know that in every city of the United States crowds are assembled to watch and bet on their feats the pressure is too great. Overstrain, physical and moral, necessarily results, as in the boat race of last June, when, with a President rooting on one side and a future President on the other, a Yale student collapsed and has since died and two Harvard men broke the rules of the university and were expelled.

I find that I am expected to say something about democracy in this article on Yale. I will therefore take this opportunity of explaining that I have not been able to find out much about democracy in American universities because it means different things or takes different forms in the different institutions I have visited. In Yale, for example, the students resent the introduction of valets and automobiles as a menace to democracy. In Princeton the authorities regard the use of Greek letters in the name of a club as too dangerous to be tolerated. In Wisconsin it is thought democracy will be lost if the tickets to the Junior Prom are raised from \$3 to \$5. In Michigan any system of marking grades except "passed" and "not passed" is considered undemocratic and it was only this year that that aristocratic institution, the Phi Beta Kappa, was allowed to be established. In Harvard the word "democracy" seems to mean "promiscuity" or else some spiritual condition altogether unaffected by external circumstances. When I started out on my quizzing tour I had at the head of the list of questions which I proposed to ask, in

one form or another, "Does the spirit of democracy prevail in this university?" But I soon dropped that question as unnecessary and fruitless, because it was answered everywhere before I asked it, and always in the same way. There were two things about which faculty, students and alumni of each university visited agreed, that is on the purity of their democracy and the beauty of their campus. In admitting deficiencies in other respects they were usually frank enough and on some points even effusive, but on these two they would acknowledge no superiors. Therefore as the net result of a hundred conversations bearing on this subject I have left in my memory a hazy composite something like this: "There are other universities that are richer or older than ours; some that have at present more students. Our president is not all that he should be. The trustees do not always do the right thing. The faculty might be improved by process of elimination and substitution. But nowhere will you find a prettier campus or a more democratic body of students." On the former point I was able to use my own eyes, and shall take the liberty of expressing my personal opinions, but on the latter I was obliged to rely on hearsay evidence. Having just given this evidence I shall dismiss the subject with the remark that in view of alarmist reports about the growth of luxury, narrowness and class distinction, it is distinctly encouraging to find that the democratic spirit is still regarded as a desirable thing to have in a university, even tho there may be a disposition to assume that it is already attained.

I have observed a curious difference between Eastern and Western colleges in regard to the influence of the alumni. In the West the alumni are always urging forward their Alma Mater into untried paths. Sometimes a State Alumni Association will take things into its own hands and, overruling president, trustees and faculty, will, by control of the legislature, force the university to take steps which it believes are necessary to bring it closer into touch with modern life. In the East on the contrary the alumni seem to be, as a whole, a conservative, even a reactionary influence, opposing almost any change, wise or unwise. I have asked many persons

the reason of this and tho they generally have agreed that it is so, they have not given any explanation which, in my opinion, satisfactorily accounts for it. The most plausible of the explanations suggested to me is that the Eastern alumni are older on the average. But are not the freshly graduated about as reluctant to have their Alma Mater changed as the older men? Whatever the cause it raises the question whether the present movement to give the alumni a larger representation on the governing boards of State universities may not ultimately result in impeding rather than accelerating these institutions.

Eastern alumni are generous in the matter of financial support and certain individuals initiate important changes thru specific gifts, but as a body they are inclined to regard their Alma Mater as a relic of happy schooldays and as such to keep it intact and unaltered, so that when they return they may find it as they remembered it. In 1888 several thousand of the Yale alumni signed a petition to the corporation remonstrating against the removal of an old fence that was in the way of one of the new buildings, and what is worse, they celebrated twenty years later the anniversary of "the fight that failed." It is the alumni, I believe, who are responsible for the preservation of Old South Middle, which makes Yale look like a full-grown rooster with a bit of the shell from which it was hatched stuck on its back. In important matters it is the same. If it were proposed to cut down the college course to three years or to raise the Sheffield course to four; to make the Sheffield boys go to chapel or to release the college boys from going; to abolish the senior societies or to have more of them, probably the majority of the alumni would oppose the change regardless of its advantages or disadvantages. I presume that Secretary

Stokes, altho I have never heard him say so, is more often called upon in local alumni associations to explain why some things have been changed than why more have not been changed.

The finest thing about Yale is the student body. I do not think this is true of all the universities in this country. In some laboratories and libraries I have visited the students appeared out of place, unworthy of their beautiful buildings. In some classrooms I have pitied the instructors because they were expending so much good teaching on such poor material. But I did not pity the instructors in Yale. If they could not do something worth while with the earnest, energetic, wide-awake, well-ordered young men in the seats before them, they could not anywhere. The Yale students as a rule are not *blasé*, cynical and prematurely aged, nor on the other hand are they awkward, unruly and obstreperous. They are not so studious and diligent as the average run of students in the State and city universities, but they come from more cultured homes and with more thoro preparation. After seeing the Yale boys in mass, I have come to think that the university gets more credit than it deserves for the achievements of its graduates. This educational machinery that we talk so much about is, after all, of minor importance. The product of the mill depends mostly on what kind of grain is poured into the hopper.

I liked the way a man would stroll across the campus in the evening, bare-headed and hand-pocketed, and call "Oh Billy Rogers!" to a four-story building, then hold a confidential conversation with the student who stuck his head out of one of the upper windows. I like the way they played diabolo and tops. I liked the way they heeled for the *News*. I liked the way they sang. Altogether they are a likable lot of fellows.

NEW YORK CITY.

GREAT AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES.—This is the second of a series of articles on the present condition and future prospects of the larger universities of the United States by one of the editors of THE INDEPENDENT. The articles will appear as follows:

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| 1 Harvard University.....Jan. 7th, 1909 | 8 University of Minnesota....Aug. 5th, 1909 |
| 2 Yale University.....Feb. 4th, 1909 | 9 University of Illinois.....Sept. 2d, 1909 |
| 3 Princeton University.....March 4th, 1909 | 10 Cornell University.....Oct. 7th, 1909 |
| 4 Stanford University.....April 1st, 1909 | 11 University of Pennsylvania.Nov. 4th, 1909 |
| 5 University of California....May 6th, 1909 | 12 Johns Hopkins University...Dec. 2d, 1909 |
| 6 University of Michigan....May 27th, 1909 | 13 University of Chicago.....Jan. 6th, 1910 |
| 7 University of Wisconsin....July 1st, 1909 | 14 Columbia University.....Feb. 3d, 1910 |

The Earthquake in Sicily and Calabria

BY SALVATORE CORTESI

THOSE whose fortune it has been to travel by sea from the beautiful Bay of Naples, and after passing the exquisite coast of Southern Italy, with its luxuriant vegetation, its orange and lemon groves skirting the water's edge, its numerous villages nestling among the hills, or bathed by the blue waters of the Tyrrhene Sea, and have gone thru the narrow Straits of Messina, where Etna, "the pillar of Heaven," the "Nourisher of the Snow," as Pindar calls it, sends up, perhaps, a slender column of smoke to the sapphire sky, will not soon forget the feast of beauty, the classic memories that they have enjoyed, and will not find it hard to understand how, from the earliest times, the fertile towns of these coasts, with their vines, oranges and olive trees, their central position for commerce, and their delicious climate, have been the desire of one nation after another, till from the earliest days of Cumæan pirates, Phenicians, Greeks, Romans, Saracens and Normans, have in turn possess them, and have left traces of their occupation, and memories of their art and religion, in stately temple and noble sculpture, in glorious cathedral and Oriental palace.

The island of Sicily is said to have been divided from the mainland by a volcanic eruption, and, from ancient days,

this lovely land has seemed to be the sport of Nature in her fiercer moods, and upon the cheerful industrious population have descended again and again tempests of ruin and desolation from which it has appeared a marvel that they should ever recover. From the twelfth to the nineteenth century more or less serious earthquakes devastated the fertile region, and decimated the unhappy population. In 1688 South Italy lost 20,000 inhabitants, and a few years later, in Sicily, the victims numbered 93,000; in 1783 60,000 Calabrians paid the toll of death to the volcanic forces of Nature, and in more modern days, at Casamicciola, in 1883, the earth literally yawned asunder, people and buildings alike being precipitated in a moment into the awful abyss. No convulsion of Nature in the past, however, can for a moment be compared, either in the suddenness and completeness of its destruction, or the horrors attendant upon it, with the earthquake which, on the morning of December 28th, only a few short days ago, overwhelmed the flourishing Southern Italian cities, situated on either side of the historic straits, Messina in Sicily, and Reggio Calabria in South Italy, and from Messina down to Acireale, from Reggio up to Catanzaro, reduced the smiling villages of shore and hillside to heaps of crumbling,

smoking ruins, beneath which it is calculated that 200,000 victims lie buried, while innumerable others were wounded, bereaved and deprived of everything that they possess in the world. No warning was vouchsafed to the unhappy inhabitants on whom this catastrophe fell; life in Messina and Reggio went on in its usual way, only distinguished by the rejoicings of Christmas and New Year, which had brought some natives of the fated provinces to spend the festive season with their families or friends. The stillness of night prevailed and the inhabitants of town and



RUINS OF FLOUR MILLS.

village were wrapt in slumber when, with awful, lightninglike suddenness, like the crack of doom, a violent, appalling earthquake occurred, at the same time upheaving the surface of the earth and shaking it violently, followed by a tidal wave of unparalleled swiftness and immensity, which first receded from the shore, then rushed inland with tempestuous fury, carrying all before it. The earthquake shock only lasted half a minute, but it sufficed to bring down almost every building in the zone of destruction as tho a fleet of war vessels had bombarded it, and amid the thundering sound of falling walls, the crash of broken glass, the hiss of torrential rain, went up to heaven the agonized shrieks of thousands of human beings upon whom death descended suddenly, or who, mad with terror, leapt from windows or precipitated themselves into the streets, rushing with blind, unreasoning terror they knew not whither. In Messina alone it is said that from 70,000 to 100,000 persons were killed, while the number of wounded was innumerable. What added to the horror of the situation was that many of those who escaped were absolutely naked, and when the gasometer exploded, starting fires in the ruined buildings all over the town, the lurid flames lighted up a scene that could only be likened to Dante's Inferno, as these ghastly figures climbed over the mountains of wreckage where there had once been streets, and from whence, together with broken furniture and shattered glass, stuck out piteous legs, arms and other human remains.

Mr. Stuart K. Lupton, the American Vice-Consul, who had only arrived in Messina four days before the disaster, was awakened, like others, by the first frightful shock. The house which he occupied was rocked to its foundations; indeed he afterward found that the room in which he was sleeping was the only one spared, all those beyond his being utterly destroyed. Slipping on his trousers, catching up in his hand a pair of shoes, and throwing an overcoat on his arm, he managed, tho he has now no remem-

brance of how he did it, to find his way into the street, or, rather, into what had once been the Via Garibaldi, but which now consisted of huge mounds and accumulations of débris, from 20 to 60 feet high, from which stuck out, in hideous confusion, blocks of masonry, shattered furniture and half dead human remains, while the deafening explosion of the gasometer seemed like the final trump and started fires all over the city that threw a lurid light over the awful scene, and completed the work of destruction that the earthquake had begun.

The air resounded with shrieks of horror and anguish, which rose above the thundering roar of innumerable avalanches of masonry. Climbing, he hardly knew how, over all these obstacles, while his brain reeled and only the blind instinct of self-preservation drove him on, Mr. Lupton reached at last the seashore, formerly about three minutes' walk from his hotel, but which it now took him the best part of an hour to find. Spectral



FUGITIVES AT REGGIO

figures flitted past him in the darkness, some screaming, praying, cursing, some fleeing in an intensity of silent terror as tho pursued by furies. On the quay Mr. Lupton met a lady and gentleman of his acquaintance, the man entirely nude, the lady dragging some scanty remains of her night attire around her trembling shoulders. It occurred to him that this was not as it should be, so he hastily wrapt the lady in the coat which still hung over his arm, and, looking down at

his own bare feet, which were bleeding profusely, he realized at last that the time had come to put on his boots, and thus protected, he stumbled along blindly until he found assistance in the fruitless quest of searching for the American Consul, Mr. Cheney, and his family, whose bodies alas! were proved to be buried under three floors of the house which was their home. Strong men who lived thru the terrible hours and days that followed say that it has left upon them a mark that will never be effaced. Railway and telegraphic lines were destroyed, so that there was no means of communication with the outer world: the gas and water pipes were all broken, and darkness at night and burning thirst were added to the torture they endured; 75

naval officer, from the fort of San Ranieri, robbed the wave of part of its prey, as he caught in his arms a little girl who was swept past him on the rushing water. Tho all the Italian ships in the harbor were seriously injured, and with but a handful of men on board—as the majority of them were absent on leave for the Christmas vacation—at a moment's notice all fires were lighted aboard, and all was ready for action. During the next few days the sailors of these ships, fortunately reinforced by the crews of a British and Russian squadron that happened to be in Sicilian waters, accomplished the greatest deeds of humanitarian heroism, which transformed these brave men, destined for warlike enterprises, into missionaries of peace and mercy.

On the other side of the straits another noble and equally ancient town, having in common with Messina its origin, the race of its founders, and twenty-seven centuries of history, even in this terrible moment shared the fate of the sister city. Reggio Calabria, in its destruction, was even more cruelly tried. For days, it seemed effaced from the map of the world; part of its coast had been washed away, and it was difficult for boats to approach, while the luxuriant verdant country behind, with no means of communication remaining, was transformed into a waste and howling wilderness.

No one knew that hardly one house had remained standing, that the population had been annihilated, and that for a radius of thirty miles villages and small towns, ancient castles and modern villas, had been involved in one common and appalling destruction. King Victor Emmanuel, who, following the traditions of the House of Savoy, and the impulses of a noble heart, rushed to the spot, accompanied by Queen Elena, was the first, thru the wireless telegraphy of his men of war, to announce to the astonished world, "The fate of Reggio is worse than that of Messina."

It would take volumes instead of a short article to simply enumerate the



RUINS OF HOTEL DE FRANCE

per cent. of the soldiers were killed under the ruins of their barracks, and, therefore, the few authorities surviving had no men at their disposal to keep order, or to initiate the work of rescue. For this reason all the first assistance obtainable depended on the few sailors who fortunately were to be found at the moment in the harbor. Whoever knows the configuration of the port of Messina will remember that it is formed by a sickle-shaped tongue of land which is in some parts a mile wide, and in others not more than 500 yards. Over this peninsula the tidal wave rushed with tremendous force, and in its withdrawal carried with it boats, barges and tugs, some loaded with tons of merchandise. A

acts of valor and the ghastly episodes, the sublime examples of charity and self-abnegation, and the occasions, fortunately few and far between, when calamity, instead of bringing out the best in human nature, revealed selfishness, ferocity and crime. Italy's terrible calamity aroused, not only on her own shores, but also among all nations of the world, a veritable enthusiasm of love and sympathy, and all vied with each other as to which could most generously and competently tend the wounded, care for the orphans, and supply the necessities of this stricken population. America has led the way with that practical commonsense for which her people are distinguished, chartering a vessel to go to and fro be-

tween the earthquake zone and other Italian ports, carrying doctors, nurses, medicine, food and clothing, to supply the necessities of the sufferers, and returning, loaded with sick and destitute, to the other Italian ports, where generous hearts and loving hands are ready and waiting to welcome and provide for them. Countless other agencies have poured out their assistance in goods, money and personal service, so that the dark cloud of this awful calamity has had its silver lining in the feeling of sympathy and brotherhood which it has called forth, proving that in the presence of such colossal sorrow, distress and anguish, divisions between nations cease to exist, and humanity is one.

ROME, ITALY.



Men We Are Watching

BY A WASHINGTON JOURNALIST

Robert Bacon, Secretary of State

IT is no mean distinction to be premier of the United States, even for five weeks. Neither is it a trivial distinction to be Robert Bacon—for life. Once upon a time there was a man—he still is—who gave lavishly of time and energy and gold to the winning side in a presidential campaign, and then strenuously pleaded that in full compensation he be publicly offered the portfolio of State; which offer, he privately pledged himself to decline. Five weeks of the real thing goes that distinction several better. Neither has Robert Bacon made the slightest visible effort to secure the honor. Robert Bacon never made a visible effort to secure anything. Everything has plunged headlong at his feet, ever since he had the great good fortune to be born in Massachusetts, forty and more years ago.

Bacon took a roundabout road to the head of the State Department. The way he came caused a sinister smirk on the public lip, when his appointment as Assistant Secretary was announced; and the best indorsement of his three and a half years in the office is that the same lips are now saying it's a pity he has not

more than five weeks coming without the prefix.

Bacon was born a banker. His father was a banker before him, and it was thru this association that he secured his first appointment, on the cabinet of J. P. Morgan. It was because of that office, in which he had coaxed together from one to a dozen millions, that the lips smirked, at first—the lips which now say it was only an evidence of his rare good sense, when he had enough to know enough to quit, and go into something worth while, at a hundred dollars a week. A memory of the past tried to chase him, in the earthquake which shook up the insurance companies, and in the explosion of the Northern Securities, but if he was singed the burns have left no scars.

Yes, Bacon was born a banker. On the way he took in Harvard College and now he is—what he considers the proudest distinction of his life—a member of the board of overseers of Harvard. He is also a member of the Central Committee of the American National Red Cross. But he was not born a politician; for he is "dyed in the wool" with an inclination to say nothing but saw wood. He is an indefatigable worker. And, withal, he



ROBERT BACON.

is the kind of man you like to meet—cordial, democratic, courteous—and the kind of man you like to look at—a splendid specimen; tall, strong, remarkably handsome; a head where thinking machinery has no end of room, covered with short, thick, curling brown hair; large eyes and a beautifully modulated voice. With his natural instincts to build upon, Morgan's and the State Department have been ideal schools of diplomacy, for Bacon, and there are those who are thinking that when this short five weeks are over there ought to be an embassy waiting at his door. Perhaps there will be.

Eugene Hale, of Maine

Several important changes have recently taken place, back in the wings of the Senate, as the result of which Eugene Hale, of Maine, is as well worth watching as any man in the Upper House today. There has never been a time since years ago when, at the other end of the Capitol, they dubbed him "Bub Hale," that the senior Senator from Maine has not received keen attention.

But if then, emphatically now, when recent events have made him practically the controlling power of the Senate.

The death of Allison not only placed Hale at the head of the powerful Committee on Appropriations—to which all of the ten virgins must kneel for oil, if they would keep their lamps burning—but it made him chairman of the Republican caucus—upon which no end of influence hangs—and, most important of all, it gave him the chairmanship of the Committee on Committees, which builds the Senate Ship almost as autocratically as Papa Cannon constructs the House.

When all of this power is centered in one man, it is at least fortunate for the world that it is such a man as Hale of Maine, whose lifelong devotion to the service of his country is now completing the thirty-eighth year in Congress, without a blot to mar its record.

Senator Hale is a small but superbly constructed man, erect as an admiral, exuding dignity, gravity and autocracy from every pore. His hair is not so very gray—his close-cut, carefully pointed beard is grayer. His face is heavy and



EUGENE HALE.

solemn and stern. He is not over-cordial or a particularly agreeable man to meet, unless one comes in on strictly social lines, at some of the elaborate lunches, for instance, which he frequently gives in his committee room, to the glint of his superb silver service. The social side of Senator Hale is as different from the togal demonstration on public view as daylight from darkness. He radically objects to being asked questions or urged to any course—even the one which he is following. But however gloomy and foreboding his utterances may be, Senator Hale is, surely, one of the most intelligible and effective speakers in the Senate. He is rarely on his feet long at a time—except when presenting one of his ponderous appropriation bills—and he always speaks slowly, with grave deliberation and exact precision. But what he says means something. He handles every subject with facility. He is never at a loss for a word. He fairly scintillates in running debate—especially when the power and glory of artistic sarcasm is in order.

Congressman Mann, of Illinois

Speaking of changes which have recently turned the searchlight on the Senate, the House has also seen some, and James R. Mann, of Illinois—Chicago, in fact—has reached a position where he will be well watched by those who would prognosticate. He has been growing in power in the House for years—twelve of them—and is in for two more, with an overwhelming majority which indicates continuance. His career has not been meteoric. It has been so slow and steady, in truth, that his colleagues are only beginning to realize what a power he is. They are admitting, now, that it is doubtful if there is a member on the floor, through the next session, of more effective influence than Mann of Illinois.

He came into prominence at first as the great objector. His strong point, on the floor, is asking questions. He can ask more questions in the course of a debate—more pointed, more critical, more suggestive questions—and can interpolate more strenuous arguments into those innocent questions than any of his colleagues.

It is the result of an insistent habit of

studying every bill, whether it appeals to him or not, and many a bit of undesirable legislation owes its timely eradication to Mann's questions. But he did not adopt the method through ambition for notoriety. It is in him; a part of him. He has as little personal ambition as any man in politics; but there are few more conscientiously determined to give the best that is in them to the task at hand. It is the mental and physical makeup of the man. He is quick and strong—well put together to hold his own—with keen, clear eyes, iron-gray hair and beard, a hearty laugh, a cordial hand-clasp.

Mann is one of the best presiding offi-



REPRESENTATIVE J. R. MANN,
Of Illinois.

cers in the House and has piloted the Committee of the Whole through some delicate complications during the past weeks. At present he is chairman of the Committee on Elections, No. 1. With Hepburn's retirement, March 4, he will probably be at the head of the strong Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and it is more than probable, too, that he will follow Hepburn as chairman of the Republican caucus of the House—all of which means increasing influence.

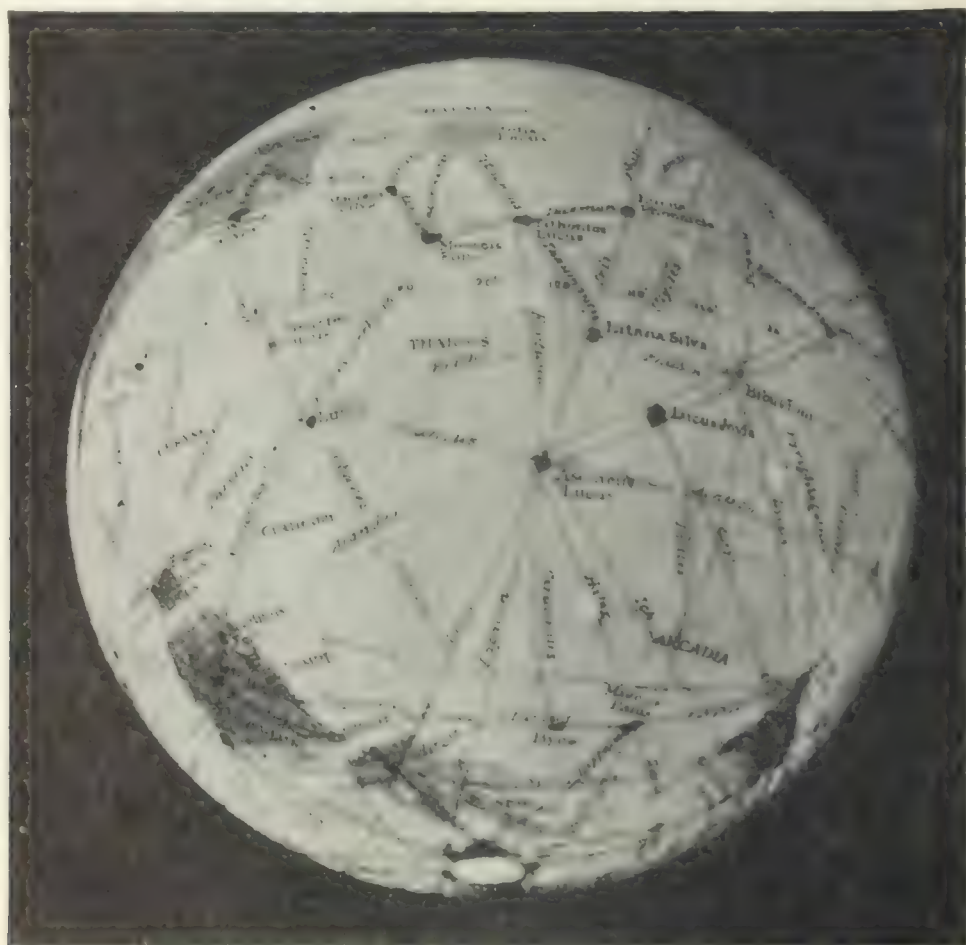
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Literature

Mars as the Abode of Life

A DOZEN years have gone by since Mr. Percival Lowell published his first book on Mars. He had then just completed his first season's work at his new observatory on the Arizona plateau, and was full of the inspiration that comes from having followed a heavenly body through changing moods. Since then he has ob-

spite of much adverse criticism, he has adhered unswervingly to the doctrine which he espoused in the beginning, viz., that the conditions on Mars are favorable to the existence of beings similar to man, and that this planet is now the seat of intelligent life. The present volume is his latest word on this subject; it is also his best presentation of it. He here mar-



HEMISPHERE OF MARS, ACCORDING TO LOWELL.
Showing canals radiating from oases.

served Mars at every opposition, seven in all, following it with an assiduity worthy of emulation. Moreover, he has written much concerning it, not only in scientific journals and in the technical publications of his observatory, but also popularly, so that he has come to be the most widely known American for work on this subject. Thruout this period, in

shals the arguments in favor of his thesis and tempers them to the criticisms that have gone before.

According to Lowell,* Mars is very level, in an advanced stage of its development, with seas gone, water scarce, and deserts predominant. It is in an age

*MARS AS THE ABODE OF LIFE. By Percival Lowell. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50.

of decrepitude, nearing the end of its existence as a life-supporting planet. The conditions of life there now are harsh, and the lines between nations must have disappeared, for world-wide coöperation with the highest intelligence must by common necessity prevail to prolong existence. The atmosphere is thin; clouds are infrequent; precipitation perhaps never occurs except in the form of snow about the poles. The one source of water supply, Mr. Lowell infers must, then, be from the melting of the polar caps in summer. He has mapped an elaborate network of faint markings on the surface of the planet, which, he is convinced, trace the courses of artificial channels constructed by the inhabitants to convey the water to lower latitudes. It is not the canals themselves that we see, but the resultant vegetation along their banks, and he believes that he has demonstrated that the apparently capricious evanescence and reappearance of individual canals, long noted by various observers, blends into a broad and sequent progression of virescence, counter-earthwise, from pole to and beyond the equator of the planet, with each alternating Martian spring. Mr. Lowell acknowledges that the control of a polar inundation and its conduct in orderly courses undeviatingly across continental plateaus and deprest sea-beds is a feat of stupendous magnitude; asserts it a victory of mind over matter; and makes it his chief argument toward the proof of the existence of life on Mars, and that life of the highest order of intelligence.

After so interesting a presentation, enriched by analogies from many and inspiring sources, skilfully selected and arranged, with an instinct for literary form and an intuitional felicity of phrase, the reviewer would prefer to put cold criticism on the shelf and recommend without comment a book which will prove to readers of intelligence more fascinating than any novel of the year.

But a score of objections to Mr. Lowell's several finalities arise in a mind of scientific habit. No one so well as the practical astronomer knows the difficulties and the elusiveness of observation in such fields as this; no one can so well appreciate the patient labor and the long-enduring enthusiasm of the investigator;

neither would any one be more ready to welcome actual advance, either in the acquisition of new facts or in the settlement of pending issues. This fascinating exposition, however, illustrates in its tone thruout the peril of the temperament which endeavors to explain all characteristics on a single principle, a constant reasoning by analogy where analogy may not exist, an evident mental bias seeking less for facts than for demonstrations. There has been for this reason a lack of responsiveness to his suggestions from the rank and file of working astronomers, which should not be imputed to them either as narrow mindedness or want of cordiality, but to a fundamental difference in cast of mind.

The existence of a network of faint markings on the disk of Mars is not questioned. Observers with modern powerful instruments under the best conditions have seen them in such profusion as to defy the brush to depict them. Mr. Lowell's basic assumption, however, that their geometric design absolutely precludes any interpretation except that of artificial origin is not so sure. His great predecessor, Schiaparelli, a man preëminently of the scientific type of mind, while neither affirming nor denying the artificial origin of the canals, with less fixt conviction that Nature's limitations are known, once pointed out many geometric activities in which she has indulged, and pertinently remarked: "The spheroids of the heavenly bodies and the rings of Saturn were not constructed in a turning lathe, and not with compasses has Iris described within the clouds her beautiful and regular arch."



Lincoln Literature, Old and New

THOMAS FULLER, in his "Church Worthies," speaks disparagingly of tall men—"such as are built four stories high, but oftentimes are observed to have very little in their cock-loft." Abraham Lincoln was above the four-story line, and, even after he became President, there were those who "observed" that he "had very little in his cock-loft." That sort of observation is now obsolescent, if not altogether obsolete. On all sides men hurry to the front, anxious to say

before they die that they once saw, even tho at a distance, that upper story built so high with such picturesque windows. Lincoln measured up against every tall man he happened to meet, and, tho surpassed by some in inches, he found none, in the judgment of the world of today, taller in intellect, or roomier in heart dimensions—all the heart dimensions. His mind was not a barren palace for kings, but rather a homely loft for all the sweet grains from the helpful pastures of human thought and feeling. His fist was a hammer; his muscles were steel; the grip of his arms was a thing to be avoided by professional wrestlers; and after Douglas and Seward had made their experiments, the most agile professional statesmen hesitated to come within the grip of his logic, when that logic, warmed by the heat of friction, rang upon the anvil. But with all this physical and intellectual power, glorious as it was in action, the world turns with greedy gladness to other traits which indicate the tender-hearted, right-thinking, prayerful man—the true *gentleman*—the first, greatest, and the humblest American. If he had a head four stories high, he had a heart four cellars deep. This has been illustrated in a thousand pictures of his ways with children—with young soldiers, whom he seemed to regard all as his children; children, at any rate, of his heart—and mothers; and all women were to him as mothers.

In a little book by M. L. Chittenden,¹ Register of the Treasury for four years under Lincoln—a small book of fifty-odd pages—one of the soldier stories is told—only one—the story of a young Vermonter, found sleeping on his post as sentinel, his only excuse being that he was so sleepy that he couldn't possibly keep awake. He was to be shot. The story is well told, and to all readers convincingly, as it was to Mr. Lincoln. Becoming interested, the President folded up his papers, went down to the critical point in our defensive outworks, talked half an hour with the soldier boy, and—pardoned him; and when he suggested, in that fatherly, quizzical manner of his, that possibly the President might send in

a bill for services, the innocent boy offered all the money he had, and thought that perhaps the folks at home would be willing to mortgage the farm for the rest. If the discipline of the army was hurt in any way by such a tenderness, the world at least will be a brighter orb for it, and will say so all night to the stars.

That he had a heart for woman's as well as mother's love, is told with pleasing effect by Mr. Denton J. Snider, in a style perhaps a little over-studied and over-conscious—a style of which Mr. Carlyle was the guilty inventor. The best chapter in Mr. Snider's book² is that which takes us to New Salem, where Lincoln first took up in earnest the study of grammar, combining it with law and love; for he found there the girl who remained longest in his heart. Tho he wrote in her school book only the fact that "Ann Rutledge is learning grammar," the reader of Mr. Lincoln's life knows that he and Ann studied grammar together. The beautiful Ann Rutledge died, and Lincoln acknowledges that for a time he "ran off the track." "I did really love her," he says. "I loved her dearly," and he kept on saying to himself all the rest of his life—"I loved her dearly." And we love her for his sake; and that kind of love will always be holy as long as Adam and Eve are remembered.

Such tales of his tenderness and tears are told by nearly every man of the hundreds who went up to Washington to find out what was in that four-story head and the four-cellar-deep heart beneath it. It takes all the tales to round out the sum of the good that was concealed in the man. Fourteen years ago, in a "Lincoln number," THE INDEPENDENT published the impressions of more than forty of these observers. They were too good to be lost in the files and have been brought out in book form by Crowell.³ Every side of the man is illuminated. The difficulties they had in throwing the searchlight thru the deep windows which let in all light but emitted only such as he pleased, is told by some. Some are a little dazzled

¹ ABRAHAM LINCOLN: AN INTERPRETATION IN BIOGRAPHY. By Denton J. Snider. St. Louis, Mo.: Smith, Pott & Co. \$1.50.

² ABRAHAM LINCOLN: TRIBUTES FROM HIS ASSOCIATES. With Introduction by the Rev. William Hayes Ward, D.D. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 60 cents.

³ LINCOLN AND THE SOLDIER BOY. BY J. F. CHITTENDEN. New York: Harper & Bros. 40 cents.

by the curious frankness that occasionally flashed out, lighting up his homely features, even if it did not tell much of what was going on in the mind. But among them all his movements and the movements of his mind become pretty well fixt. Mr. Henry C. Bowen takes him to Beecher's church in Brooklyn, and afterward, finds on the platform of the Cooper Institute a greater than Mr. Beecher. Frederick W. Seward gets the new President to Washington, avoiding Baltimore and its treacherous roughs. Some little contradictions have to be reconciled by the historians still. For instance, Mr. Seward is sure that his father met the silent midnight party at the Washington station, and has his father's word for it; but Mr. E. B. Washburne, who was there, says: "I placed myself behind one of the great pillars in the Washington and Baltimore depot, where I could see and not be observed." Seward had not then appeared—"to my great disappointment." Nor did he appear; the train was late; the watcher still waiting, "with fear and trembling." Every car emptied, and no Mr. Lincoln. "I was well nigh in despair, and when about to leave I saw slowly emerge from the last sleeping car, three persons. I could not mistake the long, lank form of Mr. Lincoln, and my heart bounded with joy and gratitude. He had on a soft, low-crowned hat, a muffler round his neck, and a short bob-tailed overcoat." They got into a carriage—the four of them—drove to Willard's Hotel, and "had not been there two minutes before Governor Seward hurriedly entered, much out of breath and somewhat chagrined to think he had not been up in season to be at the depot on the arrival of the train." Such is history. These, however, are tangles for the historian; not for us, now.

Other men—twenty-one of them—contributed to a book⁴ publisht twenty-four years ago and now republisht with freshness of illustration, their recollections of Mr. Lincoln. The nation's hero had gone down twenty years earlier in such a crashing of two civilizations as has never been noted in the world's annals. The

air was still atremble with the hurry call of history to make up the record. Lincoln's place was already taken beside Washington, and the two sitting together were the marvel of the world. But what a contrast! We know the distinction of Washington, his dignity of bearing, his patrician manner. But the other? Here is a picture of him in the Court House in Springfield, Ill., in 1844—"sitting in a cane-bottom chair leaning up against the partition, his feet on a round of the chair, and surrounded by many listeners . . . his anecdotes were so droll, so original, so appropriate and so illustrative of passing incidents that one never wearied. He never repeated a story or an anecdote, nor vexed the dull ear of a drowsy man by thrice told tales." Three years later, when he was only thirty-six, but was already "Old Abe" to his neighbors, we have another picture of him—this grand man who was to sit beside Washington:—"Tall, angular, and awkward, he had on a short-waisted, thin swallow-tail coat, a short vest of same material, thin pantaloons, scarcely coming down to his ankles, a straw hat and a pair of brogans with woolen socks." He was not a proud man—this future hero of a nation, whose hair Mr. Beecher found one day "every-way for Sunday," looking like "an abandoned stubble-field," his vest "going free." One day he goes to the library of the Supreme Court, whose judges he was at a future time to appoint, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." He went there to get law books. Putting together what he wanted, he took "a large bandana handkerchief from his pocket, tied them up, and putting a stick which he had brought with him thru a knot he had made in his handkerchief, adjusting the package of books to his stick, he shouldered it and marched off from the library to his room." He never got over the habit of doing the thing he wanted to do, easily, if not always gracefully. When he went to Washington as president-elect, and the leaders of the Democratic party took it amiss that he should think of such a thing, the head of the army, Winfield Scott, without consulting Congress, applied to the "secret service" to help him find out who in Baltimore didn't like it, and why, and

⁴REMINISCENCES OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.. By Distinguished Men of His Time. Collected and Edited by Allen Thorndike Rice. New and Revised Edition. New York: Harper & Bros. \$2.00.

what they proposed to do about it, anyway. When his detectives were equipt, they were "all good rebels; they had long beards and wore slouched hats and seedy coats; they chewed tobacco and smoked cheap cigars; damned the Yankees and drank bad whiskey." Thus they were successful, and Lincoln went into Washington the round-about way; and there his greater life really began—misunderstood for long, full of conflict in the Cabinet, tantalizing and worrying criticism in Congress. Lincoln sits beside Washington in the Temple of Fame, and the world "observes" no particular difference in the quantity or quality of the grain in the cock-loft.

Mr. Henry C. Whitney is known to many as the author of "Life on the Circuit with Lincoln." He was closely associated with Lincoln before his election to the presidency, and afterward was appointed paymaster in the army. His account of the great President⁶ is simple and straightforward, without literary merit; a careful collection of facts without throwing any new light upon his character or making any change in the accepted picture. The value of the work seems rather to be to corroborate the general idea by a vast accumulation of facts. There will be plenty of readers who will be glad to go over these facts and Mr. Whitney's arrangement is a good one to employ. For school use, especially from the fifth to the eighth grades, the brief and interesting life of Lincoln in the Riverside Literature Series⁷ can be recommended without reservation. The brochure on Lincoln's use of the Bible⁸ shows how the backwoodsman acquired prose style which touched the people and astonished scholars, a point worth emphasizing now the Bible is not the daily food of the masses. Mr. Brand Whitlock, Mayor of Toledo, and author of "The Turn of the Balance," gives us in one of the pocket volumes of the "Beacon Biographies" a remarkably complete and satisfactory sketch of Lin-

coln's life with references to the best sources of fuller information.⁹

The Illustrated Bible Dictionary. Edited by the Rev. William C. Piercy, M. A. With Colored Maps and 363 Illustrations. 8vo, pp. xvi, 974. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$5.00 net.

We have here another compact, one-volume dictionary of the Bible, intended for those who cannot afford the Hastings or Cheyne dictionary of four volumes. Of course there is great compactness required in order to include the articles in the larger dictionaries, and to make room for illustrations which those dictionaries conspicuously lack. But the chief purpose is to supply a volume confessedly conservative in its theology, not simply more conservative than Cheyne's, but also than Hastings's. In this the editor has succeeded. This is seen in the prominence of Dr. James Orr as writer of the article about the "Pentateuch" and other articles touching on inspiration and the higher criticism. The miracle is not explained away in the story of Jonah, but partially in that of Balaam's ass. Equally Samson's exploits are historical, but with "Oriental exaggerations." We observe, however, that the Second Isaiah is recognized by Prof. James Robertson, who writes the article on the prophet; but this is rather an exception to the generally "safe" character of this dictionary. We must question the wisdom of depending so much on Col. C. R. Conder on such topics as "Writing" and "Semitic Languages." Colonel Conder appears to have been the special adviser or co-editor. The statement on p. 955 that all our alphabets go back to the Syrian Hittites is one of Conder's notions, and he does not even mention the usual reference to the Egyptian hieratic writing. American contributors are very few. We find in the list of a hundred writers only one American, Prof. George F. Wright, of Oberlin. The numerous illustrations are valuable, altho we hesitate to recognize the "tree of the knowledge of Good and Evil" on the famous "temptation seal" on p. 276. This compact volume will fill a useful service, as it is crammed with information, and the student will discover its purpose in the conflict against the school of higher critics.

⁶LINCOLN THE CIVILIAN AND LINCOLN THE PRESIDENT. NEW EDITION. By Henry C. Whitney. Ed. by Marion Mills Miller. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. 16mo.

⁷THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. By Charles H. Moore. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 25 cents.

⁸LINCOLN'S USE OF THE BIBLE. By S. Trezona Jackson. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 15 cents.

⁹ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By Brand Whitlock. Boston: Small, Maynard & Company. 50 cents.

The Hermit and the Wild Woman. By Edith Wharton. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

The stories in this volume are written in Mrs. Wharton's usual literary style of elegance and excellence. In fact, the worse the story, the better she writes it. The moral consists always in how literally and delicately she can produce and interpret vice according to the best social standards. And even when she abandons the gilded stage of society life and chooses two saints of ancient times for the hero and heroine, as she does in the initial tale in this book, she casts about them a situation so scandalous in its significance that the reader naturally wonders how they remained sanctified. However, it is really the most significant of the series that make up the volume, the remainder being the usual social studies in temptation with which Mrs. Wharton usually deals. But the scene of this first one is laid upon a barren ledge of rocks somewhere in the early Catholic times. She has made an exhaustive and instructive study of the religious asceticism of this period, and has dramatized in the life of *The Hermit and the Wild Woman* some of the barbarous beliefs and customs of the pious in those days. The effect of the tale upon the reader is the same as that produced by her stories of social life—that of revulsion. There can be no doubt that Mrs. Wharton can write a fascinating story, but it would be a matter of interest to some who are interested in psychological phenomena to know whether she could conceive of a pleasant story that would attract as well as fascinate.



Amédée's Son. By Henry James Smith. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

There are places where the very earth seems to end in poetry—not a summer madrigal merely. Nature makes of her meadows and mountains a sonnet, a dirge of her barrens, a deep-sea verse of her sea—and it is put together so that it lasts year after year, age after age, like Homer's epic. In such a place as this Mr. Smith has laid the scene of his story of *Amédée's Son*, in a fisherman's village on Cape Breton, in sight of all weathers,

beneath the wings of an old religion, out of the arms of good women, companioned by the sea and by legends as old as the sea. And the story itself is of no great importance, only of a youth whose ambitious old grandfather hides him from himself, and who finds himself in a chance letter left by his own father, long since dead. But the way it is told amounts to a very great deal. There is the color in it of old doorways, dark and sober as honesty, the dash of wind and waves, the flavor of the salt, and there is a fineness in the author's friendliness to wisdom, like one who has been at home a very long time with good human hearts and knows all their beauties, superstitions, hopes and weaknesses. He is already well known as a short-story writer. Some day he will make a great book. This one is merely a character sketch of the earth and the man in a remote place, but even at that it is a notable piece of work.



The Great English Letter Writers, with introductory Essays and Notes by W. J. Dawson and C. W. Dawson. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.00 each.

This anthology of English letters, well chosen and well classified, makes good reading and let us hope may be used largely as inspiration in the "Gentlest Art," as Mr. Lucas calls letter writing in his recently issued and finer selection. The present little books have been compiled with appreciation, as the list of authors and the running titles to the letters show. Omissions there surely are. The Autocrat is not here, nor is Dean Church, but the line had to be drawn. The indices—but let us illustrate: One title is "How Athens Taught Her Historians to Write." This is indexed under "How" and nowhere else. Really, it is almost as laughable as it is slovenly.



The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln and Its Expiation. By David Miller Dewitt. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.25.

Mr. Dewitt has studied the official records of the conspiracy trial, of the trial of John H. Surratt and of the impeachment investigation of 1867, and has sought to sift the actual incidents of the plot from the mass of myth and legend in which they have become in-

volved. The care and patience with which the work has been prosecuted are evident. Not so much can be said for its judicial temper; it is in parts extremely passionate and violent in statement; and its account of the conspiracy trial seems rather like an impassioned plea for the defense than a historical account of what happened there. Mr. Dewitt throws doubt upon the shooting of Booth by Boston Corbett. He draws a curious parallel between the death of the assassin and that of Robespierre, and if he does not plainly state that Booth committed suicide, at least leaves the reader to infer that his own judgment is in favor of the theory of suicide. The theory is a crotchet, with nothing to sustain it.



Literary Notes

....The William Belden Noble Lectures at Harvard for 1907 were by Bishop Charles H. Brent, of the Philippine Islands. His subject was *Leadership*, and he spoke on such themes as "The Power of the Single Motive," "The Power of the Human Will," "The Representative Leader of Men." The lectures are published by Longmans, Green & Co.

....All those who are interested in a fresh water aquarium—and that should include every boy and half the girls and grown ups—will find *The Fresh Water Aquarium and its Inhabitants*, by Otto Eggeling and Frederick Ehrenberg (Henry Holt Co.), amply adequate to meet all the requirements and emergencies of the amateur aquarist. The authors give a complete list of aquatic plants and fishes and the text is written in an interesting manner. The book, which is well illustrated, is the best practical guide to the aquarium we know.

....The theory that Paul's letter to the Ephesians was in reality an epistle to the church at Laodicea is not new, but the Rev. John Rutherford, of Renfrew, Scotland, introduces it in the title of his commentary, *St. Paul's Epistles to Colossae and Laodicea* (imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.25 net). Mr. Rutherford holds to the Pauline authorship of both letters, but contends that they were written at the same time and dispatched by the same messenger. A useful part of the commentary is the Greek text of the two letters in parallel columns, with the parallel expressions indicated in broad-faced type.

....Mrs. L. H. Harris wishes to express her regret at having made, in her article of November 19th, on "The Advance of Civilization in Fiction," the reference to Mr. Upton Sinclair which brought out his indignant "Protest" in our issue of January 9th. The story that Mr. Sinclair acted as butler in a fashionable New York household to secure material for his

"Metropolis" was widely circulated and the retraction, as usual, did not keep up with it, so Mrs. Harris was in no wise at fault in using it. Secret service sociology has become so common and popular nowadays that it is rare to find a reformer who regards it as in any way reprehensible.



Pebbles

"My pig has a red nose."

"Sort of a Harvard rooter, eh?"—*Yale Record*.

FIRST DANCER—She's a very attractive girl.

Second Sufferer—Yes, her father was a big steel magnate.—*Yale Record*.

FASTIDIOUS FRESH—I hired a dress suit and tore it. Should I pay for the damage?

Cynical Soph—No, you took it to rent, didn't you.—*Yale Record*.

"My poor man, how did you acquire such a thirst?"

"It wus dis-a-way, mister; when de doctor operated on me for appendicitis, he forgot an left a sponge inside o' me.—*Medical Record*.

GR-R-R!

Cheerful Idiot—What's the difference between a Bostonite and a cannibal?

Compassionate Friend—I suppose one lives in Mass., and the other lives en masse.

Cheerful Idiot—Oh, no. One eats Boston beans and the other eats human bein's.—*Columbia Jester*.

A SCHOOL teacher was endeavoring to convey the idea of pity to the members of his class. "Now, supposing," he said, "a man working on the river bank suddenly fell in. He could not swim and would be in danger of drowning. Picture the scene, boys and girls. The man's sudden fall, the cry for help. His wife knowing his peril and hearing his screams, rushes immediately to the bank. Why does she rush to the bank?"

After a pause, a small voice piped forth:

"Please, sir, to draw his insurance money."—*Home Herald*.

SEATED one day at the table,
I was stuffy and ill at ease,
And my fingers wandered idly
Over the nuts and cheese.

I know not what I had eaten,
Or what I was eating then,
But I struck a delicious flavor
That I'd like to taste again.

It linked all elusive savors
Into one perfect taste,
Then faded away on my palate
Without any undue haste.

I have sought, but I seek it vainly,
That one lost taste so fine.
That came from the head of the kitchen,
And entered into mine.

—*Carolyn Wells*.

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Senator Root on Direct Elections

DIRECT election of United States Senators and direct nominations are two different propositions. A State can nominate its Senators in any way it chooses, as that is a State affair, but it cannot elect them any way it chooses. The Constitution tells how they shall be elected, and no different way can be taken without a change in the United States Constitution. They must be elected by the members of the two Houses of the State legislatures. But the State legislatures can have candidates put forward for election in as many ways as they please. Newspapers can nominate them, or party caucuses of the legislature can nominate them, or there can be nominations by the people, direct or indirect, in a dozen different ways.

The usual way has been to leave the nominations to the parties in the legislatures; but as every one knows there has been perfect liberty of candidates to put forward their competing claims up to the very day of final decision. The people have had little to do with the result, for in the election of Senators the States have not followed the example of the nation in the choice of the President.

The Constitution provides a definite way for the election of a President. The States must choose electors, just as they choose members of the legislatures. These electors are supposed to use their wisest independent judgment in the choice of a President. But they do not, for there have been both an indirect and a direct nomination of President. The parties, unrecognized in the Constitution, have by their own machinery selected candidates. Then the people, by a direct nomination, tho not nominally such, vote for the candidate they choose, while on paper it is a vote for electors. The electors are pledged, tied, to vote, when they come together, to do just as they have been directed to do by the people. They have no choice. They are super-numerary and useless, and continue to meet solely because it is in the Constitution that they must. We have got around the Constitution, and the people choose instead of the electors.

Now this is what is proposed to do as to Senators, to make the election as popular as is the election of President. What is good for the higher office in the gift of the whole people is good, the reformers say, for the lower office in the gift of a single State.

Now there is no proposition, no campaign for the change in the election of Senators. No one is making an effort for a Sixteenth Amendment in that direction. All that is proposed is to change the way of nomination, so as to make it more popular, and so as to make the nomination equivalent to an election, just as the nomination of the President by the people is equivalent to an election. The people will then vote for members of the legislature, already pledged to a Senatorial candidate, just as electors are chosen pledged to a Presidential candidate.

Several States have by law adopted a plan of direct nomination of Senators. Governor Hughes recommends such a law for New York. In the last gubernatorial campaign, Mr. Chanler, the Democratic candidate, asked Governor Hughes if he favored the direct election of Senators, and he said he did, but that is not what he proposes, because he knows that would involve a change in the Constitution. All he proposes is the

direct nomination of Senators. Senator Root, who has just been elected by the State legislature, says he is opposed to the direct election of Senators, but he expressed himself earlier as in favor of the direct nomination. Perhaps he has changed his mind—we do not know; but thus far he has not uttered a word against the direct nomination favored by the Governor.

On the face of it the direct nomination is preferable. It is best always to come as near to the will of the people as possible. Even if the people make blunders, it is best to educate the people and let them correct their own mistakes. But the experiences of direct nomination in Oregon and Wisconsin give occasion for discussion of the question. In one State the people nominated a Democratic Senator, and a Republican legislature elected him. In Wisconsin the legislature repudiates the direct nomination, and Senator La Follette, father of the plan, leads the repudiation. It is well, therefore, to have some further study of the method, at least, of accomplishing the will of the people, and of assuming what it is. The law providing for direct nominations should be most carefully drawn. The presumption is strongly in favor of the closest appeal to the people, because it is the people, and not the bosses, that should rule. The presumption also is that there will be less chance for dicker-ing and corruption when the people choose than when the politicians choose, many of whom are in politics for a living. We will consider the objections, but we expect the verdict of the country will finally be in favor of the most complete democracy.



The Naval Program

WE ask our readers to ponder carefully the article in this week's issue on the men and motives behind the big-navy movement. Surely Dr. Jefferson's withering sarcasm is deserved, for militarism masquerading in the guise of peace bears no little resemblance to the fable of the wolf in sheep's clothing.

Now, when do we "peace at any price" men want? They want twice as much as they will get, but they expect an appropriation of \$125,000,000 for the ordinary

running expenses of the Navy and \$38,000,000 extra for new ships, great and small. This is heavier than England's naval budget and a third heavier than France's, Germany's or Japan's.

If this present rate of increase continues it will not be so very many years before we shall actually be competing with Great Britain for the naval supremacy of the world.

But what conceivable use can a titanic navy be to the United States? Two years ago President Roosevelt told the world:

"We are no longer enlarging our navy. We are simply keeping up its strength; for the addition of one battleship a year barely enables us to make good the units which become obsolete. The most practical step in diminishing the burden of expense caused by the increasing size of naval armaments would, I believe, be an agreement limiting the size of all ships hereafter to be built."

Now he wants four "Dreadnaughts" bigger than any others in the world and a host of lesser men of war. Why this sudden change? Does he know of any new reasons that now make war more likely than two years ago? Unless he does his present demands are infidelity to The Hague and Pan-American Conferences and to the twenty-four peace treaties negotiated by Secretary Root with our sister nations. Surely if we are to enter the mad scramble of militarism the burden of proof is on those who advocate the greater army and navy.

The whole question, however, comes down to this: The only use for a great navy is either to attack England, France, Germany, or Japan, or to repel their attacks on us. We can leave the other naval powers out of account, for manifestly a small navy can handle them whether in offense or defense.

But the English are our kinsmen. The time has gone by when we shall ever fight them again. The Venezuela incident and the sympathy they gave us in the Spanish war and we them in the Boer war demonstrates this. Blood is thicker than water. France has no territory near ours. Who can suggest any conceivable issue to break the ancient ties between the two greatest republics of the world? The Monroe Doctrine, which has at last been made a canon of international law, and the Porter proposition, preventing the use of force in col-

lecting debts, will prevent Germany seizing Latin-American territory. That, together with the peaceable partition of the Samoan Islands, leaves nothing to cause the slightest anxiety as to our relations with Germany. But Japan! We surely must prepare for Japan. Well, the recent treaty and agreement signed by Secretary Root and Baron Takahira taken together make war absolutely impossible between these two great Pacific nations as long as the treaty and agreement endure. And history, we rejoice to say, affords no instance yet of a nation breaking an arbitration award. Japan has clearly shown that nothing short of a studied insult will cause her to break the ancient friendship begun by the visit of the American fleet under Perry in 1857 and cemented by the visit of the American fleet under Sperry in 1908.

If we propose, however, to follow the ideals of Alexander, Cæsar and Napoleon and wage war on England, France, Germany or Japan, then by all means let us build the biggest fleet in the world. But is there a single statesman in America who will openly advocate such a policy? If, on the other hand, we only want to be ready to repel attacks and "preserve peace," then let us use a little common sense and try to think what any nation has got against us at the present moment to make them want to fight, or, assuming that they do want to fight, what can they hope to gain by fighting. The United States is invulnerable from enemies without. The genius of our people and our geographical position make this so certain that we could not be subjugated even if we had no navy at all. Let us at least give the wicked foreigners the credit of having sense enough to see this, even if we must suspect their acts and protestations of friendship and good will.

Both Hague Conferences called upon the nations to take up and study the question of the limitation of armaments. Last December the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, representing 18,000,000 Christian communicants, called upon Congress to stop this wicked increase of armaments. The labor unions have always been most emphatic in protesting against war budgets, and now at last the boards

of trade and chambers of commerce are beginning to realize the economic waste of armaments, and to fall in line with the advocates of genuine peace.

The Senate is in a position to render the country and the world a great service by refusing concurrence with the action of the House in voting the addition of two battleships of a larger size than has ever yet been built by any nation. A small, compact and efficient navy is all we need—one new battleship a year, as President Roosevelt sagely suggested just after he had received the Nobel Peace Prize. Let the United States lead the world in the movement for the limitation of armaments.



Our Duty to Posterity

IN a notable passage in Cicero's "De Senectute" Cato describes the labors of aged husbandmen, who not only cultivated their annual gardens, but also planted orchards whose fruit they knew they would never eat, and who did it, they said, in obedience to the immortal gods, by whose bountiful providence these fields were received from their ancestors, and whose will it was that they should deliver them improved to their posterity.

The first duty to posterity is to have posterity, and to pass down an improved human race to the succeeding generations. This obligation is something other than love of the children which we happen to have, and the doing the best we can for them. It is what should come before it, the recognition of the broad duty of doing one's part in providing that there shall be a succeeding generation to take our place.

Humanity is the supreme product of nature, the noblest work of God. Without man the world would be vacant of value, for there would be nobody to value it; there would be no thought in it, no sense of beauty, no apprehension of right and wrong, no learning, no culture, no civilization ever growing higher, only the brute savagery of primitive forests, as in the days when

"A monstrous eft of old was the lord and master of earth."

The man and the woman who do nothing to secure the succession of the race put the world back, so far as they are con-

cerned, and for their part in the earth's history, to the rule of beasts, of tigers, bison, wolves and swine.

The value of humanity is in its totality of individuals, with its multitude of useful workers and its normal number of those of exceptional worth. Double the number and you double the sum of intelligence for useful service and progress. You also double the number of exceptional geniuses or of men of unusual talent, who will more than double the worthy product which lifts civilization. There is room for them in the world. It is but thinly populated, even in our own country. Ten times as many could be supported, even without their pushing out to overflow the world's vacant spaces.

The duty to supply posterity should rest with peculiar weight on those who recognize that they have inherited something more than the average of ability, and have received more than usual opportunities of culture. Their posterity will be above the average. It is a duty not only to have posterity, but that duty belongs peculiarly to those who may expect to have superior posterity. They ought to feel this obligation, to think of it in their young strength, and accept without flinching their special privileges and duty of, to, and for posterity, because the high quality of posterity depends on their doing their part. If the succeeding generation is to be supplied by the inferior, the ignorant, the unambitious and the vicious, the race will deteriorate. Its improvement depends on the birth rate of the competent. There is no higher obligation resting on them as a section of the community than to see that their sort predominates in the world.

In most of the world a full half of infants born die before reaching mature age; in more favored communities one-third die. If, then, all who reach the age of maturity, say twenty years for women and twenty-five for men, were to marry, and there were three children to each marriage, it would do nothing more than to maintain our present population. Those who do not marry, or who have less than three children, would to that extent reduce the population below its present numbers. It is desirable that a certain number of defectives or insane or vicious should not marry and perpetuate their

kind. Some who marry will die young; some will suffer from disease. If all marry who are fit to marry, they will then need to have more than three children to each marriage to keep the population from diminishing. But to maintain the present population is not the full duty of a generation. It should increase its numbers and its quality. The large families are the pride and nobility of a nation.

It has been often said that it was the weakness, the misfortune of Europe in the Middle Ages that its noblest, most intelligent and religious youth of both sexes were made celibates by their religion. If one would reckon this loss let him consider the multitude of our leading men in all walks of life who are children and grandchildren of clergymen. At present a similar misfortune threatens us in the army of our choicest young women, of the best education, who by a false condition of society become teachers when the world needs them as heads of families, or who in other ways become wage earners and remain their best years unmarried. They are doing their best with other people's children, to a great extent children whose abilities are less than their own would possess, children who will get a less education and will have a less hopeful future than their own would have.

Not only should intelligent and conscientious people accept the duty, but should also have an honest pride in such a considerable family of children as shall more than supply their place and shall benefit the world. Such a family is the most beautiful, the most noble, the most valuable asset one can have. There seems with many foolish people now to be a false sentiment on the subject, where it is not base cowardice. Children are hostages to fortune; they are a surety of diligence and character; they are a well-spring of anxious delight; and in old age they are a support and pride. And yet from lack of courage, or from a greed for pleasure or money, a herd of cowardly celibates threatens us with hastening ills where wealth accumulates and men decay. We would have parents teach their children, and help their children, to marry and bring their own children to the ancestral home—both to their pride and their country's pride.

If the sense of this obligation to posterity can come to us as it did to Cato's husbandmen, we may yet provide those sociological betterments which shall encourage instead of discouraging marriage, and shall teach again the old doctrine that marriage is honorable to all and that children are a heritage from the Lord. That will prove that our nation has a collective will to live. The soldier risks his life for his country. Every true man and woman will have the true soldier spirit, ready to toil or suffer for his country; and his country means the next generation.



A Court for Domestic Cases

THE establishment of special courts for the hearing of cases against children charged with misdemeanors has been a reform of much importance. A large proportion of all child offenses spring from thoughtlessness, bad example and bad environment. Young offenders not criminally minded can in many instances be set right and kept from falling into habitual misconduct, whereas the experience of many generations has demonstrated that they can surely be confirmed in criminal careers by bringing them into close association with hardened malefactors, as used to be the rule when, in almshouses and jails and in the ordinary criminal courts, they were herded with the criminal element of all ages and all degrees of toughness. The children's court and the parole system, supplementing the reform school, have largely multiplied the possibility of diminishing the class of habitual criminals.

Some of the reasons which were urged in support of the proposition to create children's courts hold good for the proposal, which is being urged by the Educational Alliance and other interests, that there be established special courts for the hearing of domestic complaints. There are yet other reasons, however, for this latter reform of a different character, and quite as cogent. They are similar to the reasons for the provision of matrons in police stations and jails. They spring from that sense of delicacy, not to say decency, which is one of the finest attainments of civilization.

Included in the class of domestic relations cases which come before the courts

is the multitude of complaints brought by deserted wives, left with little children to care for, without means of support. The observation of social workers and charitable agents who see much of this particular kind of misfortune warrants the assertion that thousands of the deserted wives are women of good character and refinement, to whom it is a torturing humiliation to appear in the ordinary courts and mingle there with pickpockets, drunkards and worse criminals, and, in their hearing, tell the story of their destitution and unhappiness. Every consideration of delicacy and sympathy calls for a proper amount of seclusion and courtesy in the hearing of such cases.

Certain difficulties in the proposed plan have been pointed out. Magistrate Barlow, for example, says that it would work great hardship if women from the most distant parts of this city were obliged to journey long distances to a central court. This objection can hardly be taken very seriously. Mr. Barlow seems to have overlooked the circumstance that even the most unfortunate of deserted wives would not have to make the necessary journey to the court from which she asked relief every day or every week, as a part of her normal existence, as the shopgirl journeys to and from her place of employment. It is unusual for the same victim of domestic infelicity to resort to the ameliorations of the law so often as to make the incidental travel burdensome. On the whole, we suspect that the women most concerned would prefer to take one or two subway journeys than to be obliged, as now, to appear in the ordinary courts.

To what extent a special court of this kind would be more successful than are the magistrates who deal with such cases now in amicably adjusting domestic difficulties that have not reached the stage of desertion, or of divorce proceedings, we shall not venture to predict. Mr. Barlow's opinion that "it would take a direct descendant of an angel to take entire charge of such a court and handle it right" does not impress us as more weighty than his view of the necessary going to and fro. As an *a priori* guess we should suppose that one magistrate, specializing in this class of cases, would become more adept in dealing with them than many magistrates taking them up along with scores of complaints of a dif-

ferent character are likely to do. Be that as it may, it is, we think, quite clear that more can be said in behalf of this experiment than in opposition to it, and that it is one which should be fairly tried.



Cancer Questions

THE successful eradication of yellow fever from certain localities as soon as it was found that the germ was carried by the *stegomyia* mosquito, and the cure of diphtheria when its antitoxin was discovered, created the impression in the public mind that all diseases would readily succumb to a scientific attack. All you have to do, thought the average man, is to hunt up the germ with a microscope and then keep it out or get an antitoxin to counteract it. Consequently there was a general expectation that the establishment of well endowed institutions in Europe and America for the investigation of the two most dangerous diseases, consumption and cancer, would be speedily followed by a satisfactory cure or preventive. Such cures are frequently announced, but not by those who have given the question most study.

The foes of the human race use very diverse weapons. The discovery of the cause of one disease only gives a clue to the secret of a few closely allied forms. The first duty and chief accomplishment of the cancer institutes have been the clearing away of the mass of misinformation and myths surrounding the subject. The latest report of the British Imperial Cancer Research Fund, summing up its six years' work, is chiefly composed of such negative enlightenment. No "cancer germ" has been discovered. It is not thought that there is one. No "antitoxin" has been prepared, because there does not appear to be any toxin. Cancer is not communicable and there does not seem to be any way of conferring immunity to it. It can be transferred from one animal to another of the same species, but only by the transplanting of the living cells. This relieves us of the fear of catching the disease from one in the family or from infected clothing, food or building. Men handling cancerous rats by the thousand day after day for years are not affected.

Many of the popular beliefs prove on

examination to be devoid of evidence. Cancer is not a product of civilization; it is not confined to human beings; it is not a penalty for eating flesh, or fish, or tomatoes, or cheese; it is not inherited; it is not certain that it is increasing. On the contrary, it afflicts vertebrates all the way down the scale of life to marine fishes. Men, savage and civilized, and animals, wild and tame, are not free from it. It prevails among the vegetarians of Japan and India as well as among the omnivorous Europeans and Americans. According to the medical statistics of England and Wales in 1889 the chance of a man above thirty-five years ultimately dying of cancer was one in twenty-one, and for a woman of the same age one in twelve. Now, according to the reports, the corresponding chances are one in eleven for men and one in seven for women. Whether this represents a real increase or merely greater ability to detect the disease and greater care in reporting it, is not yet settled. On the cause and cure of cancer the report of the Imperial Research Fund contains little to satisfy public curiosity. The most that can be said positively is that cancer originates, apparently spontaneously, at points of chronic irritation of any kind, and that under certain conditions the system may react against it and effect a cure. The only treatment recommended is early surgical removal of the tumor. From experiments recently reported by other investigators it seems likely that the radium emanation may be used successfully in some cases.



Progress in China

THERE is an Asiatic solidarity which may surprise the Westerners. The rise of Japan stirs India; the constitutional change in Turkey excites China to emulation. While all Asiatic countries arouse queries and problems, China remains the mighty mystery of the future, a menace or a blessing to the whole world of the next generation.

Two new ideals seem to have been created within the increasing body of ardent students in China, one that of freedom from all external authority, and the other the establishment of constitutional liberty. These two ideals and aims are em-

hatically recognized by the Rev. T. Richard, D.D., the able secretary of the Christian Literature Society, which has its headquarters in Shanghai, and which is doing so much to supply the need for books of Western learning for distribution in China.

That the new ideals are making progress in China appears from the fact that the various Viceroys and the Peking Board of Education, in spite of many obstructionists, are making fair progress in the work of introducing the new learning. Some of the old examination halls, covering acres in extent, have been pulled down to give place to normal schools, and the rest are disused and will follow suit in due time. In line with this is the stream of young students sent to Japan and those now coming to this country.

The postal and telegraph systems are growing with amazing rapidity, so that even Tibet is now connected with Peking by wire. These, with the railways, mean the unification of sentiment and of government. New railways are now being built and managed entirely by Chinese, and the principal capitals are now connected or soon will be, while branch roads are being constructed east and west. The last international friction comes from the assumption by the Chinese Government of the telegraph center in Peking. New industries on foreign lines are created, and commercial companies organized, such as banks and fire and life insurance companies, and large issues of Chinese bank notes are now put upon the public.

The passion for reform has become so general that we cannot doubt that the repeated promises of a constitution will in a few years be fulfilled. But this is an internal problem. Even more serious for outside nations is the growing determination that all foreign control shall cease. We cannot doubt that Chinese ports will not remain indefinitely as foreign concessions ruled by European governments. England and Germany and Holland will finally have to withdraw from their seats of vantage, so humiliating to Chinese pride, and even France may not be able to hold Cochin China when once the national consciousness asserts itself.

If China is thus regenerating herself, giving up her old ideals for new ones

borrowed from Christian nations, will she also adopt the Christian faith? Why not? While Christianity is doubling its adherents in India nearly once in ten years, and similar progress is making in Japan, Korea and China, the internal awakening appears in Chinese Confucianism, as in Hindu Brahminism, Japanese Buddhism, and even Turkish Mohammedanism. All these are trying to resuscitate their ethics into a living force, that is, to infuse them with Christian principles, but under the old names. Not only the Government universities in China, but even the Buddhist colleges have started the study of Comparative Religion in order to find out the best. The more of the teaching and spirit of Jesus they impart, the more we can rejoice, by whatever name it is called.

The study of the movements in China and Japan is of the greatest interest and importance to students of human progress all over the world. And yet the United States discriminates against the Chinese, and California insults both the Chinese and the Japanese by proposals of forced separation. It is not prudent; it is not right.



The Country's Wealth

The Bureau of the Census at Washington reports that the real taxable property of the United States amounts to about fifty-five billion dollars, the exempt to six billions. Railroads and their equipment, including street railways, add to our wealth nearly fourteen billions more, and nearly another billion and a half comes from telegraph and telephone systems, adding canals and shipping. There is half a billion under the head of electric lights and power stations. Live stock counts up four billions more, and all sorts of agricultural products, with farm machinery, gives us two and a half billions. Manufactured products, added to manufacturing machinery, amounts to over ten billions. Gold and silver coin and bullion add another two billions; clothing two and a half billions; and furniture, with carriages, and that sort of property, sum up nearly six billions more. These, with other smaller items, give us a total of one hundred and seven billions, to be compared with seven billions in 1850.

and about twenty-five billions at the close of the Civil War. It would not be altogether pleasant to add to this magnificent showing, if we must, that millionaires own nearly the whole of it. Mr. Powers, who reports for the Census Bureau, says there is no reason for believing that this is true. He begins at the other end of the reckoning and shows that the common people have an enormous holding in farm lands and other homesteads, in bank deposits, and in other forms of real and personal property. We hope that the next census will make this point decidedly more definite.

The Waste of Rivers

One of the most startling facts coming to the American public from the latest report of the Secretary of Agriculture is that the rivers of the United States are annually pouring into the ocean not less than one billion tons of sediment; and that this immense volume of waste consists of the most valuable elements of the soil, the very richest material, as the Secretary calls it, "the cream of the soil." At a moderate appraisal the annual loss exceeds all the land taxes of the whole country, and this loss is steadily increasing instead of decreasing. This does not take into account the coarse detritus which is pushed along the sides of the larger streams. Then we have to take into account, besides the soil impoverishment, that the sediment pollutes the waters that carry it, endangering the lives of those who are compelled to use them, and reducing their value for manufacturing and other domestic purposes. In fact, we have here a combination of evils that human language cannot cover or human thought embrace. We have not yet begun to do our duty in the way of forest preservation and other means for preventing the floods that cause the heavier part of this soil waste. The Department of Agriculture insists that as the evils begin on the farm, steadily destroying farm values, the remedies must also begin at the farm, and it has become a national duty to prescribe the remedies and enforce them. The chief individual contribution to an improved agriculture, with less waste, is along the line of intensive culture in the place of

careless extensive farming. Collective action will follow individual action; but to a certain extent State and national action is demanded as preparatory. To all this the geologists add the consideration that the constant addition of sediment to the bottom of the ocean changes the weight and stress on the earth's crust in its weaker portions, and is a cause of earthquakes.

The Rights of Chicago Women

The women in Chicago have been leaders and most efficient workers in all lines of civic progress, and have earned the ballot by demonstrating that they are qualified to use it wisely. They are now carrying on an active campaign for a municipal suffrage clause in the new charter, not after the manner of the suffragettes, but in a dignified and systematic way. The committee for the extension of municipal suffrage to Chicago women, which is leading the movement, is supported by over a hundred women's clubs in the city. If there are any men in Chicago who are better entitled to vote than the women at the head of this, such women as Ellen M. Henrotin, Jane Addams, Caroline M. Hill, Ella S. Stewart and Mary McDowell, for example, we should like to know their names. The charter, which was defeated by popular vote last year, had a woman suffrage clause as originally drafted by the committee of sixteen, but lost it in the convention thru the vote of the chairman, and was further mutilated in the legislature, so its defeat was fortunate. The same committee, in drafting the new charter, has recommended a separate bill to allow women to vote for city officers on the same terms as men. The men of Chicago should rise to the occasion and see that it is adopted.

Direct Nominations

In Nebraska the Legislature will probably pass a bill for the direct nomination of United States Senators. The bill provides that any candidate for the Legislature may have attached to his name on the official ballot the following pledge:

"I hereby state to the people of Nebraska as well as to the people of my legislative district that during my term of office I will always vote for that candidate for United States

Senator in Congress who has received the highest number of the people's votes for that position at the general election next preceding the election of a Senator in Congress, without regard to my individual preference."

Or he may sign an alternative statement that he will not feel obliged to regard the vote of the people as more than advice which he is at liberty not to follow; or he may decline to make any statement whatever. This seems to be a sufficiently clear way of making direct nominations more effective than they have proved in Wisconsin.



A Modern Hervé Riel Jack Binns, the Marconi operator of the "Republic," whose wireless messages brought aid to the shipwrecked vessel, has refused an offer to go on the vaudeville stage at \$1,000 a week, saying: "I am a wireless operator, not an actor, and I am going back to work. But first I am to have a month's leave to spend with my folks." That reminds us

"Demand whate'er you will,
France remains your debtor still.
Ask to heart's content and have! or my name's
not Damfreville!"

"Since 'tis ask and have, I may—
Since the others go ashore—
Come! a good whole holiday!

Leave to go and see my wife, whom I call
the Belle Aurore!"
That he asked and that he got—nothing more."



Negroes on Lincoln The February number of *The American Missionary*, the organ of the American Missionary Association, is devoted to eulogies on Lincoln by negroes, so called. Particularly do we admire the sanity of every one of these articles. Principal Imborden, of Enfield, N. C., says:

"The few discordant notes in our legislative halls have not caused the race to lose heart, but rather to fight more courageously for every right guaranteed by the Constitution and vouchsafed by a chivalrous people."

Professor Henderson, Dean of the Fisk University Divinity School, asks:

"Was Lincoln right? Have not the colored people in the progress of these forty-three years since his death justified his faith? . . . Let the two sections of the country come together by all means, but not over the grave of the colored man's political rights."

Professor Pickens, of Talladega College, says of Lincoln:

"He was a patriot statesman; altho he abhorred slavery in his own inclination, he was wise enough to see that the question of slavery was subordinate to the immediate object of saving the Union. 'If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong,' he declared as his private opinion; but it was his public duty and his oath to save the Union, regardless of slavery. His logic and clear seizure of the main point stood him in good stead against the overzealous Abolitionists on the one hand, while on the other hand, as soon as the interests of negro freedom and the interests of the Union coincided, the same unchanged and consistent logic answered those who assailed him on constitutional grounds."

Can anything be more touching than the opening of the article by Prof. Kelly Miller, of Howard University:

"One hundred years ago Abraham Lincoln was born amidst a lowly life. There is none other than the Son of Man to whom the great Messianic prophecy applies with such pointed pertinency. He grew up as a root out of dry ground. He had no form nor comeliness that we should desire him. He was a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief. The haughty and supercilious hid, as it were, their faces from him. He was wounded for our transgressions and bruised for our iniquities. With his stripes we are healed. He was cut out of the land of the living. Yet he has had his portion with the great and shared the spoils with the strong."

Of the nine writers seven were educated in the institutions of the American Missionary Association, which has done more than any other single agency for carrying on the work begun by Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation.



The Future of Hayti The *London Times* has a long article from a correspondent on the present condition and the future of Hayti, describing its political disturbance and corruptions, the prevalence of bribery and the shameful recourse to public loans at an exorbitant rate. The writer, recognizing that the Haytian negroes are fundamentally a fine race, anticipates what are the conditions that would look to a radical change. He declares that while the intelligent people wish no foreign domination, they are seriously considering whether free development under a stable government is possible without a foreign protectorate. He says:

"It is, perhaps, needless to say what Power the Haitians regard as the one most likely to interfere; they recognize the authority of the Monroe doctrine and the limitations it prescribes to foreign aggrandisement in the Amer-

ican sphere of political action. That they should freely discuss the possibilities of the situation is an indication of a certain preparation of the public mind for what seems to be the inevitable. . . . The aim might be to apply to the country a modification of the terms of the Platt amendment, by which, while its independence and political autonomy were guaranteed, a stable and honest government would be insured and a greater field opened for foreign enterprise and capital. Under such conditions the black man would have the liberty and power to develop which he does not possess at present, and the country might eventually become one of the richest in tropical America, instead of being as virgin in resources and achievements as it was when Columbus landed at Mole St. Nicolas over 400 years ago."

It may come to that, that the United States should finally do for Hayti what it has done for Cuba, with modifications. Hayti would have been straightened out long ago if the Senate had accepted President Grant's far-seeing plans for Santo Domingo. But Hayti has hardly been more revolutionary, or its government more corrupt, than that of Venezuela. A hundred years is not long to develop a nation. When we are told of the backward condition of Hayti or Liberia we must consider what slight influences have been present to lift them up, and we must compare them with the more backward of the Spanish-American republics.

An Elected Bishop In the spring of this year the hierarchy of Switzerland address an official letter to their clergy and people against the manufacture and sale of absinthe. As the land of William Tell has no archbishop, this letter was signed by the dean of the bishops, Mgr. Battaglia, of Coire. Shortly afterward he resigned his see. This—the oldest, it seems, in Switzerland—retains its ancient right of election. The six canons of the cathedral and the eighteen from other parts of the diocese, which includes the cantons of Uri, Schwyz, Zurich, the Glarus, the Grisons and the principality of Lichtenstein, met in the See House—*Hof* as it is called—and by a majority of votes elected and gave official announcement as follows:

"COIRE, May 7th, 11 a. m.

"Mons. Dr. George Schmid, of Grunegg, superior of the seminary of St. Lucius, Coire, canon of the Cathedral of Coire, vicar general, has been elected bishop of Coire. The voting lasted an hour. The name of the one elected

has been proclaimed in the Cathedral. At once a service of thanksgiving was offered, followed by the 'Te Deum.'"

The new bishop received the confirmation of his election and canonical induction from Rome. The Pope, moreover, has no choice but his approval, save in the case where the canon law is rightfully invoked. This privilege Coire shares with Cologne, Friburg, and a few more dioceses in Germany and Austria. There are no such privileged dioceses in this country. Here the select priests nominate three candidates, and this "terna" is sent to Rome, where the Pope chooses one of them if he pleases. Thus Dr. Hanna was "*dignissimus*" to the auxiliary Archbishop of San Francisco, with right of succession, and two others were named "*dignior*" and "*dignus*." But the Pope rejected them all and appointed the rector of the Catholic University, but without the right of succession. Just so the Pope has chosen the French bishops since the Government gave up its right of nomination. The democracy of Coire and Cologne is absent in this country.

There is special meaning in the choice of the Rev. Ozora S. Davis, of New Britain, Conn., as president of the Chicago Theological Seminary. Mr. Davis is pastor of one of the largest churches in Connecticut, with 1,150 members. But he is known for the work his church has done for the various racial elements in the city, for the languages and nationalities that make their welcome home in that church. How it is done Mr. Davis told in a remarkable address at the Cleveland meeting of the Congregational National Council, and the admirable report at the late meeting of the Federal Council at Philadelphia on Immigration was prepared by him. The Chicago Seminary has had its departments preparing theological students to work in various languages, and we may be sure that Mr. Davis's acceptance will ensure the continuance and development of this most important work, for there is no Christian work more important than to reach and influence our immigrants.

It has been said that one can make anything out of the Bible. Our Supreme Court interprets the Constitution liberally. Every one has supposed the Koran

and Islam to favor absolutism and to be hostile to free institutions. But such is not the fact, says the *Beyan-ul-Hak*, organ of the Constantinople organ of the Ulema. It declares absolutism to be contrary to the spirit and letter of Islam. It denounces the reactionaries of the old régime in the most vigorous language, of which the following passage is an example:

"They seized religious works and burnt them, arrested students and divines solely on account of their liberal views, and exiled them to distant provinces. They respected no law, divine or human, in a word, no ordinance or religion whatever, so that we began to believe that Islam had ceased to be."

Does not Homer tell us all omens favor patriotism, "The best of omens is our land's defense"? As all roads lead to Rome, so all religions lead to liberty.

A curious and ridiculous campaign has been going on in Ireland to require all students in the new Irish University and its attached colleges to study the old Irish language. It is feared that if this is not done the Protestants will swamp it with students. On the other hand, it is urged that the rule would reduce the number of students. The Irish bishops have been compelled to take the matter in hand and have published an appeal to the people to the effect that, while they look forward to the time when Irish will again be spoken thruout the country and become largely the medium of instruction in the constituent colleges, they would make it voluntary and oppose making Irish compulsory in the university. The effort to return to a local language is provincial and narrowing and against all the spirit of the age. English is good enough.

Here is a testimony which we take from the last number received of the *Manila Weekly Times*. Archbishop Harty had returned from a tour over the province of Batangas, during which he had confirmed over 52,000 applicants. Asked what state of feeling he had found he said:

"In public and private discourse I did not hear a single word of complaint against the civil government and I take it from this that the people are satisfied to leave their interests in the hands of the United States Government.

"In my intercourse with the principal people of the towns visited I found a spirit of con-

tentment, a lively interest in public improvement, energy and enterprise in the direction of agriculture and business pursuits and a general tendency to get out of the rut. They seem to have come to a realization of the necessity of attracting American capital and are making rapid progress along those lines."

Some Boston patriots ought to hasten to Batangas to show these mean-spirited people how they have been oppressed.

To those who like to try to unravel a puzzle we offer the following genuine letter from an Armenian boy to the teacher of a missionary school in Turkey. It is a fine example of "self-taught" English. We will help the reader by adding that it is an application for admission by a boy who cannot pay tuition and board:

Who good Mister

i love you kind teacher, have true a mind each day working, because the work of the gold is dearly, Hark do you my helped to me one day you keep in the minds and i thank of the you and god bless you Holy man.

i had love the english has me the desirous may gain the high.

The correctness of the spelling is about as marvelous as the absurd jumble of words.

The difference between Senator Platt, president of an express company, and Senator Root is to be seen in the following passage in the latter's address to the New York State Legislature which had just elected him:

"If you think it will be beneficial to the State of New York, for example, as I now think it would be, to have a parcels post provision included in our postal laws, so that the thirty-nine thousand rural free delivery carriers, instead of driving around the country with empty buggies, as they do now, shall earn enough to pay their salary by carrying small packages to the people they serve—if you think that would be beneficial to the interests of the State of New York, I would be glad to have you say so, and if you think I am wrong in that I would be glad to have you say so."

A lot of uninformed people are getting petitions signed all over the country by children and grown people begging President Roosevelt to forego his visit to Africa on the plea that hunting wild animals is cruel. But Mr. Roosevelt is no cruel pot-hunter. His interest is in the natural history of it and in the excitement of it. He gets no free license to shoot what he please, but the limited license, and what he kills will be mounted for the Museum

at Washington. That is perfectly legitimate and in the interest of science as much as is legitimate vivisection.

We have not waited till this day before we have said "Raise the Maine." We have said over and over again, and with all emphasis, that the United States has no right on any theory to leave it conspicuous and mischievous in Havana harbor. If it was blown up by malice we do not want to perpetuate the memory of malice. If it was blown up by accident we do not wish the charge of criminal malice to rest longer on innocent people. Let Congress pass the appropriation as Governor Magoon and President Roosevelt have recommended.

There used to be a law in England prohibiting the use of hops in beer. A bill has now been introduced into Parliament by the Government prohibiting the use of anything except hops in beer. Times change and the pure food laws change with them, but they have one fundamental principle, that whatever is, is right, and anything new is wrong. Potassium nitrate having been used by our forefathers to corn beef, but sodium benzoate, being a novelty, is looked upon with suspicion.

Reno is not a large city, but it is the largest in Nevada. Nevada is the only State in the Union which has no law against gambling. In Reno gambling is free and open; but there is a referendum clause in the charter, and the voters were appealed to to abolish open gambling. They did not succeed, for the saloons and hells were stronger than the churches, and by a vote of 2,010 to 1,209 the gamblers won. But the triumphing of the wicked will be short. It always is when the issue is fairly joined.

The new British act allows a man to marry his deceased wife's sister, but it does not allow a woman to marry a deceased husband's brother. The reason is that the Levitical law, as interpreted, definitely forbade the latter, but not the former (Lev. 18:16). Accordingly, an Englishman came last week to this country that he might legally marry his brother's widow. There needs a new cam-

paign for a Deceased Brother's Widow Bill.


We fail to understand why Secretary Garfield should accept the assertion of the San Francisco officials that the only way to get a supply of water for the city is to sequester five hundred square miles of the Yosemite public park, gratuitously squandering many million dollars' worth of water rights. Other engineers say water can be had elsewhere, and Congress ought to consider this whole question very carefully.

Figures are liable to get mixt in fervid oratory. In the trial of Thornton J. Hains for murder, the defendant's lawyer, John J. McIntyre, burst into the following: "This defendant has endured the pelting of a merciless *storm* from a conspiracy *hatched* in that room yonder at the Bay Side Yacht Club and parts of which were *born* in some fertile mind seeking notoriety at the expense of a human life."

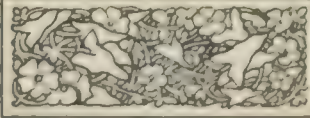
Some of the "better class" in Cuba—that is, rich Spaniards—are offended. They say: "They select an African (Delgado) for President of the Senate and an Italian (Ferrata) for President of the House, and yet they say, 'Cuba for the Cubans.'" And why not, if both are Cubans? Even those called Spaniards may be Cubans.

Spitzbergen is a no-man's-land. It has no inhabitants, and no country claims it, altho it lies near Norway. It is a base for polar expeditions. Now an American company has begun mining coal there and declares that the mines will ultimately rival those of Great Britain. There is a chance for another American insular possession right against Europe. Who will object?

We all know that Leo XIII patronized the institution of the Society of St. Jerome, whose object was to sell cheap copies of the Bible in Rome. It is from a "Modernist" source in a leading London journal that we are informed that "for some time it had been allowed to circulate only the Gospels and Acts; now it circulates nothing." We would like to know if this can be true.



Insurance



The Wallis Appointment

Frederick A. Wallis, Governor Hughes's appointee for the office of Insurance Commissioner, was not satisfactory to the State Senate and his name was finally withdrawn last week at the request of Mr. Wallis himself. Senator Thomas Grady, having learned that Mr. Wallis had been charged with the crime of rebating on life insurance premiums in connection with his department in the Home Life Insurance Company, "felt compelled" to take cognizance of the formulated charges of his violation of the reform laws drafted by the Governor himself, and in the discharge of his duties accordingly offered the following resolution in the Senate:

Resolved, That the acting Superintendent of Insurance be, and he hereby is, respectfully requested to forward to the Senate with all convenient speed authenticated copies of such correspondence as may be found on file in his department since the first day of January, 1907, bringing to the attention of the department or dealing with any complaints as to the rebating of insurance premiums or any other violations of the insurance law in which the Home Life Insurance Company or any of its agents or officers (and more particularly Frederick A. Wallis) was involved.

Following the publication of detailed accounts of the Senate's action in this connection in the daily press, a long conference took place between the Governor and his appointee with his attorney, during which the papers and correspondence called for by the Senate resolution from the files of the Insurance Department were very carefully considered. The nominee subsequently voluntarily wrote the following letter to the Governor:

MY DEAR SIR—I beg leave to ask you to withdraw my name for the office of Superintendent of Insurance. As you well know, this is a position which was not sought by me, and only at the instance of your earnest persuasion did I consent to have my name placed in nomination.

While the criticisms which have been directed against me since my nomination are each and every one of them utterly without foundation, and nothing has been or can be developed which can reflect upon me in any

manner whatsoever, I do not care to accept an office to which so much political opposition has been directed. I have, therefore, decided to continue in my present position with my company. Thanking you for the honor conferred, I am, yours very faithfully,

FREDERICK A. WALLIS.

The Governor followed the receipt of this letter with a message to the Senate as below:

To the Senate:

I hereby withdraw the nomination before made by me of Frederick A. Wallis, of New York, for the office of Superintendent of Insurance.

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

Senator Grady has stated that his opposition to Mr. Wallis arose because of moral and not political objections. Meantime the office of Superintendent of Insurance lacks an occupant that is satisfactory to the Governor and to the Senate.



CAN it be that the passing of a valued policy law in Vermont is indicative of a trend in insurance that will ultimately obtain in other States?



THE board of directors of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, at the quarterly meeting held January 21st, 1909, past the following resolution:

"Resolved, That steps be taken immediately to elect three policy-holders as directors to be nominated in accordance with any plan agreed upon, under the direction of counsel, between the president and insurance commissioners."

President Rittenhouse had already requested the legal department to advise him of the steps necessary to make this plan effective. The matter is now under investigation, and a definite plan will be formulated in accord with the sentiment expressed by the commissioners who signed the request to the society at the meeting of the insurance commissioners in Detroit last fall. It is announced that the financial condition of the society has very much improved, and that the intention of the management is to resume the writing of new business on or before July 1st, 1909.

The Condition of Business

THOSE who studied carefully the causes of the brisk upward movement which immediately followed November's elections expected a reaction. This temporary check, with comparative dullness, has been seen in the condition of business during January, which has been a month of waiting. The Steel Corporation's earnings have come to be one of the measures of general trade. These earnings, for the quarter ending with December, were made known last week. They were a little less than those of the preceding quarter, altho an increase of unfilled orders on hand was shown. The figures follow, the record of unfilled orders (in tons) being made at the end of each quarter:

1908.	Net earnings.	Unfilled orders.
First quarter	\$18,229,005	3,765,343
Second quarter	20,265,756	3,313,876
Third quarter	27,106,274	3,421,977
Fourth quarter	26,225,485	3,603,527

There was a progressive decline in earnings for the last three months of the year: October, \$9,415,668; November, \$8,756,729; December, \$8,053,088. Rumors of price-cutting by independent concerns are heard, but demand is light, and the lightness of it is due largely to the pending revision of the tariff. A feeling of uncertainty as to tariff rates also affects other industries and causes manufacturers to proceed with caution. Mr. Yoakum, of the Rock Island and Frisco lines, returning last week from a trip over the roads of his railway system, spoke of the retarding effect of this uncertainty:

"I met many manufacturers who were delaying an increase of output for future sale and delivery until the question is settled. The lumber business is most backward in the Southwest, and this is attributable to the disinclination of manufacturers and railroad men to undertake new construction until the new tariff rates are known."

In the past, business has been so affected while tariff revision was pending. No considerable reduction of duties is expected now, but there is a prevailing belief that, owing partly to Mr. Carnegie's arguments, the iron and steel rates

must be sharply cut, and that this will compel a reduction of other rates. The stock market has been dull and declining. Fundamental conditions are sound, however; our agriculturists are in an advantageous position. Improvement upon conservative lines may safely be predicted, altho the rate of progress may be slow until the new tariff is enacted.



....The twenty-first annual statement of the American Real Estate Company shows a surplus of \$1,653,111, a gain during the past year of \$112,142. The value of its real estate and improvements amount to \$10,818,225.07, an increase during the year of \$1,020,520.33. The total assets are \$11,851,866.07, a gain for the year of \$1,293,366. The real estate valuations have been appraised by the Real Estate Board of Brokers of the City of New York, and the titles to properties owned by the company have been insured by title guarantee companies, and certified public accountants have certified to the correctness of the annual statement.

....The year 1908 was the most prosperous one in the history of the Lawyers' Mortgage Company, of which Richard M. Hurd is president. Mortgages sold amounted to \$27,152,558 (against \$20,316,677 in 1907), and the net increase of guaranteed mortgages outstanding was \$13,508,200, making the total of such mortgages outstanding \$77,277,934. Earnings were \$560,931 gross and \$450,108 net—a considerable increase for both. The net profits were 18 per cent. on the capital stock. It is noticeable that more than 60 per cent. (\$16,502,100) of the mortgages sold were taken by savings banks, trustees, charitable institutions, insurance companies and trust companies; also that the sales netting 5 per cent. were \$12,613,450, and those netting 5½ per cent. \$8,856,150. Of the company's mortgages, 66 per cent. are on Manhattan Island, 28 per cent. in Brooklyn, and 6 per cent. in the Bronx. The company's operations are wisely safeguarded by provisions in its bylaws which make its guaranteed mortgages attractive to holders of trust funds and other careful investors.

The Independent

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Survey of the World

California and the Japanese

Owing to the unexpected passage in the California House, on the 4th, of the Johnson bill for the exclusion of Japanese from the public schools, and to the adoption of sharp anti-Japanese resolutions in the Nevada House, there was much disquietude last week in Washington, and a feeling began to prevail elsewhere that our relations with Japan might become strained. At the beginning of the week, Mr. Drew, the author of the bill relating to the holding of land by aliens in California, accepted the amendment suggested at Washington, but declined to withdraw the measure, saying that his aim was to prevent Japanese from getting a foothold in the State. After a seven hours' debate, on the 3d, this bill was rejected by a vote of 28 to 48, and the prediction was then made that all the other pending anti-Japanese bills would be defeated by about the same majority. The argument having greatest weight against the Drew bill was that such legislation would tend to drive perhaps hundreds of millions of invested foreign capital from California. Mr. Drew asserted that the President had failed to solve the problem. The Japanese must in some way, he said, be kept out of the country. In California alone, he asserted, Japan could now raise an army of 40,000 men. This estimate was questioned by other members, who said that not more than seventy-five Japanese owned farm land. It appears that Governor Gillett's influence had been exerted against the bill with much effect. The galleries were full of people hostile to the Japanese. After the failure of this bill, the opponents of the Johnson bills were

much encouraged, and the Governor in published statements urged that the subject be laid aside. The discussion of it in the Legislature, he said, was making California ridiculous and unpopular in many other States. On the 4th, the Johnson bills were taken up. The one forbidding Japanese to be corporation directors was lost, 15 to 54; by a tie (37 to 37) the one empowering towns to confine Asiatics within specified limits was rejected. Unexpectedly, however, the bill excluding Japanese from public schools was passed by a decisive vote, 48 to 26. This is the exclusion which was attempted in San Francisco two years ago, to the great dissatisfaction of Japan. President Roosevelt at once sent to Governor Gillett the following telegram:

"Your kind letter just received. What is the rumor that the California Legislature has **past** a bill excluding the Japanese from the public schools? This is the most offensive bill of all, and in my judgment is clearly unconstitutional, and we should at once have to test it in the courts. Can it be stopped in the Legislature or by veto?"

On the following day, Governor Gillett sent a long special message to the Legislature. A motion to reconsider the action of the House having been made, Speaker Stanton, by an earnest personal appeal, procured unanimous consent for a postponement of further consideration of the matter until the 10th. Said he:

"A crisis has arrived. We are treading upon very dangerous ground. I wish I could tell you something I know, but my lips are sealed. Perhaps by Wednesday the Governor or myself may be able to tell you more."

In his message, the Governor asked that the action of the House be reconsidered. Reviewing the history of the school con-

troversy two years ago, he spoke of the settlement reached by the withdrawal of the Federal Government's suit, the withdrawal of the School Board's resolution, and the subsequent agreement as to immigration, pointing out that such legislation was regarded as a violation of the treaties, which gave to the Japanese children the rights and privileges of the children of the subjects of the most favored nation:

"There has been no general demand for such legislation, there is no immediate or present danger to our schools, and no bad influence exists therein by reason of any Japanese pupils attending our public schools, and there is no occasion, at the present at least, for alarm."

At the end of the week there were some indications that the majority for the bill might not be so reduced that a veto would be effective. It appears that those who attacked Kenji Kaneko on the grounds of the University of California were not students, but boys of the town. The matter has been dropped. Kaneko sent to President Wheeler the following letter:

"Hearing of your being in some zealous investigation of the assaulters, I wish to write to you that my profound thanks are due to you, but I hope you will quickly give up such useless attempt, because I am sure that your students are not in charge of. Wishing to add that I want not to exaggerate such small trouble nor to lead it into some international question, and especially desiring that the Californians are not so sensitive about Japanese problem."

—While the President has been striving to prevent the passage of bills against the Japanese, the influence of Senator Perkins, of California, is said to have been exerted in favor of these measures. On the 7th, the President sent to Governor Gillett the following telegram:

"I am astounded at George C. Perkins's conduct. He has for the last seven years done whatever he could to hamper us in the upbuilding of the navy, and has acted against the real advocates of the navy. Yet now he advises a policy of wanton insult."

Attitude of Nevada's Legislature

Anti-Japanese resolutions introduced by Speaker Giffen were favorably reported on the 1st in the Nevada House by the Committee of the Whole. They were very long. Com-

mending the Johnson and Drew bills pending in California, they characterized the Japanese as "these parasites of the world," asserted that President Roosevelt was attempting "to coerce and intimidate legislation in California," censured him for "his uncalled-for interference," and also said:

"We believe that if we must have war with the Japanese Empire sooner or later, now is a better time than ever to lay down the terms to that empire and teach those arrogant people that our rights cannot be encroached on, and that they cannot, nor ever will, be allowed or given an opportunity to acquire a foothold in this country or to assimilate with our race."

On the 3d, after the elimination of the paragraphs censuring Mr. Roosevelt, the resolutions were adopted, 44 to 1, together with another asking that a fleet of warships be kept near the Pacific Coast because of the menace of Asiatic immigration. In his comments upon the Giffen resolutions, the President remarked that there was no complaint in Nevada about his interference when, not long ago, the State called upon him for help and he sent troops to preserve order at Goldfield. On the 5th, the House past a bill permitting aliens, Japanese and Chinese excepted, to own land. Owing partly to messages from United States Senators Nixon and Newlands, the movement suffered a check in the Senate, where the call for battleships was laid on the table, and the Giffen resolutions were sent to committee. Some predict they will be smothered there. In a long letter to Governor Dickerson, Senator Newlands recommended that the matter be left with Congress and the Federal Government, also saying that Congress ought to exclude all immigrants except whites.

—It is expected that the Oregon Legislature will adopt a resolution urging Congress so to broaden the exclusion law that it will bar out Japanese. A bill relating to the holding of land by Japanese will also be considered.—Takeo Sogora, secretary of the Japanese Association of Colorado, said last week:

"We consider ourselves superior as a race to the Chinese, Koreans, and other Asiatics, and we do not want to be classed with them, and will demand our rights, granted the Japanese by treaty and under the Constitution of the United States, to be treated on equal terms with the French, Germans, Americans, or people of any other nation."

Governor Haskell Indicted for Land Frauds

Governor Charles N. Haskell, of Oklahoma, was indicted at Muskogee, by a Federal grand jury, on the 3d, for conspiracy to obtain possession of town lots in that place by fraud. Under the statute, the highest penalty is \$10,000 fine and two years in prison. Clarence W. Turner, A. Z. English, S. B. Severs, Walter R. Eaton, W. J. Hutchins and Jesse W. Hill were indicted with the Governor. All are wealthy residents of Muskogee. One of the grand jurors is a son-in-law of Severs and a brother-in-law of English. It was provided by law that the lots should be sold at auction for the benefit of the Creek Indians, and that occupants of them should be permitted to buy two lots apiece at half the appraised value. It is charged that the defendants used "dummies" to get possession of many lots at half price, and that in some instances they forged the signatures of the "dummies." The indictments relate to 152 such transactions, and it is alleged that in forty-seven of them Haskell, Turner and Eaton were associated conspirators. The Governor declares that he is innocent, asserting that President Roosevelt and William R. Hearst have plotted his ruin. But M. L. Mott, attorney for the Creek Indians, says that he alone is responsible for the prosecutions. Long ago, he adds, in published statements he charged Governor Haskell with these offenses, and he used the evidence in support of nearly thirty civil suits instituted against Haskell and others before Oklahoma became a State. The Government now prosecutes as trustee for the Indians. He also asserts that in his experience during fourteen years as United States Attorney in North Carolina he never knew a case in which the evidence was more clear than that which is to be used against several of those indicted at Muskogee. The names of ten residents of St. Louis, he says, were used, without their knowledge, in the conspiracy. The Oklahoma House has adopted (by the votes of the Democratic majority) a resolution expressing confidence in the Governor and denouncing the prosecution. Similar resolutions pending in the Senate assert that the in-

dictments are the work of "the Roosevelt-Hearst combination" and were designed to "blackmail" the Governor. Arriving at Muskogee on the 5th, the Governor was greeted by bands and cheers. In a speech he said he had incurred the enmity of corporations, the President and the Federal Government by advocating the cause of labor.—The Governor of Texas has issued requisitions upon Governor Haskell for the extradition of W. L. Chapman, secretary of Oklahoma's State Corporation Commission, and two others, who were recently indicted at Eagle Pass for complicity in frauds affecting lands of the Kickapoo Indians.—D. H. Hallock, a wealthy ranchman of Oklahoma, recently found guilty of acquiring Government land fraudulently by the use of "dummies," was sentenced, last week, to be confined six years in the penitentiary and pay a fine of \$1,000.

Census Bill Vetoed

President Roosevelt, on the 5th, vetoed the bill to provide for taking the thirteenth and subsequent censuses. His action had been foreseen. It was important, he said at the beginning of his veto message, that the statistical work should be conducted with entire accuracy, and that "the result should not be open to the reasonable suspicion of being a waste of the people's money and a fraud." The bill, he continued, provided that appointments should be "under the spoils system." This was the meaning of "non-competitive examinations." The present Director of the Census, in his latest report, had opposed this method, saying that personal and political pressure must be the determining factor in most cases. To provide for "non-competitive examinations" and also for selection "without regard to political party affiliations," meant merely that the appointments should be treated as the perquisites of the politicians of both parties:

"I do not believe in the doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils; but I think even less of the doctrine that the spoils shall be divided without a fight by the professional politicians on both sides; and this would be the result of permitting the bill in its present shape to become a law. Both of the last censuses, the Eleventh and the Twelfth, were taken under a provision of law excluding competition; that is,

necessitating the appointments being made under the spoils system. Every man competent to speak with authority because of his knowledge of and familiarity with the work of those censuses has stated that the result was to produce extravagance and demoralization."

He quoted the opinions of Robert P. Porter, director in 1890, and Frederick H. Wines, assistant director in 1900, to show the demoralizing effect of spoils appointments; also that of Carroll D. Wright, in charge of the bureau after 1890, who said that appointments under the civil service rules would have saved \$2,000,000 and a year's time. The latter also reported that one-third of the amount expended under his own administration had been "absolutely wasted," mainly because the bureau was not under these rules. "The non-competitive examination in a case like this," said the President, "is not only vicious, but in effect is a fraud upon the public." The appointees should be chosen by competitive examination from the Civil Service Commission's lists:

"It is of vital consequence that we should not once again permit the usefulness of this great decennial undertaking on behalf of the whole people to be marred by permitting it to be turned into an engine to further the self interest of that small section of the people which makes a profession of politics. The evil effects of the spoils system and of the custom of treating appointments to the public service as personal perquisites of professional politicians are peculiarly evident in the case of a great public work like the taking of the census, a work which should emphatically be done for the whole people and with an eye single to their interest."

It is said that if Congress passes the bill over his veto, the President will issue an executive order directing that competitive examinations be held for filling the 3,000 places involved.

Panama Canal Topics The canal plans which are now being carried out on the Isthmus have been approved by the engineers accompanying Judge Taft, except that the location of the breakwater at the Atlantic entrance is to be changed. That is to say, the lock type will be retained, and the great dam at Gatun will be constructed, its foundations having been pronounced trustworthy. Colonel Goethals promises that the canal shall be open for

ships on January 1, 1915. Judge Taft, much impressed by the evidences of progress and energy, predicts that the work will be completed at an earlier date. He expects to arrive at New Orleans on the 11th.—It is now said that indictments in the Government's libel case will be reported at Washington within a few days. Among those required to testify there last week was Norman E. Mack, chairman of the Democratic National Committee. In New York, United States District Attorney Stimson has replied to the letter of District Attorney Jerome concerning the proposed proceedings in the State courts. He welcomes the assistance of Mr. Jerome. The libelous assertions of the *World*, he says, were circulated "in a number of distinct and independent jurisdictions," and in "each jurisdiction each publication would constitute a separate offense." Mr. Jerome, he continues, pointed out that the attack upon Douglas Robinson was an offense against the laws of New York:

"The circulation of similar charges of personal corruption or dishonor against a gentleman who occupied the position of head of the War Department, among the officers and men of the army, resident upon the military reservations in my district or among the residents of the District of Columbia, where the War Department is situated, may well engage the attention of the officials whose duty it is to enforce the laws in those localities."

It is the duty of all prosecutors, he says, not to allow any conflict of jurisdiction to jeopardize an ultimate conviction, but to co-operate harmoniously. The prosecution proposed by Mr. Jerome would "in no wise be regarded as an interference" with the action of the Federal courts, and he undertakes to assist Mr. Jerome with information and in all lawful ways.—President Obaldia, of Panama, emphatically resents Congressman Rainey's attack upon him in the House. "My entire public life," he says, "is beyond the reach of slanderers." Sixteen members of the Panama Assembly publish a statement to show that Mr. Rainey's charges were false. By unanimous vote the Assembly has adopted a resolution protesting against the "slandrous and insulting" assertions of Mr. Rainey, and has sent a copy of the resolution to the Government at Washington.

An Englishman's Home

What the solemn warnings of Lord Roberts and the energetic efforts of Mr. Haldane could not accomplish is being done by a play which from a literary standpoint is rather crude and weak; that is, the English people are aroused to a realization of the defenseless condition of the country. The play, "An Englishman's Home," is anonymous, but is ascribed to Guy Du Maurier, the son of the author of "Trilby." It is simply a lifelike representation of the characteristic attitude of different classes of England on the question of a possible invasion. Mr. Brown, the typical English ratepayer, insists that his home is his castle, and when it is occupied as the strategic position in turn by the officers of the British and invading armies, he goes to look for a policeman to turn then out. The young men are interested only in football, regarding volunteering as "silly rot," and the girls of the household are chaffing them on their unbecoming uniforms, when the house is invaded by the advance post of the army of the "Empress of the North," Mr. Smith, the cockney "bounder," falls dead with a bullet thru the heart as he is perpetrating his slangy jokes. Mr. Brown attempts to defend his "castle," and is at once condemned to be shot as a civilian in arms. This is the logical end of the play, but the censor refused to allow it to be produced unless it were altered; so, at the end, the sound of the bagpipes, as in the "Siege of Lucknow," brings the hope of ultimate success to British arms. The play has been put on in several theaters in London and road companies are being organized to extend its influence thruout England. Within a few months the play will be witnessed by more Englishmen than ever before saw a single drama in the same length of time. Leaders in the papers which advocate an increase in the army are using the play as a text for their sermons, and a great boom is given to enlistment in the Territorial Army. The *Spectator* says:

"The effect of 'An Englishman's Home' has been of a kind quite outside of all former experience. The public has after its long sleep at last awakened to these plain facts: that in spite of the navy the danger of invasion is a real one; second, that if an invasion took place it

would mean something terrible and tragic beyond words; and, third, that we are not making proper preparations to present an invasion or to deal with it adequately if it took place.

"'An Englishman's Home' is showing the British people that they are living in a fools' paradise and is making them cry out, men and masters: 'What shall we do to be saved from the miseries that must fall upon us if an enemy landed on our shore?'"

The London *Times* advocates compulsory military training, since military authorities like Lord Roberts hold that a million partially trained men are needed for national security, and Mr. Haldane has not been able to get more than two-thirds of the 300,000 volunteers he wants for his Territorial Army. The English people lost faith in the efficiency of gorgeous uniforms and amateur soldiers thru the rude experiences of the Boer War. G. Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the Man," and Rudyard Kipling's "Flanneled fools at the wicket and mud-died oafs at the goal" perhaps also had some influence over popular feeling. London is short 11,000 volunteers to complete its quota in the Territorial Army, and the *Daily Mail* has received a check for \$50,000 from an anonymous reader to assist in recruiting the force. Under these circumstances, and since the invading army of the play is identified in the British mind with Germany, the visit of King Edward and Queen Alexandra to Berlin is not likely to result in any considerable increase in international amity. Still, however, elaborate decorations and festivities are being arranged by the German Government for the three days' visit.—The Cabinet is divided on the question of the increase of the navy. The Lords of the Admiralty demand the building of six "Dreadnoughts" and threaten to resign in a body unless the program is accepted. Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, favors the increase, but Viscount Morley, David Lloyd-George, John Burns and Winston Churchill are opposed to building more than four at the most.



Owing to a sudden thaw and several days of heavy rains the rivers of Germany and Austria are overflowing their banks and doing great damage in many places. Along the

Rhine, the Elbe, the Main, the Danube and the Oder extensive losses of life and property are reported. Railroad traffic on the right bank of the Rhine has been discontinued owing to the washing out of the track and destruction of several bridges. At Nordhausen many bridges were swept away, ten persons lost their lives and a thousand head of cattle were drowned. The ice floes in the Elbe carried down part of the new Augustus Bridge, which is being constructed at Dresden. The Danube rose 22 feet above its normal level and flooded twenty villages in the neighborhood of Vienna. The Weser rose 21 feet, the Ruhr 23 feet, and the Rhine at Duisburg 11 feet within twenty-four hours. At Frankfort-on-the-Main the highest water in fifty years is reported and the lower part of the city is covered. More than fifty persons are known to have perished.

Now that the danger of an armed conflict between Austria-Hungary and Turkey is removed thru the acceptance of the indemnity offered for the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina it is expected that a similar solution may be found for the dispute between Bulgaria and Turkey arising from the seizure by Bulgaria of the Eastern Rumelian section of the Orient Railroad. The shrewdness of the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs brought forward the most promising plan of settlement, a new way of paying old debts. According to the Treaty of San Stefano, which concluded the Russo-Turkish war in 1876, Turkey was to pay Russia an indemnity. On account of the chronic impoverishment of the Turkish Government most of this indemnity remains unpaid and there has been no good prospect of collecting it. Mr. Isvolsky now proposes to settle the mutual obligations by shifting them around. Russia will pay Turkey the indemnity owed her by Bulgaria, partly by remitting a portion of the old indemnity due Russia and partly in cash, then Bulgaria will assume the obligation of paying to Russia the remainder of the old Turkish indemnity. This plan seems to give satisfaction to all parties concerned. Russia gets better security for a bad debt. Bulgaria gets off

rather more cheaply than if she had to raise a large sum immediately to satisfy Turkey's claim. And Turkey is relieved of its oppressive obligation and also gets some cash in hand. The other Powers are agreeable with the exception of Austria-Hungary and Germany, which think it to their advantage to have troubled waters for their fishing. Russia and Turkey have not yet come to an agreement as to the amounts to be paid and reports of the details are conflicting. It is said that Russia is willing to pay Turkey \$24,000,000 in behalf of Bulgaria, of which \$7,600,000 will be advanced by Russia and \$16,400,000 by Bulgaria. Bulgaria will then repay Russia at the rate of a million dollars a year. How much of Turkey's debt to Russia will be cancelled by this arrangement is undetermined. If Turkey were now paying off this debt to Russia it would amount to about \$1,375,000 a year.

Austrian Racial Conflicts

The closing scenes of the Austrian Diet were the most disorderly ever witnessed in that assembly, which is saying a great deal. The strife between the Germans and the Czechs ~~past from words~~ to blows, and even to more primitive weapons. Baron von Bienerth, President of the Council of Ministers, attempted to address the house, but the Czechs prevented him by a hideous uproar. One of the deputies blew a huge trumpet continuously, another beat a drum, a third clanged cymbals, a fourth shook a tambourine, while others blew whistles or banged their desks. The German deputies attacked them and a free fight ensued. One of the Czech deputies was held down and whipt until he howled for mercy, another was bitten by a German on the cheek. Herr von Bienerth and other members of the Cabinet left the house and the president read a rescript declaring the session closed.—The general boycott of German products by the Czechs has aroused measures of retaliation. The executive committee of the Pan-Germanic Union has declared that it is a patriotic duty to boycott all the Czech products and in particular Pilsener beer. If Germans in general follow the recommendation it will strike a destructive

blow at the Bohemian breweries.—The Triple Alliance has been strained by the change of attitude of the Austrian Government in regard to the establishment of an Italian School of Law. The school at Innsbrück was broken up by racial riots among the students. The Government promised to re-establish the school elsewhere and it is said that Baron von Aehrenthal gave assurances to Signor Tittoni, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the school would be placed in a city of Italian Austria, preferably in Trieste. However that may be, when the bill was introduced in the Austrian Diet it provided for the establishment of the Italian School of Law at Vienna and not at Trieste. In defense of this it was explained that in Trieste the population is almost equally divided between Italians and Slovaks and that since race feeling ran high and the municipal administration was inefficient, the presence of the Italian school would increase the discord. Since Signor Tittoni has been warmly defending the Austrian policy and the Triple Alliance against the attacks of his own countrymen this leaves him in an embarrassing position.

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Indian Mahometans The Mahometans of India, fearing that the proposed organization of the electoral system of India will deprive them of representation in districts where they are in a minority and place them at the mercy of the Hindus, have sent delegations of protests to the Viceroy in India and to Lord Morley in London. Syed Ameer Ali, president of the London branch of the All-India Moslem League, together with the other officers of the society, were received by Lord Morley and his secretaries at the Indian Office. The deputation expressed their approval of the proposed reforms in general, but insisted that the plan required important modifications in order to do justice to the Mahometan population of India.

"The Mussulman people share the burden of defending the Empire to the same extent as other races; they supply soldiers to the Indian army to a greater extent than most; they certainly feel justified in expecting, both from the Government and their compatriots, equitable and generous consideration."

The disparity between the Mahometan and non-Moslem population might at first sight appear great, but it should be noted that the Hindu population had been swelled by the inclusion of vast bodies of degraded or non-caste people with whom real Hindus never associated. The principle of proportional representation, the deputation submitted, was unsuited to a country where there is such a sharp division between the people, for the Mahometans would be practically unrepresented in some places. They therefore asked that instead of one native being placed on the Viceroy's Executive Council, two men should be given such positions, one of them to be a Mahometan and the other a Hindu. They also wished to have the election of members to rural and district boards and the municipalities made by separate registers of the Hindu and Mahometan voters, so the two communities could vote separately and on different days. For example, in a municipality where eight Hindus and five Mahometans are to be elected, the town would be divided into eight electoral areas, equalizing so far as possible the number of Hindu inhabitants in each, and into five similarly arranged areas for the Mussulman voters. Under Lord Morley's scheme, any districts where the Mahometans were in a minority, the representatives would be nominated instead of being elected. Lord Morley received the delegation in a friendly and conciliatory spirit, and called attention to the fact that his dispatch to the Viceroy was in the nature of a suggestion, not an absolute dictation of a definite plan to the Government of India. He thought it quite possible that some modification of the electoral colleges could be adopted in accordance with their desires. Lord Morley, however, held out no hope of adding two native members to the Executive Council, for the Executive Council, which is the real Government, consists of but six members, and if one Mahometan and one Hindu were appointed, one-third of the Council would be non-English, which would be a very serious step. He objected to selecting the Indian member of the Council on the basis of race or religion.



The Mystery of Lincoln

BY ROBERT E. KNOWLES

AUTHOR OF "ST. CUTHBERT'S," "THE WEB OF TIME," ETC.

THERE are few things in life so fascinating as the study of the secret of greatness. The world is never weary of digging and delving in that mysterious soil wherein the life of a great man has struck its hidden roots. A great man, we say—how carelessly, oftentimes, with but little sense of the significance of the term. For every truly great man stands before us a mystery, something for which we cannot account, endowed with certain powers—or, better still, with power, a nameless attribute—which betoken the special favor of the Infinite. Every truly great man, said one of the greatest, Thomas Carlyle, is a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night to guide us across this wilderness of life.

It is doubtful if history has produced a more mysterious personality than that which was incarnate in the long, gaunt, uncouth form of the man whose hundredth birthday will engage the attention of the world on the approaching 12th of February. Abraham Lincoln has been defined, and justly, as "the first American"—but he is far more than that. Of exclusively English stock, he is one of the most wonderful blooms of the parent stem. He is one of the greatest products

of the Anglo-Saxon race. He is one of the few marvelous births of our common humanity.

And the spell that Abraham Lincoln exercises over all the world is undoubtedly bound up with the mystery of the man. Somewhat more than a thousand different biographers have tried their hand at its solution, but in vain. With reverent curiosity some, and with complacent smartness others, but all have sought to trace to their hidden source the sagacity, the eloquence, the insight, the humanity, the wit, the brooding tenderness—in a word, the power—of this unexplainable child of nature.

Let the mystery be outlined. Behold, a little more than a century ago, a log cabin, its solitary window of greased paper admitting the light of day amid the semi-wildness of a Kentucky clearance. Two inmates there, and newly wed. The husband, Thomas Lincoln by name, is a poor specimen of the "poor whites," synonym for ignorance and superstition to half a continent. To the day of his death he could neither read nor write. His wife, Nancy Hanks before her marriage, herself first saw the light thru a cloud of obscurity and shame. Her mother's

name (Lucy Hanks) was of dread similarity to her own. The husband could not write his name; the wife scarce dared.

It was on February 12th, 1809, that the first wail of the hapless infant floated thru the miserable cabin. This infant was named Abraham for his father's father; which said grandfather had been killed and scalped by an Indian savage. Eight years flit by, and the lonely child has grown fast—a solitary child except for his elder sister Sarah, his playground the somber forest amid which the rude shanty nestles. When eight years of age, in 1817, the little family moves, raft-borne along the stream, into the unbroken wilderness of Indiana. Again a log cabin serves as home, humbler than its predecessor—only three sides enclosed, the fourth open to the weather. A central fireplace pours its smoke forth thru the open roof; the boy's bed, straw-built, is on some boards that rest on the rough rafters beneath the roof, and he climbs to it with the aid of a few pegs driven into the mud between the logs. But Abraham Lincoln grows, long, lank, leathery, with tanned and swarthy face, crowned by a great shock of wiry, rebellious hair. The days and months pass by; the boy's mother falls sick. One midnight he is wakened to stand by the dying form, weeping. The yearning eyes look out on the boy's tear-stained face as he stands, scantily appareled, in the candle's uncertain light. Still gazing, the mother's soul passes out into the silent kingdom, and the tears flow faster down the face that is yet to be familiar to latest generations. Six months later, the orphan plods fifty miles thru the wilds and returns with a wandering Methodist preacher; the belated funeral service is held by the now greening grave in the glade of an Indiana forest.

The years pass by, years of labor as a hired hand. Out of them all young Lincoln snatches something less than nine months of schooling—eight miles a day he walks, to and from the forest school. The nights, unwasted, too, find him prone on the earthen floor, reading what books he can by the light of the cabin fire—the Bible, "Æsop's Fables," "Pilgrim's Progress" form the scanty library.

The year of grace 1830 comes—and the roving Thomas Lincoln moves again.

Illinois this time provides the far off fields of green. Buckskin breeches, coarse rawhide boots—stockings none—blue smock, and copious cap of coonskin make up the dress of an ungainly youth of twenty-one, already six feet four, who waves his goad and plies his voice above a laggard yoke of oxen as the canvas-covered wagon makes its creaking way over the unpeopled prairie. That ox driver is yet to be called the Great Emancipator. Squatting at last, he splits the rails that fenced half of his father's new-acquired farm; tiring of this, he turns river-boy for a time, finally engaged to pole a raft down the Mississippi to New Orleans. Here slavery, grim and lurid, breaks upon him; here he registers his vow in heaven to fight it unto death—but still clad in buckskin breeches and blue smock and coonskin cap.

Back by river to St. Louis—from St. Louis, overland and on foot, he makes his way to the Illinois hamlet of New Salem. Fifteen houses compose the village. Abraham Lincoln goes to work again, hired by this farmer and that, rail-splitting, drain-digging, cattle-tending. Suddenly comes a vacancy in the village store—he is employed; finds a set of Blackstone at the bottom of a discarded hogshead, containing much beside—and devours Blackstone, the rest ignored. Postmastership falls vacant—Lincoln is appointed; no office needed nor indeed possible; carries letters about in his hat and delivers them at sight—but reads all papers before surrendering! Then he learns, furtively, the surveyor's science; secures instruments, which are presently seized for debt. Reads law diligently, building meantime an occasional pigsty, or splitting rails for the defenseless acres here and there. Then comes the year of grace 1837, wherein Abraham Lincoln presents himself before an obscure lawyer in Springfield—examination satisfactory, interview most social, probably moist—and the still blue-jeaned Lincoln is admitted to the Bar.

Behold a scene in April of this same 1837! Miscellaneous country store, kept by one Joshua Speed. It is evening, and the door slowly opens. Enter the lank, gaunt figure of a sad-faced man of twenty-eight, carrying a saddlebag; which saddlebag contains all his earthly

possessions. He walks timidly toward the waiting Speed, his great form looming large in the twilight. He would know the cost of furnishing a bed, for he purposes to try to live in the village as a lawyer. Speed calculates, soiling a square foot of good brown paper the while. Seventeen dollars, quoth he. Abraham Lincoln admits, sadly, that so much money he does not possess—nor sees likelihood of possessing. If Speed would trust him he might some day pay. Speed will trust him. Lincoln repents himself and says, sadly too, that he does not care to begin with so much of debt; starts silently for the door. Speed studies the face in the semi-darkness; calls him back; he has a bed of his own upstairs, he says, and the stranger is welcome to half of it till he gets a foothold. Lincoln demurs, then accepts, mumbling his thanks the while—the saddlebag is borne aloft to the room; and Speed knew not, thru the long four years that followed, that he lay night by night beside one of the Immortals, toward whom the eyes of future generations should be backward turned in reverence.

Long years after Lincoln's martyr crown was won, Joshua Speed referred to this life romance in words like these:

"I remember his face as he came into my store that April evening. I slept beside him for four years. And now I can hardly realize it; to think that he was dependent on me for a place to lay his head, all his worldly goods in the saddlebag that lay upon the floor—and then to recall that I lived to visit him in the White House as President of the United States, to see him holding his own with the greatest statesmen of Europe, making and unmaking generals and admirals, holding his Cabinet of stalwarts in the hollow of his hand, carrying on his bosom the greatest war of history, despatching Ambassadors to foreign courts and dispensing the patronage of his august office, directing the legislation of a nation, holding in his hands the fortunes of millions and the lives of tens of thousands, affixing his signature to a document that gave liberty to four millions of the human race, saving an empire to itself and to the cause of liberty, and at last, his country delivered and his cause triumphant, dying amid the grief and reverence of Christendom—all this seems more like a dream than a reality."

Marvelous indeed was it all, as his old bedfellow might well exclaim. Herein lies the charm of Lincoln's checkered race—in its mystery. We do not marvel greatly at the career, for instance, of such a man as Gladstone. Born in the

same year as Lincoln, 1809, when 1832 arrived Gladstone had past thru Oxford with singular distinction, one of the first scholars of his age. He had traveled far, had drunk from almost every spring of learning on the Continent, had acquired many languages, had shared the stimulating friendship of men like Kinglake and Newman and Tennyson, and had taken his seat in the House of Commons as the nominee of the Duke of Newcastle. In that same year, 1832, Lincoln was heard to say: "I've a notion to study English grammar if I knew where I could get one." Some one told him that an old schoolmaster, Mentor Graham, seven miles afield, had such a thing; and that same night Lincoln traversed the fourteen miles to borrow the precious volume. Such was the handicap of his beginning—and how swiftly he overtook his great contemporary all the world knows now. Gladstone himself, Nestor tho he was, has left no contribution to political oratory, to human literature, such as fell from the lips of this untutored orator, who said: "He that would be no slave must have no slave"; or again, "What is inherently right is politically safe"; or again, "Let us highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; . . . that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth"; or again, and noblest of them all, "With malice toward none, with charity toward all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us seek to finish the work we have begun." Montalembert commended Lincoln's style as a model for the imitation of princes. Probably none of Lincoln's varied gifts is so significant of his greatness as his wonderful power with words. Many of his phrases have become part of the daily speech of mankind. Few had so quick and reverent a sense of the wizardry of language, few could detect with so delicate an instinct the opal shades of words. Witness his well-known revisal of Secretary Seward's letter to the English Government concerning the Trent affair; Lincoln's verbal genius made the difference between peace and war. But doubtless his greatest triumph in this realm was won in his Gettysburg address. From that same platform Edward Everett, one of the

most eloquent *litterateurs* of his day, delivered a speech of two hours and a quarter in duration—now no man knows its sepulcher. Lincoln jotted his, so the story goes, on the back of an envelope as the train bore him toward the battlefield; it occupied two minutes in delivery, but the English-speaking world has memorized it and Immortality has "taken it out of Time's careless keeping into her own."

We look in vain for adequate provocation for Lincoln's separate powers. Whether it be as statesman, or orator, or diplomat, or commander, or wit, or seer, the contemplation of his strength and triumphs baffles our understanding. From such depths derived, to such heights ascending, his flight mocks the eye of reason. An untried country lawyer, he was thrust to the nation's helm amid such a storm as seldom ever smote a people; the plain man of the prairies was called, as in a single night, to responsibility as great as was ever laid on human shoulders. And with what majesty of self-control he climbed the dizzy heights. Napoleon's power made him drunken, as with wine—and he betrayed his people, snatching greedily at imperial glory, and fell prone at last. But Lincoln's great nature took on new humility, new unselfishness, new beauty, as he trod the dread winepress alone. The farther his genius removed him from "the plain people," as he loved to call them, the nearer did he come to them in the deep kinship of humanity.

Many and different have been the theories advanced in explanation of the mysterious resource that marked the wonderful *régime* of this strange product of

the forest. But the secret still is hidden. Uneducated, yet a master of letters; unfamiliar with many books, yet a kind of modern Æsop in homely wisdom; untrained in diplomacy, yet more than a match for Seward and Chase and the most cultured parliamentarians of his day; reared amid the most primitive influences, yet familiar with every aspect of human life and almost every current of the human heart; struggling fiercely from infancy against obscurity and poverty—often, too, against ruthless men—yet aglow with humanity, a great and compassionate lover of the human race; untutored in the ways of war, yet compelling the wondering confidence of generals in the field; the rail-splitter of the plains, the awkward man who at twenty-three was earning his eight dollars a month on the farm, became the uncrowned king of one of the strongest among nations, the savior of his country, the emancipator of the enslaved, the champion of freedom to millions who never saw his face; became, in short, one of the greatest benefactors of mankind.

What approaches nearest to explanation of it all is, when stated, itself in terms of mystery. Yet there is no other. Abraham Lincoln was a separate gift from the hand of Him who maketh one star to differ from another star in glory. Raised up, as surely as was ever Moses of old, for the performance of a stupendous task, called from the silence and the dark of the western forest to the great theater that awaited him, he was equipt by that Almighty hand according to his need, endowed by infinite Love and Wisdom for his mighty mission.

GALT, ONTARIO.



February

BY CLARESSA TOWNSEND BALDWIN

THE year is young. It does not know
That roses sleep beneath the snow,
Waiting for June's soft breeze to blow.

Our souls are young. We do not know
What power is ours for joy or woe.
We wait. Another life will show.

NEW YORK CITY.

Recollections of Abraham Lincoln

BY HENRY C. BOWEN

[For 1858 issue on Lincoln's Birthday, 1897, THE INDEPENDENT published what it called a "Lincoln Number," with articles from *forty-five* different men and women who had known and honored him. Of these not a few have since died, and it would be difficult if not impossible now to gather such an array of testimony to Lincoln's greatness from living men. They were gathered by T. Y. Crowell in a volume of over 300 pages, than which there is no better source for a comprehensive estimate of his character and his work. On this one hundredth anniversary of his birth we reprint one article by the then editor and proprietor of THE INDEPENDENT, giving an account of his success in securing Mr. Lincoln for that address in New York which introduced him to the people of the East and which resulted in his nomination as president of the Union.]

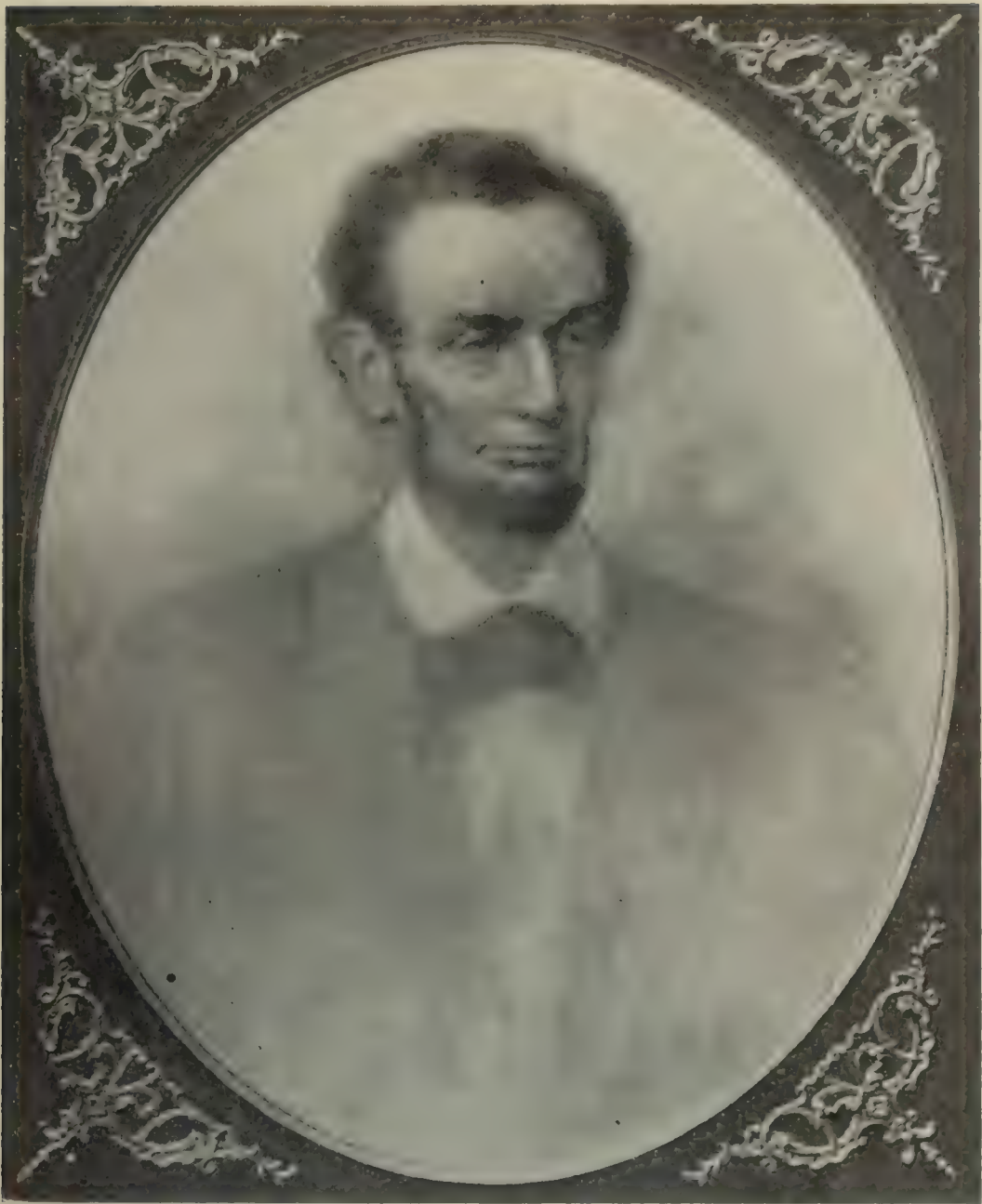
I N 1858 Abraham Lincoln was nominated at Springfield, Ill., by the Republican State Convention as the candidate for United States Senator from Illinois in place of Stephen A. Douglas, who desired re-election to that office. Afterward Lincoln challenged Douglas to canvass the State with him and publicly discuss the question of slavery. This discussion attracted the attention of the whole American people to Mr. Lincoln as a man of great intellectual and oratorical power—a splendid, keen, quick-sighted platform speaker. His speeches during that campaign were reported and read in every part of the country. They were noticeable for their brilliant and humorous illustrations, which made them very effective. I read most of these speeches with interest, and they made a deep impression on my mind. The fresh and aggressive style of Lincoln led me then to think that he had a brilliant political future of great value to the Republican party.

During the winter of 1859 several young men in New York, including Mr. Joseph H. Richards, who was then in my employ and connected with THE INDEPENDENT as its publisher; Mr. S. W. Tubbs, receiving teller of the Park Bank; Mr. S. M. Pettingill, a well-known advertising agent, and the Hon. James A. Briggs, decided to arrange for a lecture to promote a benevolent object supplementary to a course in Brooklyn. They wanted a man who would draw a crowd and make the lecture a success, they said, and asked me if I could name such a man.

I knew Mr. Lincoln by reputation, as a lawyer before his platform contests with Douglas in Illinois. He had been

employed by my firm—Bowen & McNamee—on several occasions. We found him to be able, efficient and successful. I gave it as my decided opinion that Mr. Lincoln would be the best man to fill Cooper Institute. The expense would be large in bringing him here from Illinois, but the young men decided to take the risk of inviting him. The compensation offered was \$200, which included all his expenses. The proposal made to him was promptly accepted, and on Mr. Lincoln's arrival in New York he came directly to my office, where I was very glad to receive him. I had never seen him before. His personal appearance surprised me somewhat.

The introductory conversation was quickly over, and he immediately made himself at home, completely covering the sofa, which was quite too small and short for his extended figure. I soon saw he was a talker. He bubbled over with stories and jokes, and speedily convinced me that I had made no mistake in recommending him as a lecturer. After an hour's talk I asked him where he was stopping in the city, and he said he had a quiet room in the Metropolitan Hotel, where he could have a chance to think. I invited him to be my guest in Brooklyn, but he declined, saying he was afraid he had made a mistake in accepting the call to New York, and feared his lecture would not prove a success. He said he would have to give his whole time to it, otherwise he was sure he would make a failure, in which case he would be very sorry for the young men who had kindly invited him. This interview was on Saturday. I then said: "Will you come to Brooklyn and attend church with me on Sunday?" He said



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The historical picture of Lincoln signing the "Emancipation Proclamation" was painted in the White House by Frank B. Carpenter in 1864 and is now in the Capitol at Washington, and the large engraving from it reproduced in our Sixtieth Anniversary Number was used as a premium by *THE INDEPENDENT* in the sixties and seventies. The portrait of Lincoln given above is from a photograph of the *replica* of the original study of Lincoln by Mr. Carpenter in 1887 and is now in the possession of *THE INDEPENDENT*.

he would be very glad to do so. He asked where I attended church. I told him Plymouth Church; and he said he would like to hear Mr. Beecher, and that he would come over in good time. I then invited him to dine with me after the morning service. He said he would do so. Soon after ten o'clock on Sunday morning he appeared at the door of the church, where I was waiting for him, and I escorted him to my pew. His presence in the church was unknown to any-

body. A few moments before the service commenced I introduced him to Mr. Horace B. Claflin, who sat in the next pew behind me. He talked with him a moment, and then Mr. Claflin turned round and spoke to his neighbor in the adjoining pew; and I am pretty sure that within ten minutes a large proportion of the audience knew Mr. Lincoln was present. The sermon seemed to interest him very much, and after the meeting closed I invited Mr. Beecher on a slip of

paper—to come down and speak to Mr. Lincoln. He did so, and the interview seemed to attract the attention of the audience, who remained, almost in a body, to look at the distinguished stranger from Illinois. All seemed anxious to shake hands with him, and hundreds did so. Finally he said: "I think, Mr. Bowen, we have had enough of this show, and I will now go with you." We started from the church, past thru the crowd and went to my house. When we got to the front steps he said: "Mr. Bowen, I guess I will not go in." My reply was: "My good sir, we have arranged to have you dine with us, and we cannot excuse you." His reply was: "Now, look here, Mr. Bowen, I am not going to make a failure at the Cooper Institute tomorrow night, if I can possibly help it. I am anxious to make a success of it on account of the young men who have so kindly invited me here. It is on my mind all the time, and I can-

give on Monday evening was fairly well advertised; but the young men, who greatly desired his success—mainly for financial reasons—did not seem to be very enthusiastic, Mr. Richards said, about the result.

The evening came, and everybody was apparently astonished to see a crowded house. The speech, which was mostly on slavery and kindred topics, was regarded a most wonderful success; it seemed to please everybody. He presented point after point in such a fair, happy and telling way that he made an army of friends at once; even the pro-slavery men present—attracted there to see the man who had the reputation of whipping Douglas—went away saying: "Well, I like that man, if I don't agree with him." "He is a good fellow, anyway." "He doesn't make you mad as Garrison and Phillips do," etc. More *zealous* Republicans were probably made within twenty-four hours after the deliv-



THE DEFENDERS OF OUR UNION.

From a photograph published in *M. Standard*, New York, in 1867.

not be persuaded to accept your hospitality at this time. Please excuse me and let me go to my room at the hotel, lock the door, and there think about my lecture."

The lecture which Mr. Lincoln was to

give on Monday evening was fairly well advertised; but the young men, who greatly desired his success—mainly for financial reasons—did not seem to be very enthusiastic, Mr. Richards said, about the result.

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quarters inviting Mr. Lincoln to lecture. The Hon. Hugh H. Osgood, of Norwich, Conn., made the first application to Mr. Lincoln for a lecture in that city. He had obtained the names and influence of most of the leading men in Norwich to aid him, and it was at once decided that Mr. Lincoln should go East, speaking in New Haven, Hartford, Norwich and also at Providence. Within ten days Abraham Lincoln was everywhere, in Republican circles, spoken of and applauded for his boldness and wisdom, and was pronounced the "coming man" and a great acquisition to the ranks of outspoken anti-slavery men.

The following May, at the Republican National Convention, which, fortunately for Mr. Lincoln, met at Chicago, he was made the candidate of the party for President. While he was popular and well spoken of in all quarters, very few believed that he would be nominated, and I was not among them. My choice was William H. Seward for President and Abraham Lincoln for Vice-President. The convention was greatly excited; the friends of Seward were legion, and they did their very best to secure his nomination. Mr. Seward obtained on the first ballot $173\frac{1}{2}$ votes, Mr. Lincoln 102, and the remainder were much scattered. At the second ballot, it seemed certain that Mr. Seward would triumph by a very large majority. But when the vote was taken, it showed 184½ for Seward and 181 for Lincoln. The third ballot gave Mr. Lincoln $231\frac{1}{2}$ votes—only two short of the number required to nominate him—when, before the result was declared, enough Ohio and New England votes were promptly given to nominate him. But that mere majority was not permitted to stand on the record, for State after State wheeled into the Lincoln ranks, and, amid immense enthusiasm, he was made by a unanimous vote, on the motion of the Hon. Wm. M. Evarts (Seward's strongest friend), the Republican candidate for President; and in due time he was elected the first Republican President of the United States.

In a long and private conversation with President Lincoln during a whole evening at the Soldiers' Home, during the week of his inauguration, he gave me a history of his feelings and anxieties during the campaign. He said he had

"gone his whole length" for the Republican party (six feet and four inches, I thought), and he felt that the nation was thoroly aroused and enthusiastic, as never before, for the overthrow of slavery and the establishment of freedom thruout the land. He was sure, he said, "from the word go," after his nomination that he would be elected.

In November, on the day of the election, he said he was calm and sure of the result. The first news he received, mostly from New York, was unfavorable, and he felt a little discouraged. Later the dispatches indicated a turn in the tide, and when he learned of his election he said his heart overflowed with thanksgiving to God for his providential goodness to our beloved country. He continued: "I cannot conceal the fact that I was a very happy man," and then he added, with much feeling, "Who could help being so under such circumstances?" He then said that "the enthusiastic greetings of his neighbors and friends during the evening, at the club," together with the numerous telegrams which poured in upon him, "well nigh upset him with joy." At a late hour he left the club rooms and went home to talk over matters with his wife. Before going to the club that evening to get the election news as it came in, he said: "I told my wife to go to bed, as probably I should not be back before midnight. When at about twelve o'clock the news came informing me of my election I said: 'Boys, I think I will go home now; for there is a little woman there who would like to hear the news.' The club gave me three rousing cheers and then I left. On my arrival I went to my bedroom and found my wife sound asleep. I gently touched her shoulder and said, 'Mary!'; she made no answer. I spoke again, a little louder, saying, 'Mary, Mary! *we are elected!*' Well," continued the President, "I then went to bed, but before I went to sleep I selected every member of my Cabinet save one. I determined on Seward for my Secretary of State, Chase for Secretary of the Treasury, Welles (whose acquaintance I made in Hartford) for Secretary of the Navy, and Blair and others for the other positions; but I was induced to make one or two changes when I got to Washington. My Cabinet, however, was substantially fixed upon that

night. I wanted Seward, for I had the highest respect for him and the utmost confidence in his ability. I wanted Chase also; I considered him one of the ablest, best and most reliable men in the country, and a good representative of the progressive, anti-slavery element in the party." In a word, he said he "wanted all his competitors to have a place in his Cabinet in order to create harmony in the party."

In 1862, Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, who had then, by contract, the sole editorial control of the paper, while I retained direction only of the financial and other business departments, felt it to be their duty, against my wishes, to criticise President Lincoln for "not moving more rapidly in suppressing the Rebellion." At one time, while General McClellan was the leader of our armies in Virginia, the editors, believing that the great body of the people demanded more activity, spoke out plainly, and perhaps too much so, about the "slow course of the President." Mr. Lincoln felt deeply grieved by these criticisms in *THE INDEPENDENT* and spoke about it to

a mutual friend—the Hon. Schuyler Colfax—supposing, as he did, that I was then the sole owner and editor of the paper. Mr. Colfax—then a leading Republican Congressman from the West—lost no time in writing me on the subject. My reply to him was that I did not control the editorial columns of *THE INDEPENDENT* except in the business departments, and requested him kindly to state that fact to the President. He did so immediately, and

thought I had better let the President know this by a personal interview—if I could go to Washington—or, if not, by letter. I went immediately to Washington and called without delay at the White House. An immense crowd was there, and after waiting an hour or more, I came to the conclusion that there was no chance of seeing the President that morning. The city was then in the greatest excitement—as was the whole country—about the news from the battle-

fields; and I saw that the poor man had enough on his mind to crush him, without my adding a feather's weight to his troubles. I started to go to my hotel, when, in passing out of the reception room, I met the President face to face, on his way from his office downstairs to his luncheon. He grasped my hand and said: "Well, well! is this you? What can I do for you?" I commenced to tell my errand, when he broke out in the most tender and touching words, saying: "Mr. Bowen, I now know your position; it is all right. I am sorry you troubled your-

self to come here. Pray don't bother yourself a moment," and with many kind words he prest my hand, and we parted.

Never after that interview did the President have occasion to criticise *THE INDEPENDENT* for deviating from its uniform course in doing all in its power to sustain and encourage him in his efforts for the suppression of the Rebellion. Such measures, however, were soon adopted by him as convinced and satisfied the people of the whole North.

NEW YORK CITY.



GEN. JOHN C. FREMONT



An Unpublisht Lincoln Letter

BY HENRY OLDYS

THE letter of which a *fac-simile* is here publisht was in a bundle of old letters found among the effects of my grandfather, Hon. Nathan Sargent, on his death in 1878. The package contained communications from Henry Clay, John M. Clayton, Edward Everett, Lewis Cass, Henry A. Wise, Reverdy Johnson and a number of other men whose activities helped to mold the destiny of the nation. It has been my intention, when pressure of regular duties would permit, to publish these letters, which cast some slight additional light on the political history of the country for more than twenty years. This Lincoln letter belongs to a later period than is covered by the bulk of the correspondence, and readily detaches itself from the rest, as was long ago pointed out to me by my friend, Col. John G. Nicolay, who was anxious to use it in the life of Lincoln prepared jointly by himself and Mr. Hay. At the time I was not convinced by his arguments and was unwilling to part with the letter. As we grow older we grow wiser, and I have since regretted that I did not accede to Colonel Nicolay's earnest request. However, that is past, and I am glad that I now have the opportunity to offer this additional bit to the Lincolniana called forth by the centennial anniversary of the birth of our great President.

The letter was written in the period intervening between Lincoln's unsuccessful campaign against Stephen A. Douglas in 1858 for the Senatorship from Illinois and his nomination for the Presidency at the Chicago convention of 1860. The intense agitation attending the passage of the Nebraska bill in 1854

had been augmented by the subsequent rapid succession of events. The Ostend manifesto, with its open advocacy of the conquest of Cuba, for the purpose, as the North firmly believed, of extending slave-holding territory, and in the framing of which Buchanan, then Minister to England, had played a leading part; the various filibustering expeditions undertaken against Cuba, Nicaragua and Mexico, with the same design; the bloody reign of violence and lawlessness in Kansas; the frequent scenes of strife resulting from attempts to execute the fugitive slave law; the Dred Scott decision, with its pro-slavery *obiter dictum* of the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court—had swept both North and South off their feet and had produced a confusion of political alignments that resembled chaos. The demoralization of the great Democratic party, due to the tension on the slavery question and precipitated by Lincoln in his debates with Douglas, had given to its opponents a glimpse of victory, if only the diverse constituents of the opposition could be united. Judge Sargent, an old line Whig, was one of many who attempted to solve this difficult problem of fusing the various shades of opinion into one so as to present a solid front to the common enemy. A lifelong friend and ardent admirer of Henry Clay, it was but natural that his thoughts should turn to compromise. In the palmy days of the Whig party (to which he had given its name) he had been prominent in party counsels both as the editor of a leading newspaper and as a political writer (his "Oliver Oldschool" letters had been accepted as gospel by the rank

Springfield, Ill June 23 1859

Rev. Nathan Dane

My dear Sir

Your very acceptable letter of the 13th was duly received. Of course I would be pleased to see all the elements of opposition united for the approaching contest of 1860, but I confess I have not much hope of seeing it. You state a platform for such union in these words, "Opposition to the opening of the slave trade, & eternal hostility to the rotten democracy." You add, by way of comment "I say, if the republicans would be content with this, there would be no obstacle to a union of the opposition." But this should be distinctly understood, before Southern men are asked to join them in a National convention."

Well, I say such a platform, unanimously accepted by a National convention, with two of the best now living placed upon it as candidates, would probably carry Maryland, and would certainly not carry a single other State. It would gain nothing in the South, and lose every thing in the North. Mr. Gossin has just been beaten in Virginia on just such a platform. Last year the Republicans of Illinois cast 125,000 votes, on just a platform as yours this, can not cast as many by 50,000. You could not keep pursuing it, if you would but reflect that the republican party is either powerless against, if it ever, by any means, does for a single State who want to it from the democracy, for the sole object of preventing the opening, and nationalization of slavery. Whenever this object is warred by the organization, they will drop the organization, and

the organization itself will involve into this anti-
 Now platform proposes to allow the speaker, and
 (nationalization of slavery, ^{to} proceed without let or
 hindrance, save only that it shall ^{not} receive sup-
 plus directly from Africa. Surely you do not se-
 riously believe the Republicans can come to an,
 such terms—

From the passage of the Nebraska bill up to date,
 the Southern opposition have constantly sought to gain
 an advantage over the rotten democracy, by running
 ahead of them in extreme opposition to, and misre-
 facation and misrepresentation of black republi-
 cans— It will be a good deal, if we fail to remem-
 ber this in malice, (as I hope we shall fail to remember
 it) but it is altogether too much to ask us to try, to
 stand still them on the platform which has proved
 altogether insufficient to restrain them alone—

If the rotten democracy shall be beaten in 1860, it
 has to be done by the North; no human invention
 can deprive them of the South— I do not deny
 but that there are as good men in the South as
 the North; and I guess we will elect one of them
 if we will allow us to do so as Republican
 ground— I think there can be no other ground of
 union— For my single self I would be willing to
 risk some Southern men without a platform;
 but I am satisfied that is not the case with
 the Republican party generally.

Yours very truly
 A. Lincoln

and file). He felt it his duty, therefore, to contribute his share to the solution of the vexed question of devising a platform on which all the opponents of Democracy could unite. And not that only; with many other conservative men, he was greatly alarmed at the rapid growth of bitter sectional feeling, and hoped that if the Republican party could be committed to milder measures, the impending conflict would be averted. This was a hope that glimmered in the breasts of many in those exciting days, chiefly men of the older *régime*, who felt that the headlong whirl toward conflict that followed so closely the death of Henry Clay, the Great Pacificator, was largely due to the removal of that steady hand from the helm. The followers—and it is not hyperbole to call them the worshippers—of that gallant leader, were filled with the desire to secure a settlement of the burning question of slavery along the lines of the principles they had imbibed from him. Party rancor and strife for supremacy were not incompatible with national safety, but the vital prejudice for or against slavery must be dealt with by compromise, or the country would be plunged into a fratricidal conflict. It is possible that such men as Judge Sargent believed it would be better to lose the Presidential contest to the Democrats than to win on terms that would mean certain war.

Lincoln and those who had joined with him in organizing the Republican party were of sterner stuff. To them slavery was a hideous crime, and there could be no compromise with evil. Whatever the result, there was but one course—to prevent “the spread and nationalization of slavery” and to hope for its ultimate extinction in its Southern stronghold. In a letter written to Schuyler Colfax July 6th, 1859, a few days after the Sargent letter, Lincoln says, after deprecating the tendency to “platform” for local issues without regard to their effect elsewhere:

“Kansas, in her constitution that she can be saved to freedmen on ‘Squatter Sovereignty,’ must not be forgotten that to preserve the national and constitutional integrity of the Union is a national

concern, and must be attended to by the nations.”

He, too, was looking beyond the Presidential contest to the establishment of principles on which the sectional conflict must be settled. But with him it was no concession, but a fight to the finish. A country could not exist half slave, half free. One side or the other must dominate. It was not a question where to draw the line, for no line could be drawn that recognized the existence of slavery as right. The question must be decided definitely and forever whether slavery was right or wrong. Possessed as he was of an abiding conviction that slavery was wrong *per se*, he could consider no compromise with those who upheld it on moral grounds. His complete and forcible rejection of Judge Sargent’s proposed platform was to be expected, not only because of its weakness as a standard around which to rally the scattered forces of opposition, but because of its ignoring what he regarded as a national crime. In a letter to Canisius written just four weeks earlier (May 17th, 1859) he thus expresses himself:

“As to the matter of fusion, I am for it, if it can be had on Republican grounds; and I am not for it on any other terms. A fusion on any other terms would be as foolish as unprincipled. . . . I am against letting down the Republican standard a hair’s breadth.”

With him it was a question, not merely of expediency, but of moral principle; and moral principles are not a legitimate subject of compromise.

In his debates with Douglas during the preceding summer Lincoln had clarified and sharply delineated the issue between the North and South as no other man had yet done. He had widened and made impassable the breach between the Douglas and Buchanan Democrats; he had demolished the refuge of “squatter sovereignty,” and he had raised himself personally to such an eminence that his own unflinching individuality was the rallying point for all the uncompromising foes of slavery. His unyielding attitude and his towering figure are clearly marked in his letter to Judge Sargent.

Source: Sargent, *Me*

Original in
National Archives

Source: Sargent, *Me*
National Archives

Lincoln and Labor

BY W. J. GHENT

AUTHOR OF "OUR BENEVOLENT FEUDALISM," "MASS AND CLASS," ETC.

"I AM glad to see," said Abraham Lincoln in his New Haven speech, March 6, 1860, "that a system of labor prevails in New England under which laborers can strike when they want to. . . . I like the system which lets a man quit when he wants to, and wish it might prevail everywhere."

The strike of the Lynn shoemakers was then in progress, and Lincoln seems to have regarded it with deep concern. At Hartford, March 5th, and at New Haven the following day, he gave it considerable mention in his speeches. Doubtless to him at that time a strike was of the nature of a new phenomenon. He had been familiar only with the more primitive relation of employer and employee on the frontier. But the material well-being of workingmen was a subject upon which he had pondered for many years, and any legitimate means intended to further that well-being was sure to awaken his sympathy. As early as 1847 he had written:

"Inasmuch as most good things are produced by labor, it follows that all such things belong of right to those whose labor produced them. But it has so happened, in all ages of the world, that some have labored, and others have, without labor, enjoyed a large portion of the fruits. This is wrong and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, or as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any good government."

This is a somewhat remarkable declaration, considering the time at which it was uttered, and the environment in which Lincoln lived. The hired laborers whom Lincoln knew were not of the factory or the mill, sustaining only an impersonal and collective relation with their employers. They were men who hired out for a time—as a rule, one or two to an employer—subsequently becoming independent producers or the employers of other men. The frontier was developing rapidly, there were no class lines, and the workman of one day was often the employer of the morrow. "There is no permanent class of hired laborers among us," said Lincoln in 1854; and tho the statement was by no means correct as applied to the East, it was in a large meas-

ure true of the Middle West. The concept of the wage laborer's right to the whole produce of his labor is one not usually found among men bred in a community where only the more primitive forms of capitalism prevail. Where did Lincoln get it? Was it framed out of something which he found in Horace Greeley's *Tribune*, then an outspoken advocate of Fourierite Socialism? Or did he develop it out of his own reflection?

There is no answer. But we know from his speeches and letters that the labor question claimed an increasing share of his attention. In his Cincinnati speech of September 17th, 1859, he devoted considerable time to it; and in his speech before the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society at Milwaukee, thirteen days later, he takes up, point by point, the argument subsequently made in his First Annual Message on the necessity of giving greater consideration to labor than to capital.

In all this he is still dealing with the forms of labor, whether hired or independent, typical of the Middle West. He praises the industrious, sober and honest wage-worker who "accumulates capital" and thus becomes the employer of other men. A relation of capital and labor is thus rightfully established between employer and employee, he says—"a relation of which I make no complaint." But he insists that that relation, after all, "does not embrace more than one-eighth of the labor of the country." In other words, in Lincoln's judgment, seven-eighths of the labor of the country was at that time being done by self-employed farmers and artisans.

Lincoln's statistics were sometimes faulty, and they were conspicuously so here. The crude census of 1860 does not help us much in determining the measure of his error, but it is certain that the factory system was already well developed in the Eastern States, particularly in the production of textiles, metals (including implements), lumber products and leather. When Lincoln came East in the winter of 1859-60 he became acquainted

with this—to him—new relation of labor and capital. The Lynn shoemakers had joined in a strike, and the Democrats, particularly Douglas, were making political capital of the trouble. Labor unions were then looked upon with grave apprehension by the people generally—that is, that part of the people who had so much as heard of such bodies. But Lincoln boldly took sides with the strikers. According to an abstract of his Hartford speech:

"Mr. Lincoln then took up the Massachusetts shoemakers' strike, treating it in a humorous and philosophical manner, and exposing to ridicule the foolish pretense of Senator Douglas, that the strike arose from 'this unfortunate sectional warfare.' Mr. Lincoln thanked God that we have a system of labor where there can be a strike. Whatever the pressure, there is a point where the workman may stop."

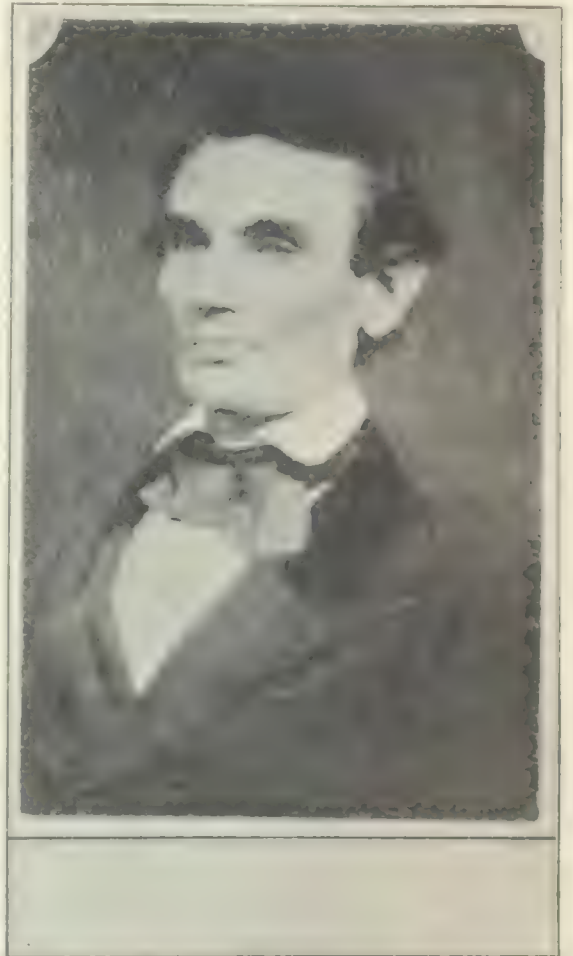
At New Haven his speech was reported verbatim. He said:

"Another specimen of this bushwhacking—that 'shoe strike.' Now be it understood that I do not pretend to know all about the matter. I am merely going to speculate a little about some of its phases, and at the outset I am glad to see that a system of labor prevails in New England under which laborers can strike when they want to, where they are not obliged to work under all circumstances, and are not tied down and obliged to labor whether you pay them or not. I like the system which lets a man quit when he wants to, and wish it might prevail everywhere."

The warm sympathy of Lincoln for laboring men, organized and unorganized, is manifest in many of his utterances. The reciprocal devotion of laboring men to Lincoln and the cause he represented is equally notable. In the years just preceding the Civil War the unskilled and unorganized workers of the North were generally prompted instinctively to oppose slavery. The skilled and organized workers, it must be confessed, too often objected to any interference with slavery. In this attitude they were no doubt guided by the manufacturers, who deprecated all anti-slavery agitation because it "disturbed business." The manufacturers followed what they conceived to be their immediate interests, and the mechanics, who had not then developed an independent class feeling, imitated the attitude of their employers.

But when the crash came they awakened to the real significance of the struggle. The organized workers enlisted with

the same eagerness as did their unorganized brothers. Printers, carpenters, painters, shoemakers, machinists, hurried to the front, and many unions were thinned to the breaking point. A general convention of trade unionists in Philadelphia in 1861 pledged their support to Lincoln and demanded the abolition of slavery. Sim-

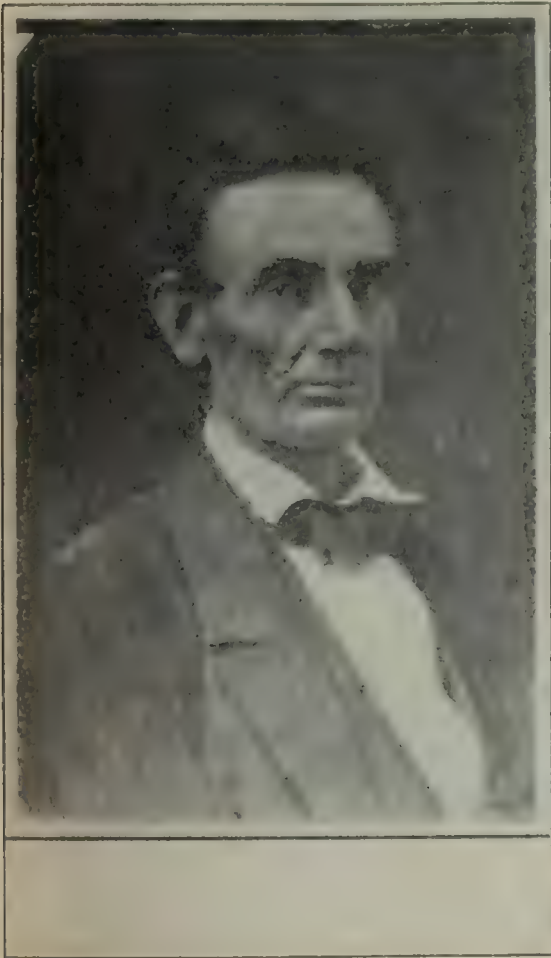


ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Portrait made in Urbana, Ill., in the fall of 1857. From the collection of Frederick Hill Meserve, New York.

ilar action was taken by many unions throughout the country, the most union men proved their devotion by promptly enlisting instead of remaining at home to pass resolutions. The Workingmen's Association of New York City, in March, 1864, elected Lincoln an honorary member, adopted a congratulatory address, and sent a committee to wait upon him and notify him of his election to membership. The workingmen of England recognized the significance of the struggle quite as clearly as did their American brothers. The cotton operatives of Lancashire, 6,000 strong, at a meeting in Manchester on New Year's Eve, 1862, refused to pe-

tition Her Majesty's Government to intervene, and adopted a congratulatory address to Lincoln, urging him to abolish slavery. Somewhat similar action was taken on the same night by large workingmen's gatherings in London and Sheffield. Other meetings in London and Bradford, on January 29th, 1863, and thruout England and Scotland during February and March, continued the movement. One of the most notable of these meetings was the gathering of trade unionists in St. James's Hall, London, on March 26th. It was addressed by John Stuart Mill, Professor Beesly, John Bright



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

From a photograph owned by William Lloyd Garrison, made by Fassett, of Chicago, in October, 1860.

and others, and one of the resolutions was proposed by Sir W. R. Cremer, at the time a working carpenter.

In December, 1864, the Central Council of the newly formed International Workingmen's Association, a body destined to become famous as the forerunner of the International Socialist movement, transmitted to Lincoln an address con-

gratulating the American people on the President's re-election. It is possible that this address was written by Karl Marx—most probable that he had a hand in its preparation, for he was a member of the Council at the time, and many of the passages in the document are Marxian in thought and construction:

"From the commencement of the Titanic American strife, the workingmen of Europe felt instinctively that the star spangled banner carried the destiny of their class. . . . The working classes of Europe understood at once, even before the frantic partisanship of the upper classes for the Confederate gentry had given its dismal warning, that the slaveholders' rebellion was to sound the tocsin for a general holy crusade of property against labor, and that for the men of labor, with their hopes for the future, even their past conquests were at stake in that tremendous conflict on the other side of the Atlantic. . . . They [the working classes] consider it an earnest of the epoch to come that it fell to the lot of Abraham Lincoln, the single minded son of the working class, to lead his country thru the matchless struggle for the rescue of an enchained race and the reconstruction of a social work."

These evidences of working-class devotion to the cause he represented touched Lincoln profoundly. To the committee of the Workingmen's Association of New York City he replied at length, quoting the part of his First Annual Message regarding the relations of labor and capital, and adding:

"You comprehend, as your address shows, that the existing rebellion means more and tends to do more than the perpetuation of African slavery—that it is, in fact, a war upon the rights of all working people. . . . None are so deeply interested to resist the present rebellion as the working people. Let them beware of prejudices, working division and hostility among themselves. The most notable feature of a disturbance in your city last summer [referring to the draft riots] was the hanging of some working people by other working people. It should never be so. The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside of the family relation, should be one uniting all working people, of all nations, and tongues, and kindreds."

To the address of the Manchester workingmen he replied on January 19th, 1863:

"I know and deeply deplore the sufferings which the workingmen at Manchester, and in all Europe, are called to endure in this crisis. . . . Thru the action of our disloyal citizens, the workingmen of Europe have been subjected to severe trials, for the purpose of forcing their sanction to that attempt [to perpetuate slavery]. Under the circumstances I cannot but regard your decisive utterances

upon the question as an instance of sublime Christian heroism which has not been surpassed in any age or in any country. It is indeed an energetic and reinspiring assurance of the inherent power of truth, and of the ultimate and universal triumph of justice, humanity, and freedom."

To the workingmen of London he wrote, on February 2d, 1863, expressing his "sincere appreciation of the exalted and humane sentiments" by which their address to him was inspired, declaring that the obligation had devolved upon the

by Charles Francis Adams, then Minister to England.

Said Lincoln in his First Annual Message:

"Labor is prior to, and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration. . . . No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty—none less inclined to touch or take aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them be-



THE LINCOLN FAMILY

From the Frederick Hill Museum collection

American people of testing "whether a government established on the principles of human freedom can be maintained against an effort to build one upon the exclusive foundation of human bondage," and rejoicing in the evidences of magnanimity which the London workingmen are manifesting in their attitude toward the struggle. There is no record of a reply by Lincoln to the address of the International, tho the receipt of the address was acknowledged in a formal note

ware of surrendering a political power they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty shall be lost."

Three years later he repeated these words, and added, "The views then expressed remain unchanged," and further, "I cannot better express myself."

"Lincoln did not see," says Mr. Henry Bryan Binns in his "Lincoln," "the industrial change that was coming. He

believed that in maintaining the individualistic ideals of the North he was maintaining the only practical social equality." He was, as I have pointed out in a previous article (*Collier's*, April 1st, 1905), fundamentally a Jeffersonian, though his Jeffersonianism was qualified by a good deal of what today would be called socialism. His thought lagged behind his feeling. Committed to the old individualism, oblivious of the tremendous change then going on in the operation of industry, and yet sympathetic to the core with the utmost assertion by the working class of its rights and powers, many of his expressions seem, in the light of modern judgment, to be paradoxical. Almost in the same sentence he talks of working-class solidarity, and yet of the opportu-

nity for each workman to become wealthy; of securing to each the whole product of his labor, and yet of the legitimacy of capitalist profit. In his economics he was an Individualist; in his ethics he was a Socialist.

It would be idle to speculate upon the changed views he might have held had he lived thru the great crisis that absorbed his thought and taxed his energies. He would have rounded out his convictions and made them more consistent with one another; but whether by attaining a more consistent Individualism or a more consistent Socialism, we cannot know. At all events he was, and would have remained, a devoted friend of the toiler—no doubt the truest, warmest friend of labor that ever ruled a nation.

NEW YORK CITY.



Lincoln in the Hearts of the People

BY BENJAMIN CHAPIN

[Sprung from the best New England stock, transplanted to the Western Reserve, Benjamin Chapin was born in Bristol, Ohio, a few years after the Civil War, and was educated at New Lime Institute and University of Chicago. Mr. Chapin has achieved extraordinary success in an original four-act play, entitled "Lincoln at the White House," running with daily matinees at the Garden Theater, New York. In connection with the centenary of Lincoln's birth and in view of the actor-playwright's long identification with the character of the martyred President, we have asked him to tell the readers of *THE INDEPENDENT* how the Lincoln idea has grown and developed with him as an artist and with the American people, his auditors.—EDITOR.]

WHEN I first express my intention of embodying Lincoln on the stage, my friends looked at me askance and gave me up as conceited or crazy. "You fail to realize," said a well-wisher, "the affection and reverence of the American people for the great martyr. When you portray the man, you flout that sentiment."

Undismayed, I continued to study passionately every bit of Lincolniana within my reach, to interview his surviving comrades at Washington and Springfield, and to prepare myself for the arduous task of making the President live again. The physical make-up and characterization proved but a matter of a few weeks. To embody the spirit of a man, so to speak, was a task of five years' duration.

When I faced the first audience to see and hear the Lincoln monologue, cover-

ing a two hours' entertainment, wherein I told stories, gave a cabinet meeting and a home scene with Mrs. Lincoln and Tad, all in the make-up of the President, my friends' predictions were falsified. There was not a man, woman or child who resented the Lincoln embodiment. Instead, for some time after the beginning of my performance, wonder and astonishment ruled the audience, as though a ghost rather than the actor walked the boards. Venerable ladies of sixty and more viewed me with that vacant, fascinated stare of the hypnotic subjects. After the performance ended several persons came up and talked to me. They did not address me as Mr. Chapin. Each man or woman called me Mr. Lincoln, and there was no joke nor flattery about this. Apparently I was Lincoln to them for the time.

I have often been asked, Do you por-

tray the real Lincoln? I answer, Yes—and no. It is obvious to those familiar with dramatic art that from my resources and knowledge of the character I must nevertheless portray the people's idea or ideal of Lincoln. The portrayal, my critics tell me, bears the stamp of truth. Yet

seph Jefferson's famous dictum that the secret of acting is to seem natural, not to be natural. The absolute, literal Lincoln of the White House would appear extremely unnatural to the audiences that go to see the character.

I had a striking illustration of this in



"LINCOLN" READING—"THE INDEPENDENT"
 (Mr. Charles Thompson of Chicago is his impersonator for the scene.)

it is the seeming truth and not the literal truth. I have ever been guided by Ju-

Butler, Pa., several years ago, when I address a teachers' institute and told a

real Lincoln story about Tad, his father, and the boy's discovery of a litter of pup- at a time. You have brought together all the main qualities, so I could get a per-



THE FUNERAL OF LINCOLN

This catafalque was used in the celebration of the obsequies of Abraham Lincoln in the City of New York, April 24th and 25th, 1865. The main platform was fourteen feet long, eight feet wide and fifteen feet one inch in height. On this platform, which was five feet from the ground, was a dais six inches in height on which the coffin rested. Above the dais was a canopy supported by four columns curved upward at the center and surmounted by a miniature Temple of Liberty. The platform was covered with black cloth, which fell at the side nearly to the ground and was edged with silver bullion fringe; festoons of black cloth also hung from the sides, festooned with silver stars and also edged with silver bullion. The canopy was trimmed in like manner with black cloth festooned and spangled with silver bullion, the corners surmounted by rich plumes of black and white feathers. At the base of each column were three American flags slightly inclined, festooned and covered with crepe. The Temple of Liberty was represented as deserted, having no emblems of any kind in or around it except a small flag at the top at half mast. The inside of the car was lined with white satin, fluted. From the center of the roof was suspended a large eagle with outspread wings, having in its talons a laurel wreath. The platform around the coffin was strewn with flowers. The car was drawn by sixteen gray horses covered with black cloth trimmings, each horse being led by a groom.

pies. The story was not broad in any sense. It was merely extremely homely and racy of the soil, but it did not fit in with the Pennsylvanians' idea of Lincoln. Several persons walked out and the village paper next day excoriated me. The lesson never had to be repeated. I aim to give all the essential sides of Lincoln's character, but attuned to artistic harmony and with the irrelevant details shoved far in the background. This seeming naturalness has succeeded so well that men who have known Lincoln in the flesh have often said to me:

"I saw more of the real Lincoln in two hours of your play than I ever saw before, tho I have been with him for weeks

spective view of the man himself which I never realized when I was with him, for perhaps I was too near to Lincoln to know him."

And this brings me to the neo-Lincoln idea, the place of Lincoln in history and in the hearts of his countrymen. During the eleven years I have been presenting this character, the public interest not only in my work but in Lincoln in general has been steadily growing. The multitude of plans for honoring Lincoln by monuments, memorial shrines, roadways and waterways, shows how intense is the affection of America for its greatest historical figure. If the public has been kind to my work, it has been, perhaps, because

I have shared this reverence for the man and have maintained the belief that Lincoln is the one world-wide contribution of the United States to the Immortals. He was most modest. Often he said that any other statesman could take his place and that the shoes of any of his Cabinet officers could easily be filled. My studies have led me to the opposite conclusion. No other captain at the helm could have weathered the terrible civil storm. And remember that Lincoln stood alone. No man in public life remained his undeviating supporter from the start to the finish. Even in his Cabinet he was much distrusted, and the story that the aged Senator Dawes told me of Charles Sumner illustrates the feeling of many in Congress. Sumner, raging and vengeful, took the horse car from the Capitol to Dawes's, and after denouncing the President remarked:

"It will be impossible for that man Lincoln to be re-elected President after my speech last night!"

Sumner's tremendous egoism was balked of this wish. The captain stayed at the helm. While his opponents changed and shifted, Lincoln was always the same. The phrases of boyhood and young manhood came back to his lips in his closing years. Always he possessed a wonderful all-around sympathy not only for the Unionists and their cause, but for all humanity. It is this which distinguishes Lincoln from our other great Americans. He was not a member of an aristocratic class like George Washington, nor was he simply a great national patriot like Washington, Jackson or Grant. Other nations recognize the uni-

versal character of Lincoln's genius by displaying his statues and portraits before the children in the schools, as the replicas of no other American statesman are displayed.

A great monument of brick and stone to Lincoln, like Grant's Tomb, for instance, would be an eyesore. Personally I should not care to look at it, and I doubt if most Lincoln admirers would derive pleasure therefrom. A great public roadway, like that proposed between Washington and Gettysburg, would express the spirit of the man better than anything else. With the project of the Lincoln Farm Association to purchase his birthplace at Hodgenville, Ky., I am in hearty sympathy. The receipts of my first performance at the Garden Theater were, in fact, devoted to this fund.

I believe in preserving the Lincoln farm, and there is nothing against having a reproduction made, if desired, of the old Lincoln log cabin. Historical investigation shows that the actual old log cabin has long since rotted away. The reproductions are not the cabin any more than the "scaffold" of John Brown, pieces of which used to be hawked about from house to house by peddlers in Ohio when I was a boy, was the real thing. My enterprising press agent several years ago credited me with the ownership of a freak cabin in which the timbers of the Lincoln and Jefferson Davis homes were commingled. Needless to say, he dreamed this without my authority or consent. I have often been asked to stand as sponsor for fake cabins, but have always refused to do so.

NEW YORK CITY.



Salutation

BY RUTH STERRY

Did you choose the journey, friend?

No, nor I;

But to make it cheerfully,

Let us try.

When the day is dark, I pray,

Sing a song to cheer the way,

For tomorrow we will be

One day nearer to the sea.

Did you choose the journey, friend?

No, nor I;

But we know the end will come

By and by

All today we bear the load

Up the weary winding road,

But tomorrow we may be

At the Inn in company.

RUSSELL PARK, N. J.



OLD STATE HOUSE (NOW COUNTY BUILDING),
Springfield, Ill.

The Lincoln Illinois Country

BY DANIEL KILHAM DODGE

[At our request Professor Dodge, who holds the chair in English at the University of Illinois and who is known as a student of Lincoln, made a special trip thru the Lincoln Illinois Country in preparation for this article.—EDITOR.]

WHEN Thomas Lincoln moved with his family from Indiana to Illinois in the spring of 1830, he selected for his first home a spot about ten miles west of Decatur, the county seat of Macon County. In the short autobiography prepared in 1859 Lincoln wrote:

"Here they built a log cabin, into which they removed and made sufficient of rails to fence ten acres of ground, fenced and broke the ground, and raised a crop of some corn upon it the same year."

This cabin, which was occupied by the Lincoln family for only a short time, was exhibited at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, but by some oversight it was destroyed on the close of the exposition.

The cabin at the St. Louis Exposition was constructed from a picture of the original.

Altho the young Abraham Lincoln had reached his majority before this change in the family affairs had occurred, and was therefore his own master, he apparently wisht to give full measure of service. That same summer, however, he left home and started out for himself. Curiously enough, his first engagement, that of taking a flat boat to New Orleans, brought him to his later home, Springfield, then a town of about twelve hundred inhabitants. By another coincidence, the flat boat was stranded near his second Illinois home, New Salem, where he settled on his return from his



THE LINCOLN LOG CABIN.

After a small fire, the cabin was reconstructed by H. W. Seely about 1870.

eventful journey down the river. While in New Salem, in 1832, Lincoln became a candidate for the Legislature, but in spite of his personal popularity he suffered his first and only defeat at the hands of the people. During the New Salem period Lincoln volunteered for the Black Hawk War, and later served as postmaster, storekeeper and surveyor, and began the study of law. If for no other reason, the town of New Salem can claim distinction as the place in which Lincoln began his double career as lawyer and politician.

But close as is the association of New Salem with the beginnings of Lincoln's activities, the chief interest will always center in his later home, Springfield, to which he moved in 1837. As he himself said in the exquisite farewell address at the little station, on February 11th, 1861:

"My friends, no one, not in my situation, can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting. To this place, and the kindness of these people,

I owe everything. Here I have lived a quarter of a century and have passed from a young to an old man. Here my children have been born, and one is buried. I now leave, not knowing when or whether ever I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington."

From the time that he first settled there Lincoln was a loyal citizen of Springfield. He worked hard and sagaciously to have the capital moved there, and the success of this effort was due not a little to him. Springfield could not have been a very attractive town at that time, with its mud roads, often almost impassable for wagons, and with small straggling buildings, some of them log cabins. But as Lincoln had just come from a village of still more primitive appearance he was not critical.

Immediately after settling in Springfield Lincoln began the practice of law, his very informal admission to the Bar having been gained apparently the year before. He was associated at different times with

several different practitioners, his latest partnership, that with his biographer Herndon, being continued nominally until Lincoln's death. Inquiry failed to reveal any of the buildings occupied by Lincoln the lawyer. - The last one, a two-story brick house, continued to stand until a few years ago, when it gave place to a business block. The two buildings still remaining that are closely connected with Lincoln are the old State House, on the square, now used as the Sangamon County Court House, and the home, four blocks away, on the corner of Eighth and Jackson streets. The first of these must have been a very fine building sixty years ago, when architectural standards in Illinois were not as high as they are now, and it is still a very useful building, with no signs of decay. It served its original purpose for many years after Lincoln's death, and for the sake of its associations it should never be allowed to give way to a modern structure. But

when we think of the fate of so many of the county court houses of the Eighth District with which Lincoln's name is associated, we can sometimes fear that the desire for improvement may find a sacrifice in the old State House on the square in Springfield.

But fortunately for our descendants, the future of the far more interesting and significant building, the Lincoln home, is assured. It was built in 1839 by the Rev. Charles Dresser, the first rector of St. Paul's Church, now the pro-cathedral of the diocese of Springfield. Dr. Dresser married Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln in 1842, and two years later he sold the house to Mr. Lincoln. At that time it was what in the Central West is called a cottage, a house of a story and a half. Some time after the purchase it was changed into substantially its present shape under the direction of Mrs. Lincoln during the absence of her husband on the circuit. The story that Lincoln,



MACON COUNTY'S FIRST COURT HOUSE.

Used now as a stable.

on his return to Springfield, asked a friend who lived in that house, is thoroly characteristic, whether it be strictly true or not.

Some biographers, desirous of emphasizing the contrast between the Illinois home and the White House, speak of the former as a simple house or even as an humble home. This is quite from the question, for altho, even in its improved form, it was both smaller and plainer than the Edwards house and many others in Springfield, it was at that time not noticeably plain or small, and it was far from being humble. Many of the floors were of red oak. A portion of this wood, which had been removed in connection with the repairs, was used to construct a very effective frame for the ox yoke made by Lincoln, now in the possession of the University of Illinois. The rooms in the house, with the exception of the dining-room and the room above it, are decidedly large, and the effect of the two parlors to the left of the entrance is markedly good. The hall, to be sure, is long and narrow and without character, but that was the general fault of even

much handsomer houses, East and West, two generations ago. On the other hand, the most exacting architectural critic of today would be imprest with the symmetrical elegance of the balustrade and the landing above is almost spacious. The front bedroom to the left was occupied by Mr. Lincoln, and there is still on the walls a portion of the paper from about 1854. The freshness of the colors and the simplicity of the design show that the interior finish of the house during its occupancy by the Lincolns must have been far above the average. The room back of Mr. Lincoln's was occupied by Mrs. Lincoln and the younger boys. The rooms on the other side were used respectively as the spare room and Robert Lincoln's bedroom and study.

During the Presidency the house was rented and for some years after it received no special care, until 1883, when it was leased to an ideal tenant, Capt. C. H. Oldroyd, a warm admirer of Lincoln and an enthusiastic and discriminating collector of Lincolniana. He placed his collection there and opened the house to the public. A few years later Mr.



THE LINCOLN HOME, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Robert T. Lincoln presented the house to the State and Captain Oldroyd was appointed custodian. Since 1893 the home has been in charge of a descendant of Governor Ninian Edwards.

Altho the furnishing of the house is in the main not that of the earlier occupants, there are many objects intimately connected with the family. The solid old Empire sofa in the sitting-room is from the Edwards home and it is said to have been used by Lincoln and Mary Todd during the period of courtship. The sideboard in the dining-room came from the same place, and it is undoubtedly very much handsomer than the one with which Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln began housekeeping sixty-five years ago.

During his whole professional career

southern portions of the State was chiefly furnished by Springfield. This peripatetic practice furnished the lawyer interested in politics with an admirable opportunity to make himself known thru the State and to become acquainted in turn with the various local conditions. For Lincoln this legal pilgrimage seems to have had a peculiar charm, for he had much of the spirit of Dan Chaucer and could get entertainment and cheer from all sorts and conditions of men. There is no reason, however, to suppose that Lincoln on the circuit was ever the undignified, hail-fellow-well-met that some of his biographers represent him to have been.

Contrary to the impression held by many persons not acquainted with the

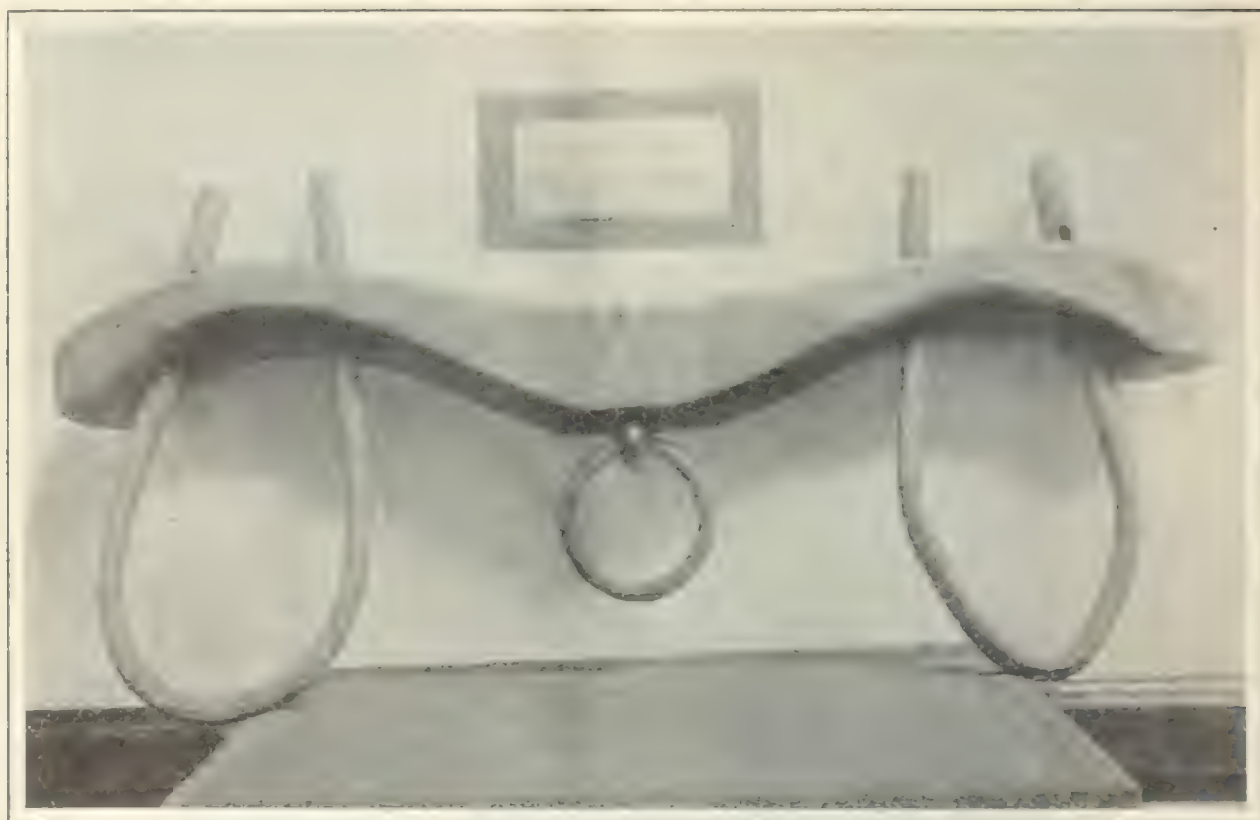


LINCOLN HOME AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

From a photograph taken in 1890

Lincoln was intimately associated with the thirteen county seats which, with Springfield, formed the original Eighth District of Illinois. In those days the number of lawyers in any town outside of Chicago and the capital was very small and the supply for the central and

State, the prairie of Central Illinois shows considerable variety and some portions lay claim to actual beauty. This is especially true of the portions crost by the Illinois, the Vermilion and the Sangamon rivers, the banks of which frequently consist of wooded bluffs. The



OX YOKE MADE BY LINCOLN
Now on exhibition at the University of Illinois.

old Macon County Court House now stands on a hill in a pretty park just outside of Decatur, and there are similar beauty spots in connection with many of the other towns visited by Lincoln. During the Presidency Lincoln once referred to his skill as a woodsman, and from many passages in his conversation and his writings we learn of his intimate knowledge of Nature. In the case of at least one of the county seats, Urbana, we have specific information that Lincoln was fond of walking in the woods to the

north of the town, and in spite of his sociability we may be sure that in other places he did not spend all his spare time with his colleagues in the court room or at the hotel.

Like his great rival Douglas, Lincoln was heart and soul an Illinoisan, and like Douglas, too, he was a citizen of the State, not by the accident of birth, but by deliberate choice. He happened to be born in the same year in which Illinois became an independent territory, and his body lies in the soil he so dearly loved.

CHICAGO, ILL.

The Shepherd

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

FROM the wide reaches of the wind-swept wold
With tender care he drives his flock to fold
That they secure may sleep;—
Thus, Lord, from the stark nightfall and the cold
O shepherd Thou Thy sheep!

ASHELY PARK, N. J.

Memorable Words of Abraham Lincoln

[From scores of the notable utterances of Abraham Lincoln we select the few that follow, which are of such historical importance that they ought to rest in every one's memory.
—EDITOR.]

A HOUSE divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other.—Springfield, June, 1858.

A duty devolves upon me which is, perhaps, greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same divine aid which sustained him, and on the same Almighty Being I place my reliance for support, and I hope you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive that divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed, but with which success is certain. Again, I bid you all an affectionate farewell.—Springfield, February 11th, 1860.

I have never had a feeling, politically, that did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence. I have often pondered over the dangers that were incurred by the men who assembled here and framed and adopted that Declaration of Independence. I have pondered over the toils that were endured by the officers and soldiers of the army who achieved that independence. I have often inquired of myself what great principle or idea it was that kept this Confederacy so long together. It was not the mere matter of the separation of the Colonies from the mother land, but that sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but, I hope, to the world, for all future time. It was that which gave promise that, in due time, the weight would be lifted from the shoulders of all men. This is the sentiment embodied in the Declaration of Independence. Now, my

friends, can this country be saved on that basis? If it can, I shall consider myself one of the happiest men in the world if I can help to save it. If it cannot be saved upon that principle it will be truly awful. But if this country cannot be saved without giving up that principle, I was about to say I would rather be assassinated on this spot than surrender it.—Independence Hall, Philadelphia, February 21st, 1861.

Our popular Government has been called an experiment. Two points in it our people have already settled—the successful establishing and the successful administering of it. One still remains—its successful maintenance against a formidable attempt to overthrow it. It is now for them to demonstrate to the world that those who can fairly carry an election can suppress a rebellion; that ballots are the rightful and peaceful successors of bullets; and that when ballots have fairly and constitutionally decided, there can be no successful appeal back to bullets; that there can be no successful appeal, except to ballots themselves, at succeeding elections. Such will be a great lesson of peace; teaching men that what they cannot take by an election, neither can they take by a war; teaching all the folly of being the beginners of war.

It was with the deepest regret that the Executive found the duty of employing the war power in defense of the Government forced upon him. He could but perform this duty or surrender the existence of the Government. No compromise by public servants could in this case be a cure; not that compromises are not often proper; but that no popular government can long survive a marked precedent that those who carry an election can only save the Government from immediate destruction by giving up the main point upon which the people gave the election. The people themselves, and not their servants, can safely reverse their own deliberate decisions.

As a private citizen, the Executive



GOVERNOR SPRAGUE,
 Soldier and Governor of Rhode Island during the
 Civil War.

could not have consented that these institutions shall perish; much less could he, in betrayal of so fast and so sacred a trust as these free people have confided in him. He felt that he had no moral right to shrink, or even to count the chances of his own life, in what might follow. In full view of his great responsibility he has so far done what he deemed to be his duty. You will now, according to your own judgment, perform yours. He sincerely hopes that your views and your action may so accord with his as to assure all faithful citizens who have been disturbed in their rights, of a certain and speedy restoration to them, under the Constitution and the laws.

And having thus chosen our course, without guile and with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God, and go forward without fear and with manly hearts.

Message, July 5th, 1861.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and Government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing such rebellion, do, on the first

day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days, from the day first above mentioned, order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States, are and henceforth forever will be free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.—Proclamation, January 1st, 1863.

You dislike the Emancipation Proclamation, and perhaps would have it retracted. But the Proclamation, as law, either is valid or is not valid. If it is not valid, it needs no retraction. If it is valid it cannot be retracted, any more than the dead can be brought to life.

You say that you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem willing to fight for you; but no matter. Fight you then, exclusively to save the Union. I issued the Proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time then for you to declare you will not fight to free negroes. I thought that in your struggle for the Union, to whatever extent the negroes should cease helping the enemy, to that extent it weakened the enemy in his resistance to you. Do you think differently? I thought that whatever negroes can be got to do as soldiers.

leaves just so much less for white soldiers to do in saving the Union. Does it appear otherwise to you? But negroes, like other people, act upon motives. Why should they do anything for us if we will do nothing for them? If they stake their lives for us they must be prompted by the strongest motive, even the promise of freedom. And the promise, being made, must be kept.

Peace does not appear so distant as it did. I hope it will come soon and come to stay; and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that among freemen there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and that they who take such appeal are sure to lose their case and pay the cost. And there will be some black men who can remember that with silent tongue, and clinched teeth, and steady eye, and well-poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation, while I fear there will be some white ones unable to forget that with malignant heart and deceitful speech they have striven to hinder it.

Still, let us not be over-sanguine of a speedy, final triumph. Let us be quite sober. Let us diligently apply the means, never doubting that a just God, in his own good time, will give us the rightful result.—Springfield Letter, August 26th, 1863.

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this Continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is, for us the living, rather to be dedicated here to the

unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave their last measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.—Speech at Gettysburg, November 19th, 1863.

I may add, at this point, that while I remain in my present position, I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress.—Amnesty Proclamation, December 8th, 1863.

I am naturally anti-slavery. If slavery



WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State of the United States

FIG. 1. contemporary. Brady negative

is not wrong, nothing is wrong. I cannot remember when I did not so think and feel, and yet I have never understood that the Presidency conferred upon me an unrestricted right to act officially upon this judgment and feeling. It was in the oath I took that I would, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. I could not take the office without taking the oath. Nor was it my view that I might take an oath to get power, and break the oath in using the power. I understand, too, that in ordinary civil administration this oath even forbade me to practically indulge my primary abstract judgment on the moral question of slavery. I had publicly declared this many times, and in many ways. And I aver, that, to this day, I have done no

official act in mere deference to my abstract judgment and feeling on slavery.

I add a word which was not in the verbal conversation. In telling this tale I attempt no compliment to my own sagacity. I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled me. Now, at the end of three years' struggle, the nation's condition is not what either party, or any man devised, or expected. God alone can claim it. Whither it is tending seems plain. If God now wills the removal of a great wrong, and wills also that we of the North, as well as you of the South, shall pay fairly for our complicity in that wrong, impartial history will find therein new cause to attest and revere the justice and goodness of God.—Letter to A. G. Hodges, April 4th, 1864.



The Fleet Is Coming Home

BY SAMANTHA WHIPPLE SHOUP

THEY'RE coming home, they're coming home, they're coming home at last!
For all the seas of all the world are crost and overpast!
They've swept the Indian Ocean, they've past the southern Horn,
Across the broad Pacific they've led the rising morn:
As first from north to farthest south they plowed Atlantic thru,
So now from east to west they come across its stormy blue.

O thousand ships that bore the Greeks to ravage ancient Troy,
O dragons fierce the Norsemen sailed on their raids of savage joy,
O fleets that fought at Salamis, Lepanto, Trafalgar,
What were ye all to one of these in the deadly grip of war!

And what was the errand dire and grim that took them 'round the world?
And what the message nations read from their starry flags unfurled?
"Peace, peace on earth, good will to men," as of old the angels sang—
The song that once but angels knew from their deathful cannon rang.

With friendly heart they sailed the seas from billowing end to end,
And every eager nation rushed with the greeting of a friend.
At last they reached the ruined shore, the shaken, desolate land,
With succor, food and shelter and the grace of a helping hand.

Oh! see you not the dream fulfilled of prophets, bards and seers?
Oh! see you not the blossoming dawn of the blessed thousand years?
Lord, lead us on and lead us on to love our brother man,
Till all the nations consummate the work that Christ began!

THEY'RE coming home, they're coming home, they're coming home at last!
For storm, typhoon and hurricane are met and overpast;
They've crost the seas, they've circled earth around from end to end,
And from every port they bring us back the greeting of a friend!

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



Darwinism Fifty Years After

BY DAVID STARR JORDAN, LL.D.

PRESIDENT OF LELAND STANFORD, JR., UNIVERSITY.

IT is a century since the birth of Darwin and half a century since the publication of the "Origin of Species," the great book of the nineteenth century, and one which changed the entire face of biology and of philosophy.

We may consider in a hasty way the condition of biology before Darwin, then with Darwin, and then fifty years after.

Before Darwin there were great naturalists, as eager to trace the thoughts of God and their ramifications thruout nature as any who have labored since. But while everywhere and in every direction the path of investigation was crowded with facts, all answers to the question "Why?" seemed hopeless. The simple problem of the meaning of likeness in animals and plants seemed without possibility of answer, or only of such answer as, couched in the language of metaphysics, was devoid of practical meaning.

That the world of life was divided into multitudes of species, that these species could be classified into groups of various grades by their structure, that long-enduring strains of likeness were traceable among them, that species themselves, tho long persistent, were not immutable—all these were facts known to every scholar. But that the mighty differences among living things were derived thru minor changes, in slow processes of divergence, very few dared to believe. Those who for one reason or another speculated in this direction were one and all unable to show any adequate causes behind such mighty effects.

Hence scientific men, following the fashion of the unscientific, settled down to the idea that each species of animal and plant had arisen to begin with by a process called "special creation." The scientific world never believed in "special

creation." The phrase was recognized as meaningless, and the process itself beyond the possibility of definition or of imagination. But anything else was also non-imaginable, and most men of science kept on with their special work and let it go at that. Agassiz, almost alone, figured to himself an actual special creation of groups of eggs or germ cells, under conditions unknown, but at least regular, and in accordance with the thoughts of God. "Material form" was to him ever "the cover of spirit." To Darwin material form was ever the lurking place of a cause of which the form was the natural resultant, and perhaps the more metaphysical phraseology of Agassiz meant the same thing after all.

Darwin showed us, what all naturalists half knew before, that the unit of variation is lower than the species, and that the species has no kind of permanence different from that of the race or the genus or the family or the tribe. In the world of life there are no two individuals alike, nor is the same individual quite the same thru any two successive periods. If no two individuals are quite the same, there must be a reason for it. If the members of a group, having a common origin, change in time, and change in space, diverging as they spread over the earth, there must be a reason for this also. That every kind of animal and plant fits the environment, whatever it is, as the "dough fits the pan" or the river its bed, is also evident, and for this again there must be some reason. That with time and space all forms seem to change and to divide into branches is also evident, and this also must have its causes. That again, all variant forms we know in all the earth are reducible to a very few types, is also

evident. It is plain that in whatever image man was made, the monkey, the dog, the cat, the bear, the mouse, and even the bird, the turtle and the fish are made in substantially the same image. And behind all this it is the duty of science to insist on knowing the reason why.

"One of the noblest lessons left to the world by Darwin," says Cramer, "is this, which to him amounted to a profound, almost religious conviction, that every fact in nature, no matter how insignificant, every stripe of color, every tint of

that matured, hundreds or thousands of eggs were laid for each animal that survived, tens or hundreds of animals were born for each one which came to maturity. He showed that the destruction of the mass with the preservation of the fit was not all the operation of chance, but went on under definite rule. Competition is at work everywhere and favors the individual who can best make headway as young or as adult in the conditions that actually are. The struggle for existence is ever present, is ever varied, the strug-



flower, the length of an orchid's nectary, unusual height in a plant, all the infinite variety of apparently insignificant things, is full of significance. For him it was an historical record, the revelation of a cause, the lurking place of a principle."

The clue to all this was found by Darwin in natural selection, the survival under any conditions of the individuals best adapted to these conditions, and the persistence thru heredity of the traits of those to whom survival and adaptation were possible.

Darwin showed that thousands or millions of seeds were cast for every plant

gle of like with like in a congested district, the struggle of like with unlike, the struggle of all with the varied conditions of life. Out of all this, by natural causes, arose the variety in life as we know it today, the variance of individuals, the differentiation of species, and the fitting of some living forms to all conditions, from the snows of Orizaba to the abysses of the deepest sea.

Darwin found that species could be altered, divided or modified by conscious and purposeful mating, with the destruction of the undesirable. This represents the art called "artificial selection," "the

magic wand" by which the breeder effects his creations. For the cognate process in nature, unconscious but none the less efficient, he chose the term "natural selection." In his mind "natural" or actual was balanced against supernatural or imaginary, for to him an actual result must ever be associated with a tangible cause.

Animals and plants vary, and in all directions nature selects those whose variations are most favorable for the continuance of the species. More exactly, those individuals unfavorably built or unfavorably placed are first to die. Those who are left determine the future of the group. Like produces like. *Like the seed is the harvest.* This is the law of heredity, and the inheritance of one generation is from the individuals which survived in the generation which came before. The bonds of unity among living forms find their explanation in heredity. Homology or fundamental likeness of any sort means blood relationship.

The essential factors in the procession and divergence of living forms which we call "organic evolution" are therefore (1) variation, which Darwin took as a fact without explanation; (2) heredity, which he also took as a fact, with an attempt at explanation, as nearly adequate as the scanty knowledge of histology in his day would permit; and (3) selection. Heredity and variation are innate, or intrinsic, causes. They are involved in the nature of organic life. Selection is an external cause, operating as a motive force, pushing groups of organisms along as the force of gravitation rushes the water of a river to the sea. Without such motive force, evolution would get nowhere. Nothing happens in vacuo. A train of cars would not move were there no friction on the rails. "Heaven forbid me," Darwin once declared, "from the Lamarckian nonsense of innate tendency toward progression."

Under natural selection Darwin grouped all natural, or extrinsic, causes affecting the movement of life. The finer analysis of later times detaches from selection another factor indispensable to it, the "räumliche Sonderung" of Moritz Wagner, the condition known as separation, segregation, or isolation. It is isolation always that renders selection effec-

tive. Without some form of separation, the chosen fittest are lost again in the mass. Without geographical separation, we could account for the actual origin of very few of our actual species of wild animals or plants. Without artificial separation the work of the animal or plant breeder would be without result. So with the process of selection in nature. But all these facts were more or less clearly recognized by Darwin, and to detach natural "separation" as a friction-factor in organic evolution from the broader term of natural "selection" is but to clarify Darwin's terminology, without changing the essential meaning of Darwinism.

"The four factors named," says Dr. Ortman, "variation, inheritance, selection and separation, must work together in order to form different species. It is impossible to think that any one of them should work by itself or that one could be left aside."

These words, written nearly fifty years after the "Origin of Species," gave a compact statement of the essential doctrine of Darwinism; and this statement seems still to be absolutely true.

Now, after these fifty years of biological investigation, of intensive work in observation and experiment such as never was known before, observation and experiment all directed toward the opening door of "why?" to enter which the origin of species gave us the first clear warrant of authority, where do we find ourselves? What is today our conception of organic evolution? When a new land is opened to exploration, its first map, sketched from some mountain peak perhaps, shows the general features of the land, but without special detail, unless it be about the mountain peak itself. Such a new land was opened by Darwin in his survey of the methods and processes of organic evolution. The survey of special details was begun in his own garden at Down. In a large way, the salient features of the land were sketched with amazing truthfulness. The rivers run where he placed them. We have his word for valley, forest and cliff, and in all these larger features fifty years have wrought no very material changes. Men have sought to change the map. Shrill voices from every civilized nation have arisen in criticism.

Here a forest would be moved, here a lake and there a river. But better studies have shown the largeness of Darwin's vision. These critics could not see the landscape for the brush. Or, dropping the allegory, already too cumbrous, we may see that our knowledge of organic evolution has grown by leaps and bounds, but chiefly along lines laid down or foreseen by Darwin.

Since Darwin's time, the compound microscope has opened the secrets of histology. We have given meaning to the "physical basis of heredity." We have learned the process by which two germ cells from two different individuals divide and mingle to form a new individual, and we have followed this process thru many complex and unforeseen ramifications. We have settled many difficult questions, and we have raised a thousand more, which may yet in turn be settled, but with the same result of raising thousands of new questions. We have found reasons why no two individuals can be alike, why no two germ cells can ever be alike, and we have some hint as to why characters will be latent in one generation to reappear in the next.

With the microscope and its accessions we have traced the life history of thousands of species, from the germ cell to adult life, thus adding the third of Haeckel's "ancestral documents," which define for us the actual nature of any animal. These are morphology, the knowledge of the animal's actual structure; paleontology, the history of its ancestry, and embryology, the history of the stages by which the individual is made up. For "Unter jedem Grab liegt eine Weltgeschichte" ("In every grave lies a world history").

With the development of histology, morphology and embryology, we have developed the physiology of all sorts of organisms. We have learned what organs of all sorts can do, and experimental physiology is ever getting nearer and nearer the meaning of the condition we call life. But with all our increase of knowledge, we are no nearer the end of the problem. Some men believe in vital force, because they come into contact with phenomena explainable thru no other force. Others reject vital force, because the existence of such a force is

inconceivable. And so it is, and equally inconceivable is its non-existence. As Professor Brooks, wisest of American naturalists, used to say, "We shall never know the truth in this matter until we find it out."

The Lamarckian belief in the heredity of results of use and disuse, and of the impact of environment, accepted by Darwin without question, has been practically eliminated from Darwinism. After fifty years we have no clear case of any such inheritance of characters not unborn in the parent. And yet, with the death of the Lamarckian hypothesis, the same principle arises in new forms. One of the interesting problems of the day is the effect of changed environment in promoting germ variation. Inheritance of acquired characters in kind may not take place. The evidence seems all against it. But the thesis that external conditions do not cause germinal reactions is not yet clearly established. The discovery of Gregor Mendel as to dominant and recessive characters in peas has proved a valuable basis for investigation in the methods of heredity. But no change in the theory of Darwinism is made necessary by it. The hypothesis that the characters of species may be described as units, and that they may be transmitted as units by certain portions of germ plasm, is a convenient one as a framework for investigation. It is a sort of atomic theory of animal life, not true, but capable of being treated as true until we have a better idea of what the truth really is.

The investigations of Dr. De Vries have proved of great importance in suggesting fruitful lines of investigation. The study of pedigreed animals and plants cannot fail to give us many new ideas of heredity and variation. Darwin recognized many different grades of variations among animals and plants. These range from the sudden large change which De Vries calls mutation to the minute fluctuations which separate individual from individual. But Darwin saw no fundamental difference between the wide and the narrow oscillation, nor has such difference been clearly shown by any one. With all admiration for the painstaking and illuminating work of De Vries, I do not think that the question of

the origin of species has been affected by it. Species in general do not arise thru mutation, or the abrupt separation of one individual from the rest of its kind. If any single species should be shown to have arisen in this way, it would not change the general relation of the recognized factors in evolution, for a mutation, like any other variation, is dependent for preservation on heredity, on selection and on separation or isolation.

Since Darwin's time, natural selection has been exalted as all-powerful by many writers who, as Darwinians, went far beyond Darwin himself. In reaction, other authors have denied to selection, not merely "*allmacht*," or all-sufficiency, but any sufficiency or reality at all. It is enough for our discussion to disclaim all these extreme views. Selection must find its place in the heredity of any individual or species. We know no other cause for the myriad adaptations of life to its environment. We know no other reason for progressive adaptation. And yet the actual traits of actual species are largely non-adaptive.

The splitting of forms into different species is everywhere associated with geographical separation. One form may be as well fitted as another, one set of color markings as convenient as another, but if barriers of land, or sea, or climate, or food shut off one from another, each will persist in its own place, in its own way.

The study of the geographical, faunal and geological distribution of life on the earth, which has been pursued with such energy and with such success since Darwin's time, has laid greater and greater stress on the effect of barriers in producing species. With this, the effect of constant pressure in the same direction, extending thru long periods of geological time, has been dimly perceived and recognized under the term Orthogenesis. If all individuals could move anywhere on the earth without friction, all animals closely enough related to interbreed

would assume a common character. There is everywhere friction in geographical distribution. As dialects form in human speech, where men cease to mingle evenly, so species form among animals or plants where there exists a check to migration. The separation of forms by barriers is a natural process, but it is not a part of natural selection, but rather a distinct factor, natural separation. But the extension of our knowledge of this or other factors has not changed the general situation, for the general facts of geographical distribution were clearly recognized by Darwin. It is, in fact, from a study of these phenomena as shown in species inhabiting the coasts of South America that Darwin was first drawn to the problem of the origin of species. Professor Conklin observed not long ago, "On the whole, then, I believe the facts which are at present at our disposal justify a return to the position of Darwin." This he said with reference to a special problem in heredity, but these words apply to many others. "The position of Darwin" is very safe standing ground. What we have learned with better tools and keener insight into minor details has not changed the large problems very much, and this, as Conklin said again, is "but another testimony to the greatness of that man of men, that, after exploring for a score of years the ins and outs of pure selection and pure adaptation, men are now coming back to the position outlined and unswervingly maintained by him."

The chief and essential contention of Darwin, that species are formed by natural tangible processes, is now absolutely beyond question from those competent to form an opinion. That the animals and plants today, man included, are descended from the animals and plants of earlier periods by natural lines of descent with natural modification, due to innate and external causes, is one of the certainties of modern science.

STANFORD, CAL.



Literature

The Old East and the New

ANYBODY can see the Oriental from the Occidental point of view, but to see the Oriental in the only true way, that is, the Oriental's own way, that is both the hardest and the most necessary thing to do. The author of the story of *Ah Moy*¹ has lent herself with a great deal of very wise sympathy to the Chinese way of thinking. She draws a picture of the religious and national spirit of the people, of the girl's place in the family life, of the deeper meaning of the footbinding custom, of the poise, the bravery and the restrained power of China's women, and the relation of the slave business to the nation's poverty, with an insight which it is unusual for an Occidental to acquire. The narrative may not be very dramatic but it is very illuminating and suggests some rather strikingly new points of view to those who read sympathetically. And the West will never come to understand the East with any understanding that is worth while until we have a great deal more of just this sympathetic and human delineation. It isn't their differences but their similarities that bring men together where yellow perils and white perils and purple perils pass away into forgotten bogies.

Of course, there never was anything easy in trying to explain China to the obtuse minds of the West, and it's a toss up which is more impossible—the endless complications of her ancient history or the hurrying transformations of the new. Nevertheless there are men bold enough to try both. Mr. Broomhall, as one of the Secretaries of the China Inland Mission, has a singularly good opportunity for speaking accurately of New China; moreover, he does it vigorously. His little book² is as up to date as anything can be upon a subject that changes with kaleidoscopic rapidity, and it drives home the fact that the reforms are real and widespread and are changing China as

she has not been changed for two thousand years. A foreign drilled army approaching 200,000; nearly 4,000 miles of railroad; hundreds of thousands of boys—and many girls—studying the history, geography and sciences of the West in schools from which the immemorial examinations upon the ancient classics have been forever abolished; a rapid increase of postal and telegraph service; the opening of mines and the spread of modern industrial methods; as well as a startling solidarity and national spirit which means everything for the advance of the Middle Kingdom—all these stare at us from the pages of the book. And they are hard, cold facts and are forcing the nations of the earth to reckon with them. New China is not only a surprise, it is a force.

Professor Parker³ with almost reckless bravery sets out to furnish an ancient China simplified—as if anybody under heaven could do that! The very essence of Old China is complexity twice confounded, and the professor has not been much more successful than those who have tried before him to simplify complexity. Anybody can square a circle, but the trouble is to keep it squared when you have done it. He confines himself to the period centering about Confucius from about the eighth to the third century B. C., omitting—in pity for his readers—as many names as possible and discussing his history topically rather than chronologically. He brings wide reading to his task, but the result is anything but simple. The period when half a dozen really independent principalities engaged in endless wars among themselves for the nominal purpose of protecting a figurehead Imperial power that was no power at all, and for the real purpose of self-aggrandizement over the other States that made up the loose confederation that was ancient China—this period may be discussed but it cannot well be elucidated. The present historian has unfortunately divested his story of about all

¹ *AH MOY, THE STORY OF A CHINESE GIRL*. By Lu Hsiang-shan. New York: The Century Company, 1905.

² *PRESENT DAY CHINA: A HISTORY*. By H. Broomhall. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1905.

³ *ANCIENT CHINA SIMPLIFIED*. By Charles Parker. New York: J. P. Potter & Company, 1905.

the human touches which even the ancient sources contain, which is too bad. Yet the period is one of great interest to the student and Professor Parker has done a good deal toward reconstructing the life of the time.

Chinese characteristics are a source of inexhaustible inspiration to the globe-trotter and book-maker, and they usually exaggerated the oddities for the sake of effect. Mr. Chitty's⁴ knowledge is limited and sounds in places suspiciously second hand; Mr. Macgowan,⁵ tho tinged with a deprecatory Western point of view, knows whereof he speaks. Except for some unsympatheticness and an exaggeration of peculiarities, he gives an interesting and thoroly readable narrative of the salient features of Chinese life. The book is got up attractively with a number of charming colored plates that give the lie to the usual notion of the colorlessness of Chinese scenery.

The 1908 volume of the annual resumé of Christian activity in Japan⁶ furnishes valuable testimony to the progress of the Empire. Japan is making Christianity her own just to the extent that she takes up the work of its extension on her own initiative. The volume opens with a detailed survey of national history for the year. *Missionary Heroes*⁷ is a retelling of the thrilling experiences of several of the pioneers of the great modern missionary movement.

*Things Korean*⁸ bears little resemblance, either in comprehensiveness or authority, to Chamberlain's "Things Japanese," from which it borrows its title, but Dr. Allen has given us an interesting collection of miscellaneous notes of his observations and experiences during twenty years of residence in Korea. As American Minister during the troublous times when China, Russia and Japan were struggling over the Land of the Morning Calm, he had opportunities for exceptional insight into the political and personal forces of the conflict and he was almost the only disinterested friend and

adviser whom the Emperor could find among the foreigners at Seoul. But Dr. Allen's sketches deal more with the life of the people of all ranks than with political questions. He sympathizes with the Koreans in their loss of liberty, of a chance to work out their own destinies, but he sees no advantage in intervention now.

The present struggle of the Chinese Government to abolish opium has been received with indifference and incredulity by the world at large. Mr. Merwin's book,⁹ if it is widely read as it should be, will open the eyes of the American people to the greatness of the peril and the earnestness of the fight against it:

"The point which these chapters should make clear is that opium is the evil thing which is not only holding China back but is also actually threatening to bring about the most complete demoralization and decadence that any large portion of the world has ever experienced. It is evident, in this day of extended trade interests, that such a paralysis of the hugest and most industrious of the great races would amount to a world disaster."

Mr. Merwin holds England directly responsible for the introduction of opium into China and believes that so long as India gets \$20,000,000 a year from the opium traffic England will stand in the way of China's attempt to reform herself.



Problems of Today. Wealth, Labor, Socialism. By Andrew Carnegie. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.40.

There are no more important problems before the American people today than International Peace, The Race Issue, and those discussed in this book. And we know of no living American who has taken a more practical and progressive stand on all these three than Mr. Carnegie. The present volume, as its subtitle implies, is a discussion of wealth, labor and socialism. We shall not give a *résumé* of the arguments, for the book is not long and it will amply repay perusal. Suffice it to say that Mr. Carnegie believes that the private and individual ownership and enjoyment of wealth is a necessity for progress and human endeavor, and that the unequal distribution of wealth is at the bottom of all socialist agitation. In his desire to preserve the good of individual ownership of wealth

⁴THINGS SEEN IN CHINA. By J. R. Chitty. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents.

⁵SIDELIGHTS ON CHINESE LIFE. By Rev. J. Macgowan. With twelve illustrations in color. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

⁶THE CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT IN JAPAN. E. W. Clement and G. M. Fisher, Editors. Tokyo: Methodist Publishing House.

⁷MISSIONARY HEROES IN ASIA. By John C. Lambert. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

⁸THINGS KOREAN. By Horace N. Allen. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.25.

⁹DRUGGING A NATION. By Samuel Merwin. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.25.

and at the same time remove the dangers of its concentration in the hands of the few, he advocates not the income tax, which he abhors, but the progressive inheritance tax. As to labor, Mr. Carnegie does not hold with Herbert Spencer that the wage system is a form of slavery; nevertheless he and the great philosopher agree that the way for labor to emancipate itself is by some form of profit sharing and not thru the so-called tyranny of State Socialism. As to Socialism, Mr. Carnegie finds it pretty bad, and he must do so, holding as he does that the owner of capital is ethically entitled to income. The ethical title to income is the whole crux of the socialist argument, and on that point the battle has finally got to be fought, but Mr. Carnegie does not directly take up this issue, tho we wish he did. He does, however, give the socialists some hard nuts to crack and he shows he has approached the study of a subject that is now engaging the best minds of the world in no spirit of prejudice or passion. Mr. Carnegie knows the trials and triumphs of the capitalist and the laborer first hand. If his book is not the last word on the subject to the economist, sociologist, and, of course, the socialist, it is the sincere and mature views of the best type of a philanthropic and practical man of affairs that the present generation in America has produced, and as such may be of more value to the student of our civilization than those more labored works from the closets of the expounders of the "dismal science." The question arises, however, whether Mr. Carnegie may not be regarded as the most practical of living socialists, for no man has converted more individual wealth into common wealth than he.

The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge. Based on the Third Edition of the Realencyclopädie. Founded by J. J. Herzog and edited by Albert Hauck. Prepared by more than six hundred scholars and specialists under the supervision of Samuel Macauley Jackson, D. D., LL. D. Complete in twelve volumes. Vol. I, Aschen-Basilians. Large 8vo, pp. xxx. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$1.00.

We have largely abbreviated the title, which pretty well fills the big page, omitting names of associate and department editors. It was time that this great German work, first edited in English by Dr.

Philip Schaff, should be reissued with the advantage of the investigations of the last twenty years; and it is well that this work should be attempted by the present publishers, who are masters in the art of publishing dictionaries and encyclopedias.

The examination of the longer articles that happen to come in this volume shows the need of this revised edition, and the prevalence of the more advanced views is noticeable. The first article we turn to is "Abraham," and after the biblical study of the patriarch by Rabbi Köhler follows a discussion by Professor McCurdy, which treats him as a tribal personage of whom we know very little. Similarly Adam is treated after both the literal and the mythical style, altho it is not clear that any one of the three writers defends and accepts the Genesis story as historical. Under "Africa" we have a general account of missions in Africa, such as we miss under "Asia." "Agnosticism" is pilloried by Professor Warfield, because it impoverishes, secularizes and degrades life. The "Amarna Tablets" is a new contribution and gives a compact account of this wonderful discovery of early Palestinian history. The article "Angel" contains much biblical and rabbinic lore, but lacks reference to Persian and other sources of the doctrine of angels. There is an excellently full article on "Apocrypha," with brief characterization of the apocryphal writings. It is proper that considerable space should be given to "Architecture," but American contributions to the art are treated as "affording little occasion for congratulation." Under "Asherah" and "Ashtoreth" we observe the usual assertion that column-worship came from tree-worship, which is as unlikely as that the Roman herm came from the worship of trees. "Assyria" and "Babylonia" are new and excellent articles prepared by an associate editor, Prof. George W. Gilmore, but we observe that he puts back Babylonian history to 4500 B. C., and Abraham's date is made 2250 B. C. One would think to read "Auburn Declaration" that the document was an extremely conservative document, and its denial of imputed sin and righteousness is not mentioned. The story of "Balaam" is told biblically by one writer and analyzed into various

contradictory documents by another critic. We observe Catholic contributions in "Baltimore Councils" and other articles. The article on "Baptism" has given as much trouble as any, and the Baptist view of immersion is both controverted and defended.

It is absolutely necessary in these days to include in a Bible dictionary or encyclopedia both the conservative and the critical view. This is done in the "Jewish Encyclopedia" also, and with excellent profit. We commend the present important work to students and libraries, only wishing that it had been issued in six volumes on half as thick paper.



Chateau and Country Life in France. By M. K. Waddington. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

Madame Waddington's pleasant papers, with their illustrations, make an attractive volume. The chapters are undated, but stretch, one would judge, over a period of at least twenty years. The earliest, dealing with the home life of an old chateau, where Madame Waddington spent much time soon after her marriage, gives vividly the quality of the ancient house and of the home-keeping couple to whom it belonged. There is a delicate charm about the life in France away from Paris, a charm enhanced for the stranger perhaps by its unexpectedness, the French of the provinces being quite the opposite of what the foreigner has been taught to believe the Parisian. Simplicity, sincerity, love of the past, reluctance before change, these seem the foremost characteristics of the gentlefolk of the French country. Madame Waddington, of American birth and cosmopolitan life, adopted France heartily. At least, there is hardly a note of comparative criticism in her descriptions, and for this very reason the book lets us uncommonly into the life there pictured. One of the prettiest papers is that on the Christmas tree at St. Quentin, a chapter that well answers the cry for a new Christmas story. All the accounts of fêtes bring close the astonishing poverty of the region with which for the most part Madame Waddington deals. Fewer people of importance figure here than in her earlier volumes, the months at the forest of Villers-Cotteret being her real holiday, away

from courts and government affairs. Had the sheets been a little more carefully revised, the confusion sometimes arising from the mixture of tenses in the same account, and the slight repetitions that show the book made in part from letters and in part of recollections, would have been avoided without loss of the easy and intimate style which is its especial pleasantness.



Wulnoth the Wanderer. By H. Escott-Inman. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.

Better than most boys' books is the story of *Wulnoth the Wanderer*, which uses the subjects and vocabulary of the sagas with good effect. Alfred of England is one of the kings served by Wulnoth the Strong. Its appeal to the "sons of the Saxons" is earnest and manly. The tale of the wars between Dane and Saxon is bloody, but not hideous; and as one of our latter-day Sagamen says: "Death is cleaner than vice." It will not harm a growing lad to learn that his ancestors were brave in battle, honest in word, forceful in deed, and true to wife and overlord.



Race Adjustment.—Essays on the Negro in America. By Kelly Miller. 12mo., pp. 306. New York: Neale Publishing Co. \$2.00.

Prof. Kelly Miller is one of the most intelligent writers on negro questions, is himself colored, and is Professor of Mathematics in Howard University. This volume gives his views on most of the matters that interest negroes, and we commend it most heartily not only for its clear presentation of the author's views, but for their general truth. He does not stand on the extreme of the "Niagara Movement" led by Professor DuBois, and yet he inclines that way. He admires President Roosevelt, but he condemns his action in the Brownsville case. The Booker Washington of the earlier days, who seemed to sink the negro to purely industrial conditions and education, he could not approve, but he sees and admires the Booker Washington grown broader and wiser. There is no book which more fully and correctly represents the wishes and demands for equal recognition in civil and political rights than does this volume.

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Generalizing the Boys

IN his speech to the Williams College Alumni the other night, President Woodrow Wilson threw out one of those phrases which Professor Patten, in his recent address as president of the American Economic Association, described as worth more than whole books, because they work harder and live longer. President Wilson was talking about the character of the college and the aims of the university, and was arguing that the university of today should make the boys as unlike their fathers as possible, not because the fathers are not admirable men, but because they are too specialized. We must try, he said, "to generalize the boys over again."

We heartily agree with President Wilson's idea. The men of today, in the professions and in business, are too specialized. They are narrow in sympathies and in knowledge. A few years ago a New England manufacturer of iron and steel products, who happened to hold a

different opinion from that of his associates in his industry on the question of the necessity and justice of a protective tariff, asked one of them—who had graduated from Yale College and from Professor Sumner's classroom an ardent free-trader—why he had changed his views and become a busy protectionist log roller. He got this answer:

"When I left college I was interested in the human race. Five years later I was interested in the steel industry. Today I am interested in my balance sheet."

The anecdote is authentic, and it tells about a good many things besides protection and free-trade. The whole tendency of high pressure American life for more than a generation has been to concentrate the attention of men upon the essentials to material success. Women have felt this pressure less than men, and educated women have continued to care more than men for miscellaneous knowledge and broad ideals of culture. The forces at work have made themselves felt upon the public schools down to the grammar grade, at which most of the boys terminate their nominal education. The high schools are inhabited chiefly by girls.

Of course, the colleges and the universities have felt these tendencies, and to a great extent have yielded to them. Nothing more significant was brought to light in Dr. Slosson's study of Harvard University than the extreme specialization which is there accepted as a matter of course in undergraduate work. To get into Harvard a boy must know a little something about "a number of things" of which the world is full. But once in he can get thru and get out without knowing anything further beyond two or three more or less interesting aspects of two or three more or less significant languages or literatures, or two or three special phases of chemistry or physics, or two or three departments of botany or zoölogy. And what is true of Harvard is in a lesser degree true of other colleges.

Admitting that a high degree of specialization is necessary nowadays for business or professional success, it cannot for a moment be admitted that it is necessary for the enjoyment of life in hours of relaxation, or for fitness to grasp the problems and to perform the duties of citizenship. Nor can it be ad-

mitted that education has no other purpose than to train men for business or professional success, regardless of their capacity to enjoy life intelligently, and to play their part as members of a democratic state. When the college has become a professional school, it will have ceased to be a college in any legitimate meaning of the word, and if we cease to have college education, we shall cease to be a high-minded people.

President Wilson is right, and we hope that he knows how to go about the work of generalizing the boys over again. We do not think that he, or any other educator, will find it an easy undertaking. Not only is the whole force of economic pressure against it, but also the old-time educational resistance to mere economic pressure has been weakened by the ill-advised yielding to the clamor against the classical training. When all has been said, it was that classical training which, more than any other discipline ever invented by man, generalized the boys. It did so because it was not possible for the college student to read Greek and Latin for four years, even in the stupidest way or under the most desiccated instruction, without discovering that Greek civilization expressed and represented something besides the business balance sheet. And if he were not particularly stupid, he discovered furthermore that the Greek civilization had consciously weighed the relative advantages of honor and profit, and had produced a noble array of minds that preferred honor. There was, to be sure, a poet, Phokylides, who gave out that he desired first to acquire a competence and then to practice virtue, but his compatriots thought that he was misguided and amusing. American education at the present moment, we deeply regret to acknowledge, is pretty well contrived to bring up boys in the conviction that old Phokylides wasn't such a fool as Plato and the rest of the philosophers made out.

The Inferiority of the Caucasian Race

THE inferiority of the Caucasian race is recognized and accepted by many of that race in this and other lands. This explains, as nothing else can explain, their fear that they will be overrun and beaten by superior races. They know

they have the present advantage in numbers, and wealth and weapons of war, that the government is in their hands, but they see the danger if they allow those of superior races equal opportunities. We can hardly blame them for their fear and their insisting on excluding or suppressing those whom they dread.

This explains the California and the Nevada proposals to forbid aliens to buy and hold land in fee simple. They mean the Chinese and Japanese. They look up to these Mongolians as Tom Thumb, Barnum's white dwarf, looked up to the Chinese giant Chang. The Mongolians are their superiors, they know, in thrift, in diligence, in money-making, in all sorts of acquisition, and they tremble at a rivalry with them. If allowed they would soon own the whole Western coast. San Francisco would be theirs. Hence these tears. Hence Mr. Drew's bill; he does not believe he could hold his own modest estate if a Japanese were allowed to ask for it. It is, it can be, nothing else but a sense of their own inferiority which explains the unwillingness of these men to allow Chinese and Japanese to meet them on even terms and let the best win.

To be sure, the President has no fear that these Mongolians will get the better of us Caucasians, but he is a headstrong man, full of conceit, hasty in conclusions, and he does not know as much of Japanese as he does of bears. Because he can shoot a bear he thinks he can beat any alien. But the Japanese are another sort of beast, like the Martians we have heard of, all science, all heartless, and all huge. We poor Caucasians, we puny Anglo-Saxons and Celts, would stand no chance with them; we would be pushed into the mountains or the forests as the pignies have been driven back by the superior Senegalese and Mandingoes. In the long run the superior wins—it always does—and the Caucasians are doomed. Somehow, by wit or war, the superior race will win over the inferior race. It will be better for the world that those who lack in courage and virility should be replaced by a better stock.

And there are terror-stricken herds of cotton-tails that are trying to hide behind high fences against the advance of the black Southern wolves. They talk a

very different dialect from what they did half a century ago. Here is what J. Wilkes Booth left behind him in a sealed letter before he fired the shot in the Washington theater:

"The country was formed for the white not for the black man, and looking upon African slavery from the same standpoint held by the noble framers of our Constitution, I, for one, have always considered it one of the greatest blessings, both for themselves and for us, that God ever bestowed upon a favored nation."

He thought the black race so inferior that it was only fit for slavery. He did not fear them any more than did Abraham Lincoln when he liberated them; for he thought they were only a bit more than a mule. But Senator Tillman has seen the mule become a superior man, and so has Gov. Hoke Smith, and so have the legislators of a dozen States. They are afraid of being beaten. They see how an eighth of negro blood will dominate seven-eighths of Caucasian. They shiver at the thought of probable negro supremacy if they do not, while they can, and while the school has not done its fatal work, exclude the negro from the protection of the ballot-box. There is no other plausible explanation that can be given of their terror except that they feel that they and their children will be beaten in a fair fight. It is natural for a weak race thus to defend itself, by all walls of stratagem and defense against the time when strength shall claim its own. Thus they may save themselves. Thus Ulysses put out the eyes of Polyphemus and escaped the giant's clutch.

Forgive us if we sometimes think this is cowardice, that they ought to be willing to try the arbitrament of the struggle for existence and abide its result. But that implies some hope of success. We must make allowance for the benumbing, the paralyzing effect of conscious inescapable racial inferiority.



Mr. Stead's Evidence

MR. W. T. STEAD tells us in *The Fortnightly Review* that he has what is to him conclusive proof that the dead return. He has communicated with them over and over again. He has tested the genuineness of their communications fully himself. For him there is no need

of any Psychical Research Society, for he needs no medium. His own involuntary hand is used by a deceased friend, and messages are sent equally from the absent living and the present dead. More than this, he believes that the dead can be photographed, and he has the photograph of Piet Botha thus taken, whom nobody in England knew anything about, but who was recognized by a relative who came to London after the Boer War. More amazing, he tells a wonderful story to prove that the dead have the power of prophecy, for he had the message by his own hand foretelling the death within the year of a secretary of his, who in the insanity of fever actually jumped out of a window and killed herself within a very few days of the year's end.

We do not pretend that we can explain these things thus reported. We do not question that Mr. Stead tells, or means to tell, the exact truth, or that he fully believes in these communications with the dead, but each story needs careful scrutiny, which it is impossible for us to give. Yet two things may be said about them.

One is that he asserts too much for ready belief. We refer to the photograph and to the prophecies. We know something about the laws of light. To make a genuine photograph, or any other, requires the light and shade caused by the presence of an obstructing medium. To the eye there was no obstructing medium to deflect light. Mr. Stead could not see Piet Botha by his side as he sat before the camera. If the presence of Piet Botha's ghost was sufficiently material to intercept light, which it is hard to believe, then, while this "clairvoyant and clairaudent" photographer was taking the picture, an independent photographer should have taken the picture from another angle to see whether the two agreed. Optics is a science and light will work the same way for two similar cameras similarly developed. Further, it is very hard to believe that, even if the ghosts have a sort of spiritual body corresponding in appearance to their buried physical body, their clothes also appear as ghosts. Mr. Stead's friend "Julia" appeared several times to her friend, and so did others. Were they clad? So it seems. Is it easy

to believe that a coat, a pair of trousers, a shirtwaist, a bonnet, have a spiritual body, such as will obstruct light, and which the deceased can take with him from the closet where they are still hung on a peg? Why don't ghosts appear nude?

Further, we are asked to believe what is very hard to believe when we are told—and Mr. Stead gives two cases—that the gift of prophecy is possessed by his deceased friends. One case is the foretelling of death; the other is the foretelling that an engagement could not be met because, at the time set, one of the parties would have to be three thousand miles away. How does the disembodied spirit know these things? That requires omniscience. Has he suddenly acquired knowledge of all coming contingencies, or has God told him? All this is harder to believe than that the dead can communicate with us. There is some limit to our belief.

The other point, besides the extraordinary demand on our belief, a demand which seems to contradict scientific knowledge, is the failure of Mr. Stead to bring us any report worth while from the Beyond. He tells us freely that he has got great comfort from these communications which he has received even from his own son. But the comfort seems to be in the assurance that they are alive. That is all he tells us, the evidence he has that they still exist. Now, will he not give us in a second paper something which they have been able to tell him that is of value as to that undiscovered country in which they live? What do they do? How do they spend their time? What has Darwin learned since he left the flesh? In what way do they move from place to place; or are times and places all one to them? The worthlessness of all the communications make us question their genuineness. They ought to be of tremendous value. Do they agree as to the conditions of the other life? We await results, information, something of value. So long as we have nothing we hesitate to believe, for trivialities are not what we have the right to demand.

We thank Mr. Stead. We cannot explain what he has told us, but we are not satisfied. The stories do not seem credible, nor the revelations worth while. We

ask much more from the Society of Psychological Research.



The Children's Bureau

THERE has been a strong effort to secure the passage of the bill to establish a Federal Children's Bureau during the present session of Congress. This effort has been seconded in a surprisingly strong way by the conference in behalf of department children which met in Washington at the call of President Roosevelt. Two hundred and twenty men and women, experts in the care of children, from almost every State in the Union, responded to that invitation and spent fifteen and a half hours in discussing the best methods of caring for the one hundred and fifty thousand dependent children in the United States. At the close a remarkable paper was prepared by the committee on resolutions, embodying the results of the discussions. This was adopted unanimously by a rising vote. Jews and Christians, Protestants and Roman Catholics, the advocates of institutions and those who believe only in the placing-out method, forgot their differences and urged the need of finding the best way, whatever it might be.

All the speakers, from Miss Jane Addams to Dr. Booker T. Washington, had expressed the need of some central bureau of information with reference to affairs concerning children, so the closing resolution was heartily in favor of the proposed children's bureau, which is to be solely a means for research and for publicity, so that the world may know the facts as to the birth rate, infant mortality, orphanage, juvenile delinquency, juvenile courts, illegitimacy, dangerous occupations, child labor, legislation about children, and such facts as have a bearing upon the health, efficiency, character and training of children. While this scheme was under consideration by the conference a private cablegram announced that the English Parliament had just passed the child law for Great Britain.

At a Congressional hearing, immediately after the conference, Miss Addams, Miss Wald, Judge Mack, Dr. Devine, Mr. Homer Folks, Judge Ben Lindsay and a score of others, including

speakers from Alabama and Georgia, urged the formation of a children's bureau. The former steel manufacturer, Mr. W. H. Baldwin, was one of the ardent supporters of the bill. He said these expert authorities were like expert engineers and the Congressional Committee was like a board of managers, and if it were a question of making improvements in steel the report of the experts would be accepted and acted upon by the managers. He thought Congress could do no less than act in consonance with the wisdom of those who best knew what was needed for bettering the condition of children and making, not steel, but good citizens. Certainly the children's cause must have received a great impetus from the intelligent and sympathetic appeals of the disinterested men and women who appeared in behalf of the measure.



A Suffrage Song

"LET me write the songs of a nation and I care not who makes its laws," was not spoken by a suffragist. They want to write the songs in order to get a chance to make the laws. One of the first acts of the newly organized Committee for Extension of Municipal Suffrage to Chicago Women was to open a contest for the best suffrage song set to a popular melody. A prize of \$100 was given by Mrs. L. B. Bishop, and this has just been awarded to Louis J. Block, a bachelor teacher of Chicago, for a song to the tune of "John Brown's Body." It is eminently fitting that this old war song which inspired the hearts of the men who freed the negro should be again drafted into service in this new crusade for a greater justice. Even a confirmed misogynist would have to admit that the million negro men on whom the ballot was conferred in 1865 were not as well qualified for it as are 21,000,000 women of America who are now deprived of it.

"John Brown's Body" is one of the best marching tunes in the world, but it has never had satisfactory words wedded to it. The war-time words are worse doggerel than "God Save the Queen."

"Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks,"

is not much higher in moral tone than
"Hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple trees."

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's beautiful poetry has failed to satisfy the public demand. The American people have never really learned it "by heart" in the deepest sense of the phrase. And as a digression we wish to express our satisfaction in learning that there was no truth in the newspaper report that "Dixie" was to be ruled out of the Lincoln celebrations in the schools of Chicago. It is, indeed, especially appropriate for such an occasion for, as Lincoln said, when we conquered the Confederacy we captured their pretty songs. His grief over his divided country had been intensified by hearing "Dixie" played by the bands on but one side of the Potomac, and as soon as Lee surrendered he asked to have it played by the military band at Washington.

"John Brown's Body," unlike "The Star-Spangled Banner," is adapted to bass more than to soprano voices, but this does not unfit it for its present purpose. The new song should be sung as much by masculine as by feminine voices, for it is as much to the interest of men as it is to women that equal justice be done to both sexes.

Some of the papers are making fun of the ladies who got up the contest because the prize was won by a man, although more women than men were among the contestants. This shows only their ignorance of the significance of the woman movement, which is a movement for equality of opportunity, and is not dependent upon any particular view of the relative morality or ability of the two sexes. No doubt suffrage orators sometimes make exaggerated claims of the superiority of women, but this is merely to counteract the exaggerations of the enemies of womankind, just as the socialists are sometimes led into absurd claims of the superior wisdom and virtue of the proletariat. But the sensible advocates of woman's equality avoid making such rash assertions as that all women are wiser or better than all men, or even that the average woman is wiser or better than the average man. They avoid it for three reasons: First, it may not be true; second, if it were true it could not be proved; third, if it were true and could be proved, it would not materially strengthen the argument. All that it is necessary to prove in order to

substantiate the claims of women for free admission to any field of human duty and endeavor is that some women are superior to some men in that field, and this can be proved in the case of almost everything, from poetry to politics.

But Mr. Block's song is not such a triumph of poetical art as to add to the literary laurels of his sex. Still, it will serve its purpose, and we quote the last stanzas, in order to give our readers a chance to try it in their public meetings for the good of the cause:

"Mother, prophetess and holy, thru the ages of
the clan,
Uttering words of potent wisdom in the ear of
struggling man,
Woman rose and strode beside him 'mid the
dangers of the van,
Kindling hope that led him on.

"Forth they step and march together, forth the
Man and Woman go.
To the plains of vast achievement, where unfettered
rivers flow,
And their work shall stand exalted, and their
eyes shall shine and glow
With the hope that led them on.

CHORUS.

"Glory, glory, halleluia! Glory, glory, halleluia!
Glory, glory, halleluia! For the hope still leads
them on."

The Navy League

MR. ARTHUR HENRY DADMUN, the field secretary of the Navy League of the United States, writes us that "Dr. Jefferson's article in the February 4th issue is unjust to the Navy League and the Navy, it seems to me," and he incloses us a pamphlet containing the League's "1909 Program," with this sentence marked:

"The Navy League has no proposals for a great increase in the cost of the navy. It does not suggest that we should have the biggest navy on earth. It emphatically disapproves of 'jingoism' in relation to other nations or going about with a chip on our shoulder."

That is, the Navy League does not advocate naval supremacy for this country, or jingoism. But for that matter nobody else does except the discredited Hobson and his ilk. The objection is to the *increase* of the navy, with all its attendant economic and moral loss.

On the next page of the pamphlet, however, we read:

"A strong and efficient navy affords cheap

insurance against the mere material cost of war, not to speak of the frightful sacrifice of human life."

The Navy League seems to ignore the Hague Court and Conferences, and the twenty-four peace treaties negotiated by Secretary Root with our sister nations. Why should the rates of insurance go up when the risks are going down.

The pamphlet continues:

"The millennium has not arrived. We have heard no proposals for a reduction of our police forces."

If our navy was only a police force no one would hear any proposals to reduce it. The function of a policeman is to use the minimum amount of force to bring the enemy within the jurisdiction of the law. The function of a battleship is to use the maximum amount of force to pound the enemy into insensibility, or, as President Roosevelt puts it, "to hammer the opponent until he quits fighting." There is the difference.

"Other nations are jealous of our marked progress and prosperity."

Who are they and will they fight or stay jealous?

"Weakness always invites attack."

Then let Canada, Cuba and Mexico beware.

"History repeats itself and if international difficulties have occurred in the past, they are bound to occur in the future."

One might as truly say history never repeats itself.

And finally:

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

What Dr. Jefferson and THE INDEPENDENT object to is having a pound of prevention considered necessary to effect an ounce of cure.

The Town Meeting

Is Governor Johnson warranted in the emphasis he is placing on local self-government as opposed to concentration? This is a Jeffersonian principle, and the followers of that statesman are expected in a general way to exalt the idea as fundamental in our system of government. It is certainly true that ours is not a mere republic in the platonic sense of that word, but is a federation of republics, constituting a federated republic.

The most devout Hamiltonian will hardly assert that any other form of government could freely expand over a continent by the good will of the people, and not drop in pieces by its own weight. A study of Madison on this subject would be of value to our high school pupils. How far are we veering from this fundamental principle in our recent legislation? We remember that Judge Cooley charged the legislation which followed the Civil War with being revolutionary in this regard. He affirmed that, among other things, the United States courts had seriously infringed on the rights of State courts, and that national banks had driven State banks out of existence. President Andrews, in his "History of the United States," bluntly asserts that amendments of the Constitution exist which have never been put in print.

Justly or unjustly, the present Administration is held to represent advanced views of nationalism, while Governor Hughes has recently and repeatedly expressed himself as strongly opposed to centralization. It will, however, be noted that he refers more to the weakening of local self-government inside State lines. Charles Francis Adams, as also President Eliot, have spoken strongly concerning the danger of allowing State governments to trespass upon the counties and the towns. Governor Johnson may or may not be right as to the drift of our national affairs. Governor Hughes we believe is thoroly warranted in reaffirming the seat of all popular government to be with the township. We come down from the Zeelanders and the Jutlanders, with whom the town or tun was a group of people inclosed by a wall. Inside this wall there were common interests, which developed common customs or laws. These ancestors of ours cared very little for the customs or laws outside of their tunship, but so far as they did co-operate, it was as counties, while a group of counties constituted a natural State, with a government inclusive of county and town government, but not subversive.

The importance of town meeting in the evolution of American society cannot be easily overestimated. It is, as it always was, the unit of the people's government. It is not impossible to conceive

a republic where representative government does not stand for the people or express popular will, because the town has been abrogated in some of its functions. Our legislatures have become the creatures of bosses rather than of the people, as the English Parliament has at times assumed absolutism. We easily call to mind the Ripper bills of 1900 to 1902, which took away the municipal rights of several cities, especially Detroit in Michigan, Scranton, Pittsburg and Allegheny in Pennsylvania. These bills swept away local government and placed large towns under the control of deputies appointed by the Governor. A few years ago the New York Legislature, for political reasons, past a series of special acts, forbidding the citizens of Oneida and Herkimer counties any longer to hold spring elections. Town meetings could be held only in connection with State and national elections. These acts were excused on the score that it was good economy not to hold two elections in the same year.

Ripper bills have been abrogated, but there are counties in more States than one that still remain disfranchised. The abolishing of spring elections and the confusion of town affairs with State and national has led to the practical abandonment of the town meeting. State issues overshadow local issues to such an extent that the latter are generally forgotten. Instead of a town gathering, such as was formerly held, when the people turned out in force to discuss local affairs, listen to the reports of their officials and debate town enterprises, public affairs fall into the hands of half a dozen persons, mostly office holders, and these vote what taxes they please. This is un-American and contrary to the whole Anglo-Saxon spirit.

Another difficulty accrues in the way of complicating ballots. Sometimes not less than a dozen issues are placed before the voter at the same time. In nine cases out of ten he has investigated not more than one or two of these interests, and throws away his ballot on the rest. Complications follow which make it difficult to determine the result of an election inside of two or three weeks. However, the partisan advantages have fortunately proved to be futile. Party leaders insist

that the independent vote has been greatly increased by such measures, and that neither party can now keep its followers in line. But the real core of the difficulty is in the breaking down of republicanism and the robbery of the political rights of the people. The town is the core of all government or forms of government that exceed it or are made up of it as a political unit. Representatives are appointed to stand for the people only where the people cannot themselves assemble and speak their will. Without the New England town we should never have had Massachusetts and Connecticut; and it was the town that was sown all along the line of Western pioneering. It made possible our federal republic.



The Bantam State

With blunt ungrown spurs the bantam cock of the flock struts forward and challenges all the bigger breeds. California laughs. Japan smiles courteously at the Nevadan nonsense. Nobody takes Nevada seriously. By the last census Nevada had a population of 42,335 inhabitants, not so many as in many a third class city in other States. Yet Nevada has a Senate, and an Assembly, a noisy and noisome lot, and it sends two Senators to Congress, but only one Representative. She has about the population of Augusta, Ga., or Johnstown or Lancaster, Pa., or Pawtucket, R. I., or Sioux City, Ia., or Wheeling, W. Va. On the basis of population Camden, N. J., or Bridgeport, Conn., or Trenton, N. J., or Wilmington, Del., would each send four members to the United States Senate. It shows with how much seriousness this disturbance is to be taken, when we observe that the 42,335 residents of Nevada are spread very thin over an area of nearly the extent of the six New England States, with New York added. Massachusetts has twelve cities larger in population than all Nevada, and New York has ten. Would the country be greatly disturbed if Brockton, Mass., a little city, but one which has more business, more wealth and more people than all Nevada with her 110,000 square miles put together, were, by her City Council, to vote that she did not want any Japanese to settle within her limits? That

Brockton should do such a thing is hardly conceivable, for it is a town and a people of sanity. But if Brockton were to say such a thing, were she to telegraph encouragement to the beaten legislators at Sacramento to stand pat, no one would think it worth while to cable the news to Tokio; and yet Brockton is worth more than all Nevada. Of course, the action of Nevada is ridiculous, but she does not suspect it. She has to be told so. By a vote of 44 to 1 the Assembly approved the resolution of approval of the anti-Japanese bills in the California Legislature (which were overwhelmingly defeated the same day), and then unanimously past a resolution asking Congress to provide for a fleet of warships on the Pacific Coast sufficient to repel the Japanese menace. It is farcical, ludicrous. We are credibly informed that no guns yet mounted on the Japanese battleships could fire a shot over the Sierras of California, so as to endanger the cabins of Nevada. Carson is safe; Reno need not tremble. The country is laughing at the blustering bravado of the featherweight champion; but the Nevada Assembly is so frantically absurd that its members do not hear. We trust that among the 42,335 citizens, men, women and children, there may be included several of sense who have found their way to the State Senate, enough to kill the Assembly's bill. Now that the California Assembly, by an overwhelming vote, has rejected the hostile bills, any intelligent members of the Nevada Senate may find courage to save the records of the State Legislature from embalming this blunder in actual legislation.



The Japanese Invasion

Just what is the portentous influx of the Japanese in this country? In the New England States and the Atlantic States to Georgia and Florida there are 3,469 Japanese. In the Central States, from Ohio and the Dakotas to Texas, there are 2,334. On the Pacific Slope there are in California, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico and Arizona, 44,883. In Oregon there are 3,403; and in Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington and Alasaka there are 17,623. The total in the country is

71,712—not a frightful number to make a fuss about and threaten international conflict and war. Further, Japan has good reasons for not wishing her citizens to rove this way. Her principal interest is in Formosa and Korea and Manchuria. All her effort is devoted to filling Formosa with Japanese industry and in assimilating Korea. She feels the danger of another war with Russia, and no danger of war with the United States. She must master the coast against the Russian advance. She has once beaten Russia back when Korea was threatened with absorption; can she do it when in a few years Siberia shall be filling up its great vacancies with a vast population? Japan must pour her excess of population into the region of the Yalu and the Amoor if she will maintain her hold there. She will be glad to call back those of her sons who have wandered across the Pacific. With Japan our relations will be commercial. The Chamber of Commerce at Seattle, Wash., in communication with other chambers of commerce on the Pacific Coast, has asked Japan to send a commission of fifteen leading men and as many experts to visit this country and consider means for extended commerce. This will be a return of the courtesy shown the American delegation that lately visited Japan. This makes a fair answer to some of the empty political bluster.

Philippine Independence Why should we be asked this question? Have we not answered it plainly enough again and again? Mr. Erving Winslow, secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League, writes:

Waiving the discourtesy of your characterization of the sentiment with which you read my brief history of the Anti-Imperialist League, I should be greatly obliged if you would definitely affirm the position which your words imply as to the future of the Philippine Islands. While the program of the Anti-Imperialists is simple and definite, it has been extremely hard to obtain any definition of principles from those who accept the "destiny" of events as final. Will you tell me, publicly or privately, if you believe that the Philippines should in the form of States become a component part of the Federal Union?

Certainly, if we keep them at all—and just as soon as, after tutelage as self-governing Territories, they are ready

for it. That is just what we say for Porto Rico, or any other dependency of ours. If we find we cannot for any reason give them the same equality of rights within the Union which Massachusetts has and New Mexico will soon have, then we should expect, as soon as is safe and wise, to bid them choose their own destiny, whether as independent or as dependent on some adjacent Power. That is what we have consistently taught, with no regard to differences of race, or even distance. All the world is near us, and we are all brethren.

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Sir Harry Johnston's Report

Sir Harry Johnston has had great experience in Africa for the past thirty years. He has traveled and been in Government service, and he founded the British Central Africa Protectorate and was commander of the Uganda Protectorate. He has been looking into the conditions of the negro in our Southern States and has published six long articles on his observations in the *London Times*. He has made good use of his eyes, as far as he went, or was taken, and his conclusions are substantially ours, except that, having seen only Hampton and Tuskegee, and not Howard University or Fisk or Atlanta or Talladega, or any other college for higher education, his views on this matter lack balance. He is more optimistic than we should dare to be when he says:

"In all probability the difficulty is gradually thinning out. In twenty years' time there may be no more need to discuss the color question in the United States."

He saw a passionate anxiety to preserve "pink-and-whiteness" and maintain the purity of Anglo-Saxon blood. He himself suspects that in a lifetime other races may startle us with their emergence. He is concerned for the million of "near-whites," and for the educated and responsible negroes, who are cruelly discriminated against by law, and who ought to be treated like other people. Indeed, he thinks there is dark blood in half of us. He says:

"Surely it is time that the South accorded the 'near-whites' the full privileges of American citizenship, and no longer compelled them to ride in special cars or herd with the rougher

types of illiterate negroes in waiting-rooms and other public resorts. There is no hardship to any man or woman more than two-thirds white in associating with refined and educated people like Booker Washington, Professor DuBois, Professor Carver and thirty or forty thousand others of similar type; less hardship, in fact, than would lie in social intercourse with the 'poor whites' in certain backward States and regions. . . . So long as twenty, thirty, forty thousand (perhaps more) negro men and women in the eleven Southern States, of high education, notable achievements, irreproachable lives, are treated by their white fellow citizens as social outcasts, the color problem of the American republic remains unsolved and the Constitution of that mighty country is not honorably applied in the letter and spirit of its provisions."

In this country you may put as much or as little pomp as you please into your wedding or funeral, but not in Paris, under the rule of its Archbishop. When separation of Church and State came in France, Cardinal Richard directed a reform of simplicity and economy in ecclesiastical matters, under which marriages and funerals were divided each into eight classes, for which the funeral tariff was to range from \$80 for the highest to \$1.40 for the cheapest; and clergy were to celebrate marriages at rates grading down from \$63.80 to \$1.20, with extras allowed in the higher classes for music, etc., not to exceed \$40. The present Archbishop Amette finds that these tariffs are unsatisfactory and has appointed a commission to revise them.

It is no pleasant report that Bryn Mawr College is \$130,000 in debt; but it is good news that the Alumnæ have raised \$100,000 for an endowment fund, after a labor of four years, and that the General Education Board has promised to give \$250,000 for its endowment fund, if before June 30th, 1910, the debt can be paid and the endowment, including the \$100,000 from the Alumnæ, can be increased to \$500,000. That is, there will have to be \$280,000 additional secured. Philadelphia Quakerdom will not think the task too great.

We take the following sentences from an editorial on the suffragets in the *Boston Pilot*, now under the control and direction of Archbishop O'Connell:

Women have not won the ballot. A few

sexless creatures do. They have exhausted every other sensation producing agency. They have at last come to this. They want the rights of men. Let them have them, but let it be understood at the same time that they assume the obligations and troubles of men. . . . They cannot have their cake and eat it, too. . . . The trouble with these howling females is that they have been spoiled. They are like shouting, disobedient children, who muss up a drawing-room and disturb the guests and shame their families by atrocious temper. . . . The normal woman in the prime of life is condemned by nature to certain periods of seclusion. That one fact removes women from the struggle of life and the competition of men."

A bill has been introduced in the Wisconsin Assembly to repeal the primary election law as to the election of Senators and substitute direct election by the people. The bill will go no farther. It is well for legislators to have some primary knowledge of the United States Constitution. It says (Art. I, Sec. 3, 1):

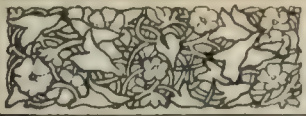
"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State chosen by the legislature thereof."

The people are not the legislature. The legislature must do the choosing, but the people may nominate or even substantially direct.

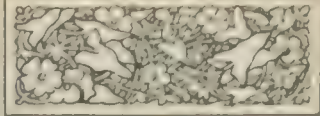
The Register of the United States Treasurer hires a whole private car for his speaking tour in Oklahoma. That is the only State in the Union, out of the limits of the former Confederacy, that has a Jim Crow law, and Register Vernon is a so-called negro. Out of regard to the Constitution these laws include a provision that the accommodations shall be equal, but they never are. Negroes cannot get a sleeping berth.

The House of Representatives the other day expunged from the Congressional Record a speech because of its improper abuse of the President. There ought to be fixt rules on such a subject, and it is well that in the Senate a rule is proposed which will shut off such a personal speech as Senator Tillman has threatened the Senate with.

It is just one year since Harry K. Thaw was acquitted, and he is still where an insane murderer belongs.



Insurance



Taxation and Insurance

It costs money to run a government. Those who are charged with the business of government soon come to a realizing sense of this truth. The raising of revenue is a serious problem. No one really enjoys the payment of taxes, but without taxation there is no revenue. Since taxation must be accomplished somehow, therefore, the government must find taxable subjects. Those who spend all they get before or after they earn it are not of much account in so far as direct taxation goes. The burden of taxation of necessity falls upon the thrifty citizen. The man who saves something for the traditional rainy day and who invests his savings in real estate is taxed at once. When real estate holdings proved insufficient, some one happened to think of taxing insurance premiums. This thought was the father of the deed, and this form of taxation was so close at hand and so fruitful a field that it grew in volume until it now yields a gross revenue of something like \$12,000,000 per year. That is to say, because of this form of taxation, the men who wish to protect those near and dear to them by means of the insurance principle pay \$12,000,000 a year more for such protection than they would have to pay if insurance was looked upon by legislatures as is the savings bank idea. So insidiously has insurance taxation grown that most of the States, in ways that lack uniformity, vie one with the other in taxing insurance.

According to a tabulation that appeared in *The Insurance Press*, Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and Wyoming tax gross premiums, without deductions.

Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey and Wisconsin have laws for reciprocal taxation.

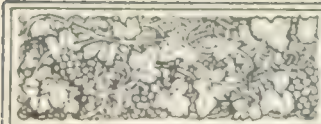
Arkansas allows deductions for policy claims, including death losses, endowments and commissions. The District of Columbia allows a deduction for dividends. Hawaii allows deductions for return premiums, reinsurance, death losses, all other payments to policyholders, and operating and business expenses. Idaho and Oregon allow deductions for policy claims. Indiana allows a deduction for death losses. Tennessee allows a deduction for dividends used in payment of premiums. Utah allows a deduction for the State tax on property. Vermont allows a deduction for dividends, reinsurance and return premiums. Washington allows a deduction for return premiums.

The Massachusetts tax is on reserves. Neither premiums nor reserves are taxed by Nevada.

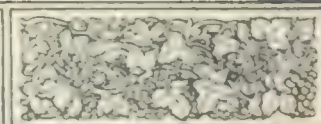
The injustice of insurance taxation has long been known to life insurance executives, but it has recently become apparent to a wider circle, and steps are just now being taken looking toward reformation along this line. A committee of life insurance men from the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, the American Life Convention, and the Canadian Life Officers' Association, representing companies that have 85 per cent. of the insurance in force in the United States and Canada, that met in Chicago last month, has taken up the subject, and after careful consideration it has declared that

"the taxes imposed on life insurance companies are, for the most part, excessive, inequitable, unjust and a direct burden on policyholders, and it has directed attention to the fact that a majority of the States tax gross premiums, without allowing deductions for death losses and payments to policyholders, resulting in double taxation."

A campaign is about to begin, the direct result of which will be to bring the whole matter of taxation to the attention of legislatures and the premium-paying public, with the ultimate object of reducing the burdens now unjustly laid upon policyholders. THE INDEPENDENT is heartily in favor of drastic tariff revision in so far as it applies to the taxation of life insurance premiums.



Financial



Increased Cash Reserves

FOLLOWING the panic, laws increasing the cash reserves which must be held by State banks and trust companies in New York were enacted at Albany. These new statutes became completely operative on February 1st. Mr. Williams, the Superintendent of Banks, now shows that they have increased the cash reserves of these institutions by \$116,796,000, and that \$103,736,000 of this is cash in vault. Of the total increase, \$108,707,000 is held by institutions in the Manhattan and Brooklyn Boroughs of New York City. Having pointed out how their strength has thus been augmented, he adds:

"The reserves of our State banks and trust companies are now sufficient to meet any demands that might be made upon them for which a proper reserve would be adequate protection."

These new laws are excellent ones and they were needed. The enactment of them was due mainly to the report of Governor Hughes's commission of bankers and to the efforts of Superintendent Williams.



The Treasury Deficit

WHEN Congress revises the tariff, it must also make provision for additional revenue. The deficit for the current fiscal year, up to February 1st, was \$79,-814,443. For January alone it was \$15,-500,000, and for the entire fiscal year it will probably exceed \$130,000,000. The Treasury's working balance is between \$40,000,000 and \$45,000,000. There has been about \$100,000,00 on deposit in the banks, and Secretary Cortelyou now calls for \$30,000,000 of this sum.

It is not expected that the needed additional revenue will be obtained by the tariff revision. While some rates, and possibly a majority of them, will be reduced, it is not the purpose of the revising committee, nor will it be the purpose of the ruling majority in Congress, to increase imports of dutiable manufactured goods. Because of some additions to the

free list, and on account of the protective policy of the revisers, it may be that tariff revenue will be reduced. At all events, no considerable increase can be expected, even if the revisers impose duties upon coffee and tea.

There is talk at Washington about an increase of internal revenue taxes. Some point out that \$55,000,000 could be gained by doubling the tax on beer; some would revive taxes of the Spanish War. Stamps for checks and for proprietary medicines are suggested. The prediction is made that a duty of 3 cents a pound on coffee will be recommended. This would yield \$25,000,000. Those who ask for such tariff duties as would cause large importations of manufactured goods and an increase of customs revenue are met by the assertion that our manufacturing industries, recovering slowly from panic depression, are in poor condition to contend against competition thus stimulated.

A majority of the people would probably say that the additional revenue should be obtained by reasonable taxes levied upon wealth. If the Ways and Means Committee is convinced that the revenue must in some way be increased largely, it should at least inquire concerning such taxes and report its conclusions.



....Mr. Warrel S. Pangborn, for three years treasurer and chief accounting officer of the Empire State Surety Company, of New York, has resigned to again actively engage in the profession of accountancy. Mr. Pangborn is a certified public accountant of the State of New York, and before going with the surety company was vice-president and general manager of the Empire Audit Company.

....The output of pig iron in this country in 1908 was 15,936,018 tons, against 25,781,361 (highest on record) in 1907. This decrease of 38 per cent. was due, of course, to depression caused by the panic. Germany's output fell from 13,045,760 (metric tons) to 11,-813,511; Canada's from 581,146 to 563,-672.

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Survey of the World

Movement Against the Japanese Checked

The movement in Pacific Coast legislatures against Japanese residents was checked last week, and there are indications that it will soon cease to excite public discussion. In the California House, on the 10th, the bill excluding Japanese from the public schools (past on the 4th by a vote of 48 to 26) was taken up again on a motion to reconsider, and was rejected by a vote of 37 to 41. Action against pending anti-Japanese measures was also taken in Nevada, Oregon and Washington. At the beginning of the week, the opponents of the Japanese in California were saying that their school bill could not be defeated. Altho Speaker Stanton did not give to the public the disquieting information which he had received from Washington, Governor Gillett said Japan had given notice that the enactment of anti-Japanese legislation would be regarded as a breach of faith. On the 8th, President Roosevelt sent to Speaker Stanton a long telegram, which was published. The first part was as follows:

"I trust there will be no misunderstanding of the Federal Government's attitude. We are jealously endeavoring to guard the interests of California and of the entire West in accordance with the desires of our Western people. By friendly agreement with Japan we are now carrying out a policy which while meeting the interests and desires of the Pacific Slope is yet compatible not merely with mutual self respect but with mutual esteem and admiration between the Americans and Japanese. The Japanese Government is loyally and in good faith doing its part to carry out this policy precisely as the American Government is doing. The policy aims at mutuality of obligation and behavior. In accordance with it the purpose is that the Japanese shall come here exactly as Americans go to Japan, which is in

effect that travelers, students, persons engaged in international business, men who sojourn for pleasure or study and the like shall have the freest access from one country to the other and shall be sure of the best treatment, but that there shall be no settlement in mass by the people of either country in the other."

During the last six months, he continued, the number of Japanese in the United States had been reduced by more than 2,000, and if the present policy should work as well in the future, all causes of friction would disappear. But by this school bill nothing in the line of the object aimed at could be accomplished, for it would give just and grave causes for irritation, and the Federal Government would be obliged to test it at once in the courts, holding it to be a violation of the treaty:

"In short, the policy of the Administration is to combine the maximum of efficiency in achieving the real object which the people of the Pacific Slope have at heart with the minimum of friction and trouble, while the misguided men who advocate such action as this against which I protest are following a policy which combines the very minimum of efficiency with the maximum of insult, and which while totally failing to achieve any real result for good yet might accomplish an infinity of harm.

"If in the next year or two the figures of immigration prove that the arrangement which has worked so successfully during the last six months is no longer working successfully, then there would be ground for grievance, and for the reversal by the National Government of its present policy. But at present the policy is working well, and until it works badly it would be a grave misfortune to change it, and when changed it can only be changed effectively by the National Government."

This appeal had some weight with the legislators. Governor Gillett and the Speaker had used all their influence with them in support of the President's wishes. Upon the motion to reconsider, on the 10th, there was a long and stormy de-

bate. After the bill had been rejected, 37 to 41, a second motion to reconsider was lost by a tie, 38 to 38. In a message of congratulation to Governor Gillett, the President said:

"All good Americans appreciate what you have done. I feel that the way in which California has done what was right for the nation makes it more than ever obligatory on the nation in every way to safeguard the interests of California. All that I personally can do toward this end, whether in public or in private life, shall most certainly be done."

In the California Senate, a resolution censuring Mr. Roosevelt for his criticism of Senator Perkins was referred, and another resolution for a special election at which voters should express their views about Asiatic immigration was lost by a vote of 12 to 22.—The Chinese of San Francisco have addrest to the President a formal complaint, asserting that there is discrimination "in favor of Japanese aliens as against Chinese citizens, residents and privileged classes." He is asked to test the constitutionality of the school laws of California because they discriminate against Chinese children.



Action in Nevada and Other States In Nevada the anti-Japanese measures past in the House were tabled in the Senate, on the 9th, following an unfavorable report from committee. In Oregon a resolution urging that Japanese be included in the Chinese Exclusion Law was rejected, upon the ground that it was unwise to interfere with the Federal Government, which was zealously guarding the interests of the Pacific Coast. A memorial for such an extension of the law is pending in Montana, and a bill forbidding the employment of Chinese or Japanese in stores or factories has been introduced in the Nebraska House. The State Department asked the Governor of Washington whether it was true, as reported in Japan, that there was pending in the Washington Legislature a bill requiring Japanese attending the Alaska-Yukon Exposition to give bonds that they would leave the country when the Exposition closed. There was no such bill. Both Houses by unanimous vote adopted resolutions declaring that if one should appear it should be indefinitely postponed and also

that no anti-Japanese bills should be considered. In the House, a bill discriminating against the Japanese was roundly denounced by a member whose mother is an Indian. At the dinner of the Silk Association, in New York, K. Midzuno, the Japanese Consul-General, spoke of the part played by international trade in bringing peoples together, and then said:

"I am not unaware of the war scare and jingoistic expressions which once more occupy the big headlines of the sensational papers. War is the question of life and death for a nation, and the destiny and fate of a nation are too serious a question to be risked by a few ambitious politicians and professional alarmists. I do not doubt for a moment that the present anti-Japanese agitations do not represent the true sentiment of the great American people."

Ambassador Takahira says that Japan has made no protest thru him or any other official representative. Japan, he adds, desires to avoid giving our people any cause for displeasure. Reviewing the effect of the immigration agreement, he points out that Japan has enforced the same restrictions concerning emigration to Canada and Mexico, and that for this reason very few laborers can come across the boundaries into our States.—The news of the rejection of the school bill in California was received with intense satisfaction in Japan, and it gave much relief to resident Americans. Dispatches in the Japanese papers, indicating a menacing growth of anti-Japanese sentiment on the Pacific Coast, had been widely read and had made a deep impression. There was danger that the business interests of Americans would be affected injuriously.



Views of Mr. Carnegie and Judge Gary

Mr. Carnegie was asked, last week, to express his views concerning tariff commissions. "The difficulty with tariff commissions composed of members of Congress," said he, "is that these gentlemen are necessarily uninformed upon the true conditions of the varied industries." Disinterested evidence would not be given to them by interested parties. Such a commission would not understand the bearing of the testimony submitted and would get no trustworthy evidence as to conditions abroad. There should be a

permanent staff of able, disinterested men, charged with studying conditions in all manufacturing countries:

"The industrial world is about to undergo the most momentous change known in its history, even more far reaching than was the change from the individual domestic manufacturer, manufacturing at home, to the factory system and the huge establishments of today. We are rapidly losing competition in articles of general consumption upon which nations have hitherto depended to insure reasonable prices for the consumer. Some of our most important industries today are only nominally competitive, and in reality are monopolies so far that an understanding exists as to prices that will prevail. We cannot, it seems the opinion, withstand this movement. It has to be received and tested, which means that these virtual monopolies must be controlled some way or another. The only force appears to be that of the national Government.

"A supreme industrial court will have to be created, and eventually it will have to pass upon prices—disguise this as we may. To leave monopolists in control would not be satisfactory to the people, but there must be control in some form, and that, so far as one sees, must be in the hands of the general Government. This is even a larger question than the tariff, but our troubles with revisions of the tariff will be greatly overcome by a body of experts, keeping themselves fully informed of all matters pertaining to the question."

There was nothing alarming, he added, in the coming change. The American people would adjust it for the best interests of the nation as a whole. We should have to grope our way. The new industrial tribunal might make mistakes, but it would gradually create traditions and make decisions which would be guides for the future. It would eventually adjust relations between the manufacturer and the consumer to their mutual satisfaction.—Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the Steel Corporation's board of directors, was the guest of honor at the annual dinner, last week, of the Illinois Society in New York. George W. Perkins (of J. P. Morgan & Co.) assured the Society that Judge Gary had been absolutely sincere in his public support of the Government's policy concerning corporations, and had not been playing a part in the interest of his own great company. Judge Gary, in his address, said that if leading men would try to harmonize with those who had been elected to positions of public trust, "instead of resorting to complaint and con-

demnation of official action, sometimes even defying the law itself, the grounds for much of the unfavorable criticism of Government management would disappear." Vested rights must yield whenever they became antagonistic to the public welfare and safety:

"The opportunities for the acquisition of wealth have been and are so great that large and increasing fortunes of individuals and corporations compel the most thoughtful men to dread the results of the future unless the influence and power of money can be controlled by Governmental authority. The question is too far reaching to be laughed out of court. If the power of accumulated money be not so controlled, who can tell when or how and to what extent it may be attacked by the mob?

"It is a good time for all of us to decide that at the outset of the new Administration we will use every effort, not only to conform to the laws of the land in every respect, but to recognize our individual responsibility, and to lend our efforts to advance the interests of the public. If profiting by the past, following the example of the Chief Executive who is about to lay down the cares and responsibilities of public office, keeping in mind the ideals concerning civic life and practice which he has unfalteringly proclaimed, we shall evidence our disposition to subordinate private interests to the public good, we need have no fear that vested rights in property or private and pecuniary interests in business will be disturbed or interfered with by the incoming Administration."

4

Washington Topics

No one appears to have discovered until the 9th inst. the fact that Senator Knox was ineligible (under the Constitution) for appointment to a Cabinet office because the salaries of members of the Cabinet had been increased by Congress during his term in the Senate. There has been some good-natured comment upon the failure of such constitutional authorities as Judge Taft, Senator Knox and Secretary Root to take into account that provision of the Constitution which relates to a case of this kind. In the Senate a bill was introduced on the 10th to remove the obstacle by repealing the law which increased the salary of the Secretary of State. This was promptly passed, without objection, and concurrent action is to be taken in the House this week. Judge Taft, who arrived at New Orleans from the Isthmus on the 11th, sent telegrams to prominent members of Congress, expressing his hope that the

bill would be past and saying this legislation was sufficient to clear the way for the appointment of the Senator. Authorities differ, however, as to the effect of this bill or any other remedial measure. Several Senators are of the opinion that Mr. Knox cannot be made eligible. This is said to be the view of about half the members of the House Judiciary Committee, and it is expressed by the Democratic leaders in the House. Those who hold this opinion predict that if the Senator becomes Secretary of State the legality of his title to the office will be tested in the Supreme Court in proceedings relating to his certification of acts of Congress or to the attachment of his signature to official papers of importance.—Owing to the strenuous opposition of Senator Tillman and others, no action will be taken at this session upon the nomination of Dr. W. D. Crum (a negro) for reappointment as Collector of Customs at Charleston.—It is now said that there will be no attempt to pass the Census bill over the President's veto.—A report from the Senate Committee on Appropriations concerning the secret service asserts that the work of the Government in detecting crime has not been affected by the legislative restrictions of which the President complained. This assertion is supported, so far as their departments are concerned, by the testimony of Secretary Garfield and Attorney-General Bonaparte.—Mr. Roosevelt has sent to Congress the report of his Commission on Country Life, with a special message. The Commission's inquiry, he says, points to the need of effective co-operation among farmers, of new schools to prepare pupils for country life, of good roads, of a parcels post, and of better sanitation in farmers' homes.—It is reported that Judge Taft has chosen for Secretary of War Jacob M. Dickinson, of Tennessee, a native of Mississippi, who served in the Confederate army and is now general counsel for the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Mr. Dickinson is an anti-Bryan Democrat, who voted for Judge Taft. He was Assistant Attorney-General twelve years ago, and in 1901 was counsel for the United States in the Alaska Boundary case.

Settlement of Disputes with Venezuela An agreement was reached, on the 12th, for a settlement of all the pending controversies between the United States and Venezuela. For some days there had been danger that the negotiations would be unsuccessful, owing to differences concerning the claim of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company, Venezuela insisting that her right to punish a corporation guilty of treason should not be submitted to arbitration. The removal of this obstacle is regarded as a notable achievement on the part of Commissioner Buchanan. Arbitration in this case is excluded. The company regains possession of its property, will pay Venezuela \$20,000 a year and will compromise the Government's suit against it by a cash payment of \$60,000. It will be recalled that a fine of \$5,000,000 was imposed. Three claims—those of the Orinoco Steamship Company, the Orinoco Corporation and the United States and Venezuela Company—go to the Hague Tribunal for arbitration. The claim of A. F. Jaurett, who was expelled from Venezuela by Castro, and who demanded \$25,000, will be settled by a payment of \$5,000. The agreement has been approved by the Venezuelan Cabinet, and Commissioner Buchanan sails for home this week. Minister Russell will soon return to Caracas.—In his recent annual message, President Davila, of Honduras, asserted that Guatemala had incited the revolt against his authority in July last. He has now averted the resentment of Guatemala by making an apology.—Honduras has forcibly expelled from the country Lee Roy Cannon, a Virginian, who led a force of revolutionists in July last, was captured, and was afterward confined in prison. He promises to return and to enter the country from Salvador at the head of another band of revolutionists.—Owing to the protest of the United States Minister, President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, has released forty prominent citizens of Granada who paraded with an American flag in celebration of the election of Judge Taft and were imprisoned because Zelaya regarded their action as hostile to his Government.

King Edward's Visit to Berlin

Not much was hoped for and somewhat was feared in the visit of the King of England to the Emperor of Germany, but the affair went off more smoothly and probably did more good than was expected. King Edward undoubtedly made a good impression, and his plain-spoken and sincere expressions of good will and friendship did as much as such speeches can to remove the distrust which the present spasm of militarism in England has aroused in Germany. This is the first state visit which King Edward has made to Germany since his accession to the throne and is a return for the visit paid by Emperor William to England last year. The special train bringing King Edward and Queen Alexandra from Calais arrived at the Lehrter railroad station on February 9th and was met there by the Emperor, the Crown Prince and other princes, Chancellor von Bülow, Foreign Minister von Schön and other cabinet and court officials. The Socialists had prepared a counter demonstration for the same hour as a protest against royalty and municipal inefficiency. Fifteen mass meetings were held in various parts of the city, and at their conclusion two processions of the unemployed were formed and attempted to make their way to the town hall and the palace at the same time that King Edward reached these points, but they were checked without much difficulty by the police. The four days' visit was filled with the usual series of calls, dinners, balls and opera performances, the only marked innovation being the visit of the King to the Rathaus, where he was received by Burgomaster Kirschner and several hundred distinguished citizens of Berlin. During these festivities conferences were being carried on between Chancellor von Bülow and Sir Charles Hardinge, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, and between the Earl of Crewe, British Colonial Secretary, and Herr Dernburg, German Colonial Secretary, but none of the results of their deliberations have been made public.—But while their sovereign is making amicable speeches to the Germans, the English people are getting daily more excited over the possibility of an invasion of the island by the Germans under the

impulse of the patriotic play "An Englishman's Home." Sentiment in favor of a strong volunteer force or even conscription is being developed. The British Cabinet has come to an agreement to construct six new "Dreadnoughts" in the place of four, as was first proposed.



Woman's Suffrage in Sweden

A bill for the reform of the electoral law past the Swedish Diet on February 13th by a vote of 120 to 98 in the first Chamber and 134 to 94 in the second. It provides for proportional representation in Parliament, and all persons over twenty-four years of age are entitled to vote without discrimination on account of sex. Women have now the complete suffrage in the three Scandinavian countries of Norway, Sweden and Finland, as well as the British colonies of Australia and New Zealand, and the American States of Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho and Utah.



Turkish Cabinet Crisis

The Turkish Ministry, the first under the new constitution, has been overthrown by a parliamentary vote of lack of confidence in its head, the Grand Vizier Kiamil Pasha, by 198 to 8. The Chamber of Deputies directed the President to request the Sultan to appoint in his place a Prime Minister possessing the confidence of the Chamber. This is an overwhelming victory for the Young Turks, who have always distrusted the Grand Vizier, altho he has been a life-long constitutionalist, because he was in favor of a moderate policy. Of late Kiamil Pasha has shown favor to the other and more conservative branch of the reform party, the Liberal Union, but judging from the vote this party is not yet strong enough to make any headway against the Committee of Union and Progress, as the Young Turkey party is called. Kiamil Pasha suspected the committee of conspiring to overthrow the Sultan and establish a military dictatorship under Prince Yussef Izz-ed-Din, eldest son of the late Sultan. To prevent this the Grand Vizier dismissed Ali Riza Pasha, Minister of War, and a member of the Young Turkey party, replacing him by Nazim Pasha, on whose loyalty

and firmness he thought he could rely. The Minister of Marine and Minister of Public Instruction were also dismissed from the Cabinet by the Grand Vizier, their places being filled by Hussein Pasha and Zia Pasha. This created an uproar in the Chamber and the Grand Vizier and his appointees were denounced as reactionaries in the most violent language. Upon learning the vote of lack of confidence in his administration, Kiamil Pasha resigned as Grand Vizier and the Sultan charged Hilmi Pasha with the formation of a new Cabinet. In this the Ministers of Finance, Justice, Public Works and Commerce have been retained. Hilmi Pasha retains his portfolio as Minister of the Interior, while Ali Riza Pasha is reappointed Minister of War and also of Marine. The Committee of Union and Progress has publicly repudiated any intentions to overthrow the Sultan and establish a dictatorship. The Grand Vizier Hilmi Pasha was formerly Inspector-General of Macedonia and is well fitted for the office, but it is unfortunate to have a change of administration at a moment when the relations of Turkey to the Balkan States and the European Powers are so complicated. The last act of the Government before going out of power was to accept in principle the proposal of Russia to settle the difficulty between Bulgaria and Turkey by releasing Turkey from part of the indemnity on account of the war of 1876 and accepting as a substitute the obligation owed by Bulgaria to Turkey on account of the seizure of the Orient Railway.



Manchurian Railroads and Telegraphs

The Treaty of Portsmouth left unsettled the most important question involved in the war, that is, what nation should have the opportunity of developing or exploiting the province of Manchuria. China's sovereignty over that region remains nominally unimpaired, in fact reaffirmed by all the treaties, but Russia retains the upper half of the Manchurian railroad, and is levying taxes on the Chinese of Harbin as tho she had full territorial rights; Japan succeeds Russia's privileges in the southern part and has ac-

quired some others of her own; English capital is seeking to enter the field with a rival railroad enterprise; and America demands "an open door." The Chinese Foreign Office and the Japanese Minister at Peking have long been engaged in negotiations over the two main questions involved, the construction of telegraph and railroad lines of Manchuria, and the first of these has been settled by a treaty now signed and ratified. According to the Peking correspondent of the *London Times* the convention contains eight articles and stipulates that the cable shall be of two sections, the Manchuria end being worked by Japan and the Chi-fu end by China, the connection being a point $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Chi-fu. Japan undertakes under reserve of the most-favored-nation treatment not to land submarine cables or construct telegraph or telephone land lines or establish any kind of wireless telegraphy in China outside her leased or railway territories without first obtaining the consent of the Chinese Government. Japan also undertakes on the payment of 50,000 yen (about \$25,000) immediately to hand over to China all Japanese telegraph lines in Manchuria outside her railway territory. Further, Japan will not extend her present telephone system in Manchuria without first obtaining the consent of the Chinese Government. China undertakes to place special telegraph wires between the treaty ports, An-tung, Niu-chwang, Liao-yang, Mukden, Tieling, Kwang-cheng-tsze, and the railway territory at the exclusive disposal of the Japanese Government for a period of fifteen years, the telegraph service on such wires to be worked by Japanese clerks in the employ of the Japanese Government from the Chinese telegraph buildings, but only used for the exchange of telegrams from or to places under the direct control of the Japanese telegraph system. Japan also undertakes to pay China a small annual royalty on all messages forwarded over the Japanese Manchurian telegraph lines. The supplementary agreement provides for the use of the Gregorian calendar and the English language in all communications.—The other question, that of the railroad, is still under consideration. An English company acquired the franchise for the

extension of the Chinese line from Hsin-min-tun northward to Fa-ku-men, but this was opposed by the Japanese on the ground that it was a violation of the treaty of 1905, in which China bound herself not to construct any main line in the neighborhood of or parallel to the South Manchurian railroad or any branch line prejudicial to its interests. The proposed line undeniably parallels the South Manchurian, which is owned by the Japanese, but it is a considerable distance away from it and taps an undeveloped region of great fertility. China, therefore, contends that the position of Japan is a violation of her pledge at Portsmouth, "not to obstruct any general measures China may take for development of commerce and industry in Manchuria." The request of the Chinese Government, made June 6th, that Japan give a clear definition of what was understood by the words of the treaty "in the neighborhood of or parallel to that railroad," has remained unanswered. At first the British Government agreed with the contention of Japan and refused to support the English capitalists who acquired the concession, but lately there are indications of a change of attitude and Japan may be disposed to arrange a compromise on the railroad as on the telegraph question.—The president of the Board of Communications, Chen Pi, and three under secretaries have been dismissed in disgrace. The charges of corruption and inefficiency brought against them are probably true, but the summary removals of the most prominent officials of the former reign do not give confidence in the stability of the present Government.



Foreign Notes

The Moroccan difficulty, which has for four years been a point of contention between France and Germany and has more than once seemed likely to involve Europe in war, is reported to have been completely settled by agreement between these two Powers. The proposals of Foreign Minister von Schön are entirely acceptable to France.—The convention which has been meeting in Cape Town to draft a plan for the federation of Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal, Orange River Colony and Rhodesia has

completed its labors and adjourned. The delegates to the convention take back with them copies of the proposed constitution in Dutch and English, and on March 30th the various parliaments will meet to discuss the plan. Any amendments suggested will be referred back to the convention for final decision some time in May, when the premiers will appoint a delegation to carry the proposed bill to England. The point that caused the greatest conflict of interests and opinion was the location of the capital of the future federation. The convention adopted a compromise on this question, which gives something to each of the three colonies whose claims were most urgent. Pretoria in the Transvaal is to be the administrative capital, while the Federal Parliament is to meet at Cape Town and the Court of Appeals is to be located in Bloemfontein, in the Orange River Colony.—The dominion actually ruled over by the Shah of Persia is becoming limited to Teheran and its immediate vicinity. Tabriz is in the hands of the revolutionists, and at Ispahan the Shah's government has been displaced and Samsam-es-Sultaneh, head of the Bakhtiari tribe, is ruling the city and country quite independently, tho professing loyalty to the Shah. His administration of the city is said to be orderly and efficient. The legations at Teheran have been notified by the Nationalist clubs that no foreign loans or concessions can be recognized unless approved by the parliament.—In the Court of Alipur, a suburb of Calcutta, a youthful Bengali shot and killed Ashutosh Biswas, who acted as public prosecutor in the recent trial of the Hindu anarchists charged with conspiracy against the government. A bomb was thrown at a railroad station, near Barrackpur, with the intention probably of assassinating Lord Minto, Viceroy of India, but the explosion did no harm.—The convention of the United Irish League at Dublin passed a resolution in favor of making Gaelic a compulsory subject for matriculation in the new national university at Dublin. A proposal to extend parliamentary franchise to women in Ireland on the same terms as the men was defeated by a large majority. John Edward Redmond was unanimously re-elected chairman of the Irish Parliament party.



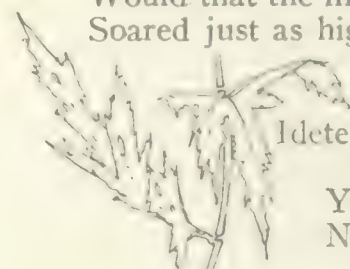
Poems



BY HIS MAJESTY MUTSUHITO, EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

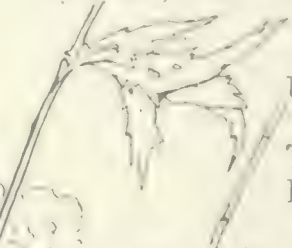
Hisakata no
Sora ni haretaru
Fuji no ne no
Takaki wo hito no
Kokoro to mo Gana!

Fuji's clear-cut peak
Stands proudly soaring 'gainst the cloudless sky:
Would that the man's heart
Soared just as high as that.




Matsurigoto
Idete kikinu to
Omoishi wa
Yume narikeri na,
Niwatori no naku.

Methought I sat before my Council Board,
Engrossed in pressing business of the state.
'Twas but a dream; for presently the Cock*
Crowed, and I woke to Life's Realities.



Toki hakaru
Utsuwa no maye ni
Arinagara,
Tayumi gachi nari,
Hito no kokoro wa!

Poor human heart! so weak that e'en the Clock:
With tireless tick meas'ring the steady hours,
Shames it not into unwearying energy.



Fuki susabu
Kaze no mani-mani
Sasowarete
Iye no uchi made
Tsumoru yuki kana.

Bleak blow the Winter's blasts; the whistling flakes
Drift at the wind's behest; and, swept against
Windows and doors, make bold to invade my house.

*In the Japanese cycle, this year is the year of the Cock.



Poems

BY HER MAJESTY HARUKO, EMPRESS OF JAPAN

Tsutae koshi
Fumi arite koso,
Shirare kere
Tôtsu mi-oya no
Kami no mi-idzu wo.

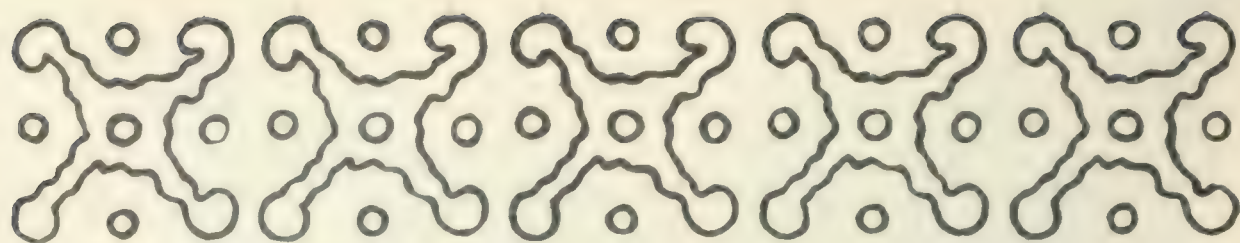
Had we not had our books,
An heirloom of the Ages, writ of yore,
In which we read the ancient comings-forth
Of our god-ancestors [and learn that we,
Their offspring, must be godlike in our lives].

Kaku bakari
Megumi amaneki
O mi yo ni
Umare au koso,
Ureshi kari kere.

Only to have been born in such a reign
When the Imperial Mercy is so wide,
Pervading all the land, is joy enough.

Ayamatan
Koto wo omoeba,
Karisome no
Koto ni mo mono wa
Tsutsushimaretsutsu.

When we fear
To slip or err, we wisely take good heed
And e'en the smallest deed do heedfully.



The Mikado a Poet

BY YONE NAGUCHI

[The poems by the Emperor and Empress of Japan, which are printed on preceding pages, were furnished by Baron Takasaki, the "Japanese Poet Laureate," for THE INDEPENDENT and have been translated by Mr. Arthur Lloyd, who had already published a volume of translations of Imperial poems. The following article on the "Mikado a Poet" is written by one who, since he left the United States three years ago, has been giving lectures on English literature at Keio College, Tokyo. Mr. Naguchi says it is based on a conversation with Baron Takasaki and a book called "Kinio Heika Go—Buntoku Roku." We print the article without change.—EDITOR.]

THE Mikado, it is said, quite often recalls, not without a reasonable pride, the uncomfortable situation in which he was placed in his boyhood days, when his father, Komei Tenno—the very person who sowed the seed for the present glory of this Meiji era—gave him five or six subjects of *uta* poems as a daily task. His early training already foreshadowed the man of heart, as well as the man of strength, which he proved afterward. Komei Tenno's foresight in giving him, on the one side, a Spartan sort of education, was perfectly realized when the Mikado's strength alone was able to overcome the difficulties of the national affairs of the past forty years; and it is a blessing to have him sitting on the throne not only as a soldier, but as a poet. We pray with *bansai* that his life of sword and heart—I do not say merely pen—will be "eight thousand years," as in the national hymn.

After a thought or two, we find that the Japanese Emperors, to begin with Jimmu Tenno, the founder of the Japanese Empire in 660 B. C., have been poets; they have governed the state with poetry and heart. The imperial palace, wherever it might be, was always the center of culture and art. I am not ready now to speak, without making a mistake, of the true merit of the *uta* or thirty-one syllable poem; and I may be one perhaps who does not value it so highly. But I say that in Japan—or old Japan, at least—it was the only golden road which led

straight to the divine castle of the Muses, and, in fact, many Japanese poets arrived there triumphantly. And I am sure that it is its virtue to give you a fresher meaning of life, just as any other form of poetry, and that you will learn thru it to find a new beauty in any common sort of things and affairs. We might say that even your snore and your cough will be your *uta* poem; I am rather suspicious, to say the truth, of the *uta* poet's discrimination. There is much to say, of course, on this *uta* as a mere form of art. But I have another reason for speaking of the Mikado as a *uta* poet.

Uta writing to the Mikado is not a work of art at all, but a sacred rite in its best meaning, like a *sutra* recital in the Buddhist temple or a *norito* chant in the Shinto shrine; it is not the idle work of a poetical fancy, by any means, but the very outcry of his truest heart. He has left the mechanism far behind, entering into the true realm of poetry or *uta* poetry, "by which, without an effort," as Kino Tsurayuki, the *uta* poet of the tenth century, remarkt in his famous preface to the *Kokinshin* anthology, "heaven and earth are moved, and gods and demons invisible to our eyes are touched with sympathy." Therefore his *utas* are not a forced work, and they flow from his heart as a river out of the mountain's breast. It is said that it is not unusual for him to write forty or fifty *utas* in one day. He has been found

quite often, I am told, jotting them down on a piece of paper or in his note book, amid his reading of the state papers or listening to a minister's appeal in his Gakumonjo room. His training since his eighth year, when his father first made him write *uta*, should count for a great deal; but only his being a born poet—boundless in his poetical heart—made it easy for him to command poetry on his finger tip. We have a thousand *uta* poets, but very few true poets. We had many Emperors before the present Mikado who have left able *utas*; but the Mikado in fact, has no competitor whatever. We have, I dare say, many things of which we can be proud, without much pretension, and I believe that the Mikado among them is first and last.

I am sure that his "thirty-one syllables," which were sent out occasionally from his Chiyoda palace during the late war, like a golden flash of a god's speech, went straight to the nation's heart; it is not too much at all to say that they moved far more deeply than his imperial edicts which are formal and cold. How they, tho they were only thirty-one syllables, comforted our minds and again encouraged us; the voice of love and true heart proved, after all, the mightiest of all. In reading his *utas* we were happy to know that his joy and sorrow were ours, and decided at once that we would try our very best to please his august heart and be ready to die for the nation's glory. We have many stories illustrating the impression his *utas* made upon our minds in the war time. There was an old farmer in a certain province who had sent off his only son to the Manchurian battlefield; he was extremely unhappy to lose his boy, on whose shoulders, however slender they were, he depended as if he were his "house-pillar." And he gradually yielded himself to the fatal despair; tho he had some pieces of land, he suddenly stopt taking care of them, and left them free to the wanton hands of wild grasses. And he would not listen to his neighbors' words of reasoning that it was his duty to keep his land rich and trim, and that it was nothing but another expression of patriotism, and that people, rich and poor, old and young, had to do what they

ought to do, especially in the time of the nation's life and death struggle. One day this old man happened to read one of the Mikado's poems in the paper:

Kora wa mina
Ikusa no niwa ni
Idehatete
Okina ya hitori
Yamada moruran.

"I suppose all sons to the front are gone,
To do their duty all under arms,
And their old sire at home alone
Guards and watches their lonely farms."

(Translated by Baron Suyematsu.)

"The sons all, ere this fall,
At the country's call
To the front are gone,
Leaving farm and field and all
In the hands of the aged sires alone."

(Translated by Dr. Wadagaki.)

"They're at the front
Our brave young men, and now the middle-aged
Are shouldering their arms, and in the fields
Old men are gathering the abundant rice,
Low bending o'er the sheaves. All ages vie
In cheerful self-devotion to the Land."

(Translated or versified somewhat freely by A. Lloyd.)

And he wept on coming to knowledge of the Mikado's sympathy with a rustic household and of his infinite tenderness; and he thoroly repented his former untimely foolishness. And it is said that he changed his *kimono* to look proper, and sat with his face toward the sky where he thought the Mikado's palace might be, and bowed several times. And he ran to the chief of the village, and promised him that he would do his best, tho he was already old, and be worthy of being a Japanese, as far as in his power lay.

It was soon after the imperial court was transferred to Tokyo (in 1869) from Tokyo, that western capital of temples and silence, that Onuta Kakari, or "the Honorable Poetry Office," was created in the imperial Household Department; it is the predecessor of the present Poetry Office, where Baron Takasaki, with his venerable white hair and youthful beam of eye, sits as its chief. The chief of the Onuta Kakari in those days was Suyetomo Sanjonishi, a court noble, known as an *uta* poet of the modern times; the other members of the office

were Tomonori Hatta, Bisei Fukuba and others. And also among the attendants in the imperial palace, or "Juju," were many *uta* poets like Horikawa, Tomino Koji, Nishi-yotsutsuji and others; there was never another time like those days when the palace gathered so many literary stars. It was the seventh of Meiji when Baron Takasaki, the vice-counselor of the Sain Office in those days, returned from a European journey and was appointed Chief of the Attendants in the Imperial Palace or "Jiju Bancho," when his Sain Office was abolished. However, he was not called to the palace as an *uta* poet at that time. The proclamation of the Emperor's northern tour was presently sent out, and the people who were to journey with the imperial train were appointed. But the nation was not rich, as today, and the allowance for Gojanko, or Honorable Tour, was small, so that the Mikado could not take Mr. Sanjonishi, the chief of the Poetry Office, with him. But as it was feared that the northern people—the Ou provinces were quite classical in Japanese literature—might present their *utas* to the Emperor it was thought best to take somebody who might know something of *uta* poetry, and Baron Takasaki was asked to represent temporarily the Poetry Office during the tour, in addition to his work as Jiju Bancho. Thus it was accident that the present "poet laureate" began to see the Mikado thru the channel of poetry.

As was expected, the tide of welcome *utas* presented by the people from the height of joy at this uncommon occasion of seeing the Emperor, the real son of God in their understanding, with their living eyes, flooded in. The Emperor on his part was much pleased at meeting such a reception, as, in fact, he was not without anxiety how he might be received. For many hundred years the golden light of the Emperor's blessing had not shone over the dense forest of their local sentiment, which only flowed toward their own lords; altho it was a temporary misunderstanding, they did not mind even throwing their hostile arrows against the Mikado's chrysanthemum badge when feudalism began to totter. There was more than one reason for the Mikado's uneasiness of mind, as

his northern tour occurred only a few years after the grand restoration or the Mikado's coronation. And it appeared all the people found out that they had been hitherto worshipping a deceiving god, who was obliged to run away like a false light before the morning sun, and they knelt before the Mikado and wept. And they tried their best to reveal their own hearts and souls thru the golden medium of *utas*. Since many of them were afraid that their *utas* might not be read by the Mikado, Baron Takasaki said, they devised a new plan; some *utas* were found under the table cover in the Mikado's stopping house, and some were tucked in the crack of a door in the corridor, and some were written improperly on a leaf of a writing tablet. The Mikado read them carefully and was much impressed. I am sure it was at this time the true power of the *uta* was revealed to him, and he came to think that it was only thru "thirty-one syllables" that the beauty of the inner heart could be perfectly communicated. I dare say that he determined in his own heart at this time that he would become a true poet, and govern the country with a poet's heart, as did his forefathers. But he was still young in age then; doubtless as a poet he was immature, and if I may be permitted to say it, he was far from grasping the true conception of it as he grew to realize it in later years.

It was soon after his northern tour that he again left his Tokyo palace for the province of Yamato, there to worship the "honorable tomb" of Jimmu Tenno, the conqueror and first Emperor, at Kashiwabara. It was perfectly proper for him to make a journey to please the spirit of the first Emperor, as his Land of the Rising Sun, which he established in 667 B. C., had returned again into his hand after many centuries, when the boorish feudal lords pushed the Emperor back to his nominal throne behind the screens of the Kyoto palace. When he had ended his tomb-worshipping, the Saigo rebellion, or the Meiji Tenth War, as it is generally called, broke out, and the Mikado stopt in Kyoto without returning to Tokyo from the Yamato province, where he made his headquarters to direct his armies. But the rebellion subsided early the next year, and he took

the sea route back to his Tokyo palace. It was the hottest weather in the month of June when the Mikado and his suite crost the Yenshu Nada or Totomi Sea; everybody on the ship felt quite sick under the gushing sweat. The Mikado, who kept up with his usual dignity and composure, could not help feeling cheerless and slow, and he called Baron Takasaki, who was with him as Jiju Bancho, right into his presence. (By the way, the Baron was connected with the Poetry Office in one way or another at that time.) And he let him read his three *utas* and choose the best among them as a poetical critic. The Baron thought the one which sang of Fuji Yama, whose divine cone could be seen from the sea, the best of all; but the Mikado was not pleased with his judgment. The *uta* which the Baron selected was written without any difficulty, and the Emperor thought that the others were better, since, in fact, he had tried his utmost over their poetical scheme. When he askt the Baron about the nature of his decision, and the Baron duly replied, the Mikado sighed deeply and exclaimed: "There's nothing so difficult as *uta* writing." "Is it so difficult, your Majesty?" the Baron said. He had no idea, when he said it, to invite the Mikado's great displeasure; but a moment later he found out that he was facing the most embarrassing and saddest situation that ever he happened to be in.

The Mikado's face was seen slightly changed, as, doubtless, his dignity was impaired by the Baron's words, and his voice was hard when he said: "I understand the reverse. You can claim the name of poet, I am told, if even one real *uta* be credited to you; and it is said that it is too much to expect to have two real ones in one's life. It is poetry which is deep, tho it may look shallow; it is more difficult than it appears. However, you said that it was easy. I presume that you must be a great poet; now, I will give you a subject or two to write your *uta* on. Be ready." And the Mikado pusht a *susuri-bako*, or writing-box, before the Baron, who was bending his head. The latter said that he had not expected to be placed in such a difficulty, while he was suffering enough already

from the terrible shaking of the sea under the most oppressive heat. And he said further, when he was sternly commanded by the Emperor again, that it was not the Mikado's way of benevolence at all, for which he was distinguished. "Are you fooling me with mere language?" The Mikado was excited. The Baron said in a low voice that he had no learning or accomplishment to be proud of, as he was only a rustic sort of *samurai* from Satsuma, as he had said before, but he never had fooled anybody in his life. "Fool your Majesty? Never! Never! I will not leave the spot even for death till such a thought of your Majesty shall be cleared off," he exclaimed. The Mikado began slowly to be imprest by the Baron's honesty and patriotism, as he was noted for those qualities since the first day he knew him; and suddenly he softened his face and voice, and said: "Tell me why you said that *uta* was not a difficult thing at all."

The Baron proceeded: "Ki no Tsurayuki, of the Heian period (800-1186), a real *uta* poet second only to Hitomaro, of the eighth century, who might be compared to Confucius or Buddha in his own line of poetry, remarkt in his preface to the *Kokinshu* anthology:

"The poetry of Yamato (Japan) has the human heart for its seed, and grows therefrom into the manifold forms of speech. Men are full of various activities, among which poetry is that which consists in expressing the thought of their hearts by metaphors taken from what they see or hear. Listening to the nightingale singing among the flowers or to the cry of the frog who dwells in the water, we recognize the truth that of all living things there is not one which does not utter song. It is poetry by which, without an effort, heaven and earth are moved, and gods and demons invisible to our eyes are touched with sympathy. By poetry the converse of lovers is made gentler; and the hearts of fierce warriors soothed. *Uta* or poetry is nothing but the human heart; poetry is born with man, the Japanese *uta* with the Japanese and Japan. There is nothing more absurd than to try to learn how to write poetry; we have only to make our own soul nobler and truer, and that is poetry. To give a voice it seems to me is a secondary sort of thing; and if we have our own voice, we should sing it simple and true as a bird or the wind. Simplicity is first and last in poetry; and the simple *uta* is like a chant in the Buddha temple; by virtue of its recital we approach Light and Beauty. To write *uta* is nothing but the culture of our own minds; and we have to return to the original human nature where simplicity is grandeur. We have a hu-

man heart; there we have *uta* poetry. And that is the only reason why I said that *uta* is not a difficult thing at all, your Majesty."

The Mikado quite beamed with delight over this fresh talk on poetry as, hitherto, he had thought himself to be missing somehow the main track of *uta*; indeed, the Baron's language meant for him a poetical salvation and light. And when he asked the Baron why he objected to write his *uta* when he commanded him to do so, the Baron said: "Poetry is not an art, as I said; I protest against its becoming artificial. I cannot write *uta* when the spirit is not glad to move; poetry is not to be made, but sung. And that was why I objected even to your Majesty's august command. This seems to me to be the age of decadence, when there is so much talk on poetry, but no real poetry. The people who are clever, even wonderful, to talk on *uta* are those quite often who cannot be true poets. I am afraid that modern Japan is growing bright in the discussion of poetry; and I begin to doubt the truth and faith in her heart. Again I say that poetry is nothing but the true heart. Tsurayuki said, in his *Kokinshu* preface: 'In the present day love has seduced men's hearts into a fondness for ornament. Hence nothing is produced but frivolous poetry, without depth of feeling. In the houses of those given to a life of gallantry, poetry is like a tree buried in the ground and unknown to men; while with more serious people it is regarded as a flowering *suzuki* which will never bear ears of grain.' I wonder where is the present Tsurayuki? There is no other person we need more than he. Kagawa Kageki, of the modern age, who well understood the true conception of Tsurayuki, has written much upon the *uta* humanity. It is a human voice, but not the speech of art; and therefore we value it highly."

Then the Mikado read to the Baron some half a hundred *utas* which were already known to Sanjō-in, or Reier, (or some such court poet) and he was again delighted in listening to the Baron's offhand criticism. There was no word to express the Baron's joy when the situation, which looked seriously sad, turned happy finally. In his inner heart he felt quite proud thinking that he could

succeed somehow to illuminate the Mikado in one or two things. And when the ship reached Yokohama Bay, the Mikado and the Baron were splendid friends.

The Baron was called to the palace almost every day by the Emperor after that, who asked him one thing or another, and read him his new *utas*; and the Baron was obliged soon to accept the Mikado's proposal for him to become the chief of the Poetry Office or poet laureate of Japan, altho he at first tried to decline the honor. And he is sitting on that chair now some twenty years; and I am told by the Baron himself that he has seen some sixty or seventy thousands of the Mikado's *uta* poems since the tenth of Meiji. That means that he has written some two or three thousand *utas* every year; I am sure that there is no other Emperor who wrote so many poems in all Japanese history, nor in the world. I believe that he will be remembered in the future as a poet as well as a mighty Emperor, of this Meiji era, which is a renaissance of Old Japan and also the beginning of New Japan. However, he wrote only two or three hundred *utas* in the twenty-third year, the Baron said, when his imperial mind was occupied busily with the matter of the constitution and the issue of the proclamation for the National Assembly in that year; it is clear that his being a poet does not mean that he neglects his state affairs, which, in fact, are first always in his mind.

A year or two ago the Mikado was pleased to confer a posthumous rank of merit on the spirit of Ki no Tsurayuki, who spoke to him thru the mouth of Baron Takasaki on the Totomi Sea almost twenty years ago, and greatly enlightened his mind on the spot. Tsurayuki attempted to bring back the *uta* poetry to its original function from the degenerated *utahayashi* which were widely spread at his time. And the Mikado entered into the true kingdom of *uta* from the two-hours discussion with the Baron. Tsurayuki must be happy to be officially recognized after waiting one thousand years.

THE END.

The Tale of Trinity

BY JOHN P. PETERS, D.D.

[Dr. Peters is rector of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church in this city, as were his father and grandfather before him. This church appeals very successfully to others besides the wealthy. Dr. Peters has written a history of the Episcopal Church in the city and is as well informed as any man on the subject here treated. To the general public he is chiefly known as a Biblical and Oriental scholar, and as one who has given much attention to the betterment of civic affairs. Trinity is the wealthiest church in the United States.—EDITOR.]

IN 1697 the English Crown, in pursuance of its policy, inaugurated after the overthrow of James II., of combating French and Roman Catholic influence in the colonies, granted a site at the head of Wall street for a parish church, for "the use and behalf of the inhabitants from time to time inhabiting and to inhabit within our said city of New York, in communion of our said Protestant Church of England, as now establisht by our laws." By the act of incorporation in the same year the corporation of this church was to consist of "the rector and inhabitants of our said city of New York, in communion of our Protestant Church of England, as now establisht by our laws." It was further provided that this should be the "sole and only parish church in the city of New York." This corporation was confirmed by the Colonial Legislature in 1704, with the addition of the words: "and their successors." To the parish thus incorporated was granted, in 1705, at a nominal rental, the King's Farm, which constitutes the great bulk of Trinity's present real estate holdings. The title of this property was changed from nominal lease-hold to actual fee-simple somewhere toward the close of that century, and the former King's Farm was recognized as the absolute property of the corporation when, in 1784, after the Revolution, the State Legislature confirmed it in the powers and privileges granted in 1697 and 1704. In 1788 the name of the corporation was changed, by the substitution of the words "Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York" for "Protestant Church of England," etc.

At this time the corporation possessed three churches, Trinity, the parish church proper, at the head of Wall street, St. George's Chapel, on Beekman street,

and St. Paul's, on Vesey street. With the growth of the city more churches became necessary. In 1793 a separate and rival congregation, Christ Church, was created, but refused admission to convention, because Trinity was, by law, the "sole and only parish" in the city of New York. But the example of this separate church had its effect, and in 1802 St. Mark's in the Bowery, erected by Trinity, with the original intention of making it a chapel, like St. George's, was set apart at the desire of those who were to worship there, as a separate church, and twenty-five lots of land deeded to it as an endowment. At the same time Christ Church was admitted to Convention and Trinity ceased to be in fact the "sole and only parish" in New York City. (Following the example of St. Mark's, St. George's was converted from a chapel into an independent church, with an endowment of thirty-three lots of the common land, in 1811.) The corporation now entered on a policy of church extension, and in the next few years a number of churches were erected by it and in some cases endowed with gifts of land, on the theory apparently that the property held by it belonged, as according to the deed of grant, to the inhabitants of New York in communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and that each new church establisht should, therefore, have a share in that grant, among the churches so establisht being St. Stephen's, Grace, St. Michael's and St. James. At the same time Trinity built one new chapel, St. John's, Varick street, in 1807, for its own congregation, which was commencing to move northward.

But Trinity did not confine its grants of land to churches, nor to the limits of New York City. Now, as previously, it interpreted the purposes of the grant and

its powers under it, in a general and elastic spirit, endowing and assisting churches in Long Island, Westchester, and elsewhere, as well as educational institutions. It even granted three lots to a Presbyterian Church and among its other gifts are recorded grants of land for a ferry and a couple of markets.

It ought to be said that at this time and for a considerable period thereafter the rector of Trinity Church was also bishop of the diocese of New York, and that Trinity practically bore the expenses of Episcopal maintenance, and in fact constituted the center and governing body of the Church at large in the diocese of New York. Because of this relation to the diocese it became, also, an efficient factor in the development of the Church under the aggressive leadership of Bishop Hobart in the central and western part of the State.

In 1811 and 1812 some members of St. Stephen's Church undertook to vote in the annual election by the corporators of the wardens and vestrymen of Trinity Church, and their votes being refused, there was much dissension and some danger of civil process. This attempt raised, also, the question of the legality of the grants made by the corporation to the separate parishes of St. Mark's, St. George's, St. Stephen's and the rest. Accordingly, in 1813, application was made to the Legislature to change the charter to meet existing conditions. The separate incorporated churches, which had already received their share of the general common land, did not oppose this action and St. Mark's officially supported it, for indeed some such change seemed necessary in order to give it an unquestioned title to its holdings. Individual members of the Episcopal Church did, however, protest against the change. The act was finally past by both houses of the Legislature by substantial majorities and went to the Council of Revision on questions of constitutionality raised by the Chancellor, where the vote was tied. The act finally became law without the governor's signature, he having voted against the bill in council. Among the members of the council voting in favor of the bill was Judge afterwards Chancellor Kent, who later put himself on record against its constitutionality, say-

ing that he had voted for it on incorrect information as to facts.

By this act, past January 25th, 1814, the name of the corporation was changed to read "the rector, church wardens and vestrymen of Trinity Church in the city of New York," and the corporators, or those entitled to vote in the annual elections for wardens and vestrymen, were declared to be "all male persons of full age who for the space of one year preceding any election shall have been members of the congregation of Trinity Church aforesaid, or of any of the chapels belonging to the same, and who shall hold, occupy or enjoy a pew or seat in Trinity Church or in any of the said chapels or have partaken of the holy communion therein within the said year." By this act Trinity ceased, by law as in fact, to be the "sole and only parish church" in New York. The separate corporations already created were confirmed in their legal existence and it was provided that "when and as often as it shall seem expedient to the said rector, church wardens and vestrymen in the city of New York to divide the congregation or corporators belonging to the said corporation, it shall be lawful for them to do it."

In the memorial advocating the passage of this bill presented to the Council of Revision by Colonel Robert Troup, a vestryman of Trinity Church and the authorized agent of the church for that purpose, occur these words: "It is morally certain that the future increase of the population of the city will strongly recommend to the corporation of Trinity Church the policy of dividing its corporators, and setting them off in separate churches, with suitable endowments, and to enable the vestry to do this in a mode free from all legal doubts . . . is a fifth object of the bill."

Further he says:

"The bill, when past into a law, would have the happy consequence of enabling the Vestry of Trinity Church, from time to time, as society shall advance, to separate the churches, with the consent of their congregations, and to endow them with competent estates. No power can be more congenial than this to the spirit of our republican systems. The frequent exercise of the power, likewise, by

breaking down the estate of Trinity Church, would allay the fears of those honest republicans who look upon large estates as nurseries of sentiments hostile to liberty; and it would calm the minds of those enthusiastic devotees who believe that religious societies, when possessing wealth, seldom employ enough of it in the heavenly work of propagating the Gospel."

One of the grounds, therefore, for the change of its charter was to enable Trinity to divide its corporators, "the inhabitants of the city in communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church," as need arose thru the increase of the population of the city, and to set off independent churches with a just share of endowment. The pursuit of this policy was an implied condition of the new charter, and from its past history the Legislature had every reason to suppose that the corporation was, if possible, only too ready to alienate parcels of the original land grant for that purpose, and even for purposes outside of the actual intent of the grant. But the bill once past, Trinity began to reverse its policy and whereas, between 1748 and 1814, 299 lots were granted by it to churches and benevolent corporations, since that date only nineteen have been granted. The period immediately succeeding the grant of the new charter was one of peculiar stagnation in the church life of New York. For some years no new churches were built. When church extension was resumed, we find Trinity substituting gifts of money in place of the land endowments formerly given. Later, for gifts were substituted mortgages; and at last, in 1861, Trinity formally adopted the policy, as stated in its Year Book of 1877, of restricting its gifts and donations "to the parish proper, excepting in cases in which poor churches had become dependent on the corporation, and could not hold their ground without its continued help." Not only did Trinity thus pursue with increasing definiteness a policy of selfishness and accumulation in its treatment of its financial trust, it also adopted the policy of refusing to divide its corporators, even at their own desire, rejecting in 1830 the request of the pewholders of St. Paul's Chapel for independence, and in 1909 the similar request of the pewholders of St.

John's, in striking contrast with its action toward St. Mark's and St. George's before 1814.

With the growth of the city the Trinity property increast enormously in value and soon a twofold hostility to Trinity corporation developed; one within the Church, on account of the party policy pursued or believed to be pursued by Trinity in the use of its grants and mortgages for the support and strengthening of the High Church party and for the control of Convention, the other without the Church because of the republican distrust of great accumulations of wealth, especially in the hands of a religious corporation. In 1835 a memorial was addressed to the Legislature setting forth that under its original charter the income of Trinity was not to exceed the amount of £1,200 (equivalent to about \$3,000 of the then currency), and that this limit had been greatly exceeded, so that by means of its wealth Trinity corporation had become a menace to religious liberty by exercising a preponderating influence, not only in the affairs of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this State, but in those of the United States, and praying that "the whole of said real estate, or so much thereof as creates the excess of revenue, beyond the amount limited, may be taken to and for the people of this State." This memorial was referred to the commissioners of the land office, who reported against the memorialists.

The Protestant Episcopal Church in New York was, originally, the Church of the wealthy and well-to-do classes. All the original independent churches, as well as the chapels of Trinity, had been erected by or for this class of the community. There was no place in the Church for clerks, mechanics, artisans, and the like, much less for the very poor. With the election of Bishop Onderdonk, in 1830, the Church began to wake up to its obligations toward these classes of the community, who had increased greatly in numbers with the development of trade and commerce consequent especially on the construction of the Erie Canal, and in 1831 the New York P. E. City Mission Society was established for the purpose of erecting free churches in various parts of the city for their use. All the churches contributed toward this work. Trinity

giving from \$600 to \$1,800 annually. But the change of population brought with it another change. The well-to-do classes began to move northward out of the business districts. Those were somewhat barbarous days, from the modern religious point of view, and we find the experiences of Micah and the Danites of the Book of Judges repeated in New York. The well-to-do, as they moved up town, picked up their churches and their priests, treating both as their own personal property, and marched northward, as the Danites had done with Micah's priests and Micah's gods, leaving the unfortunate newcomers, too poor to provide for themselves, churchless and godless. Some of the churches salved their consciences by building chapels for the poor elsewhere, but these enterprises, combined with the new burdens of church erection and the like, consequent on their removal, interfered with their co-operation in the general work of the Church in New York represented by the City Mission Society.

To its honor, be it said, that Trinity for a considerable period resisted the temptation to take part in this impious movement for the removal of churches from poorer districts to those more well to do. It continued and enlarged its work in the lower part of the city, taking back the old St. George's Chapel on Beekman street, when St. George's Church moved to more fashionable quarters on Stuyvesant Square. But finally, under the pressure of some of its own well-to-do members, who had moved uptown, and wanted a more conveniently located church home gratis, Trinity itself joined the procession and built Trinity Chapel on Twenty-fifth street, and \$230,000, a very large sum for that time, was put into this building. To secure the money for the erection of this chapel without impairing its principal, Trinity felt it necessary to abandon the work among the poor. As a consequence the City Mission Society was dissolved, and one of its churches, St. Matthew's, in a most needy part of the city, among Trinity's own tenants, was sold under the hammer. Appeals for aid in other directions were similarly disregarded. Zion Church, on Mott street, a most admirable center for a great mission work, in what was then becoming the most vicious and

most needy part of the whole city, was sold to the Roman Catholics, Trinity, to whom churchmen had turned for aid in the emergency, refusing aid. On the west side of the city a large and needy population was sweeping northward, utterly godless and uncared for. Dr. Howland, at the Holy Apostles, on Twenty-eighth street, was trying, with very limited means, to serve a part of this growing population, and the rector of St. Michael's, reaching down from above, had established St. Timothy's Church, in Fifty-fourth street. Both these were very feeble stations. Dr. Howland addressed himself to Trinity for aid, offering to give \$15,000 of his own means toward erecting a church for the great community growing up between these two feeble stations, if Trinity would give \$10,000, and his request did not even receive the courtesy of an answer. At the same time Trinity's own chapel of St. George's was closed and the site sold. Perhaps Trinity was no more guilty morally of forsaking Christ's poor than were other well-to-do churches, which had been created out of the original Trinity endowment, and whose wealthy members had appropriated that endowment and carried it up town for their own use, instead of putting their hands in their pockets to provide a new church for themselves, leaving that which had been given from the Trinity endowment for the use of the poorer population southward. But Trinity's misconduct seemed more flagrant, because she was the trustee of a great property belonging to the whole Church. Being so abundantly endowed as to need no support from well-to-do parishioners, she could perfectly well have afforded to prosecute, with her inherited means, the work of the Church among the poor. It was generally felt that the well-to-do members of Trinity Corporation in appropriating \$230,000 to build Trinity Chapel, at the very moment when there was such crying need for help in the Church's work among the poor, were robbing the Church and poor alike. General John A. Dix, himself a member of the Trinity vestry, writes of this:

"I was opposed to the construction of Trinity Chapel, believing the private wealth of the district for which its ministrations were designed sufficient to furnish them without the aid of Trinity Church."

He had a vision of a far nobler and more honest use for Trinity's great trust fund, and in 1851 he proposed to the corporation this: 1. To make the seats in Trinity Church, St. John's and St. Paul's chapels free. 2. To establish free schools in connection with Trinity Church and its chapels. 3. To devote the funds of the corporation to the education and religious instruction of the poor of the city. His plan being—

"to rescue the lower part of the city—that portion which has not only an immense body of resident poor, but which receives into its bosom the greater part of the destitute who seek a refuge here from hardship in other countries—to rescue this combined mass of permanent and temporary indigence from the utter spiritual abandonment with which it was threatened by the removal of those to whose wealth and liberality it had been accustomed to look for sympathy and pecuniary aid, to more congenial districts."

His scheme comprehended the spiritual instruction of the adult inhabitants, the education of their children, and the ministration to their temporal wants; and to his vision God's poor constituted the true parish of Trinity Church.

As a result of Trinity's appropriation of its trust fund to build a costly church for the well-to-do (Trinity Chapel, commenced 1851, completed 1856, at a cost of \$230,000) at the same time that it refused absolutely essential aid to the work among the poor, and as a result also of its supposed abuse of its trust to promote the interests of an ecclesiastical party within the Church, public feeling became greatly aroused. In 1846 a number of the leading clergy and laity had address to the Legislature a memorial, asking for the repeal of the law of 1814, as a means of enabling them to go into the courts on a fair basis, to determine the legality of Trinity's use of its trust, and to reclaim for the Church at large that which was originally granted to the Church. The committee of the Senate to which the memorial was referred presented two reports, the majority against the memorialists. The following year the same memorial was introduced in the Assembly and referred to the Judiciary Committee, which unanimously reported against it, on the ground, apparently, that the memorialists had their remedy in the courts. Now the fight was renewed in a different and more serious

manner. Trinity was attackt on the floor of the convention and in the press, Anthon, Taylor, Tyng and Muhlenberg, the most distinguisht leaders of the Church of that day, all taking part against her, together with such laymen as Robert B. Minturn, Frederick S. Winston and John D. Wolf. Finally, in 1855, moral suasion proving ineffective, the whole matter of Trinity's management of her trust was carried to the Legislature.

The Senate appointed a committee of investigation, which demanded of Trinity: (1) The names of the corporators. (2) An account of the use of its funds; as, how many free churches had been built in destitute parts of the city, feeble churches assisted, etc., during the five years preceding. (3) What appropriations had been made to charitable institutions and other benevolent work during the same period. (4) What property was owned by Trinity, the number and location of its lots, and the value of the same. (5) The conditions on which that property was leased and to whom. For a long time Trinity refused to give an answer, claiming that, by a special provision of its charter of 1814, it was exempted from the obligation of making any such report. At last, in 1856, under protest, the corporation presented a report in answer to the questions askt, which report was submitted to the Legislature and by it returned to the committee, with instructions to investigate further and report what action, if any, should be taken in the premises. Accordingly, subpoenas were issued and a rather extensive investigation conducted, the result of which was that the committee presented to the Legislature a report of the most scathing character. There were, it seemed, in the diocese of New York, sixty-six parishes encumbered with mortgages, held by Trinity Church, with accumulated interest to the amount of about \$600,000. These mortgages, the committee held, "can hardly be considered in any other light than as mortgages upon that very independence which it was one object of the law of 1814 to secure." The allowances granted to feeble churches were reported to have been granted to a considerable extent on a partisan basis, to produce reli-

ance "for opinions as for pecuniary support on the corporation of Trinity Church." As to Trinity's property holdings, the committee reported that the value stated by the Trinity Corporation was only about one-fifth of the real value of the property, as determined by their investigations. The original Trinity property had consisted of 2,068 lots, of which since 1748, 318 had been given away in the endowment of churches and charitable institutions, as mentioned above; 1,059 had been sold, the proceeds being used either for building and current expenses within the parish, or for gifts and loans to churches and charitable and educational institutions; 691 lots remained in Trinity's possession, having a value of \$5,221,293.47, instead of \$1,016,327.58, as reported by Trinity. Reviewing Trinity's relation to the passage of the law of 1814, and its administration of the property held by it since the passage of that law, the report proceeds: "If there had been any such fraudulent intention to obtain power under that law, in order to defeat the very ends which it proposed to secure, your committee cannot see that it would have been necessary for the corporation, in that case, to alter in any respect that which has been their actual course, in order to carry out such fraudulent intention with entire success."

A bill to amend the charter was introduced, the passage of which would have meant the restitution of the property to the Church in New York at large. Numbers of churches thruout the State rallied to the defense of Trinity, sending in petitions to the Legislature against the repeal of the charter of 1814. These, as it was claimed by the advocates of the proposed legislation, came almost exclusively from "high churches," which were tied to Trinity directly or indirectly thru mortgages and stipends. The bill finally past the Senate by a very fair majority in 1857 and went to the House, where it was referred to a committee, from which it was not reported back before adjournment.

This ended the legislative battle. It did not result in any serious change in the Trinity policy. The Trinity Corporation seems to have felt that the inaction of the Legislature confirmed it in

its treatment of the property as belonging to Trinity only, for its own sole use and behoof, the bill of 1814 and its own representations at the time of the passage of that bill to the contrary notwithstanding, and it has since that date continued to regard the property as belonging to the corporators of Trinity parish only, or, rather, to Trinity Corporation, *i. e.*, the Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church. In fact, as already stated, the corporation did formally commit itself, in 1861, to this view, determining at that time to confine the use of its property thereafter to Trinity parish, maintaining its church and chapels in the downtown districts, and from time to time "providing for the accommodation of parishioners as they remove to a distance from the churches" more Trinity chapels.

By the Religious Corporations Act of 1867, the passage of which it was instrumental in securing, Trinity obtained the means of erecting chapels, the congregations of which should not be a part of the Corporation of Trinity Church, entitled to vote at the elections of wardens and vestrymen. Under the terms of this grant it erected St. Chrysostom's Chapel, at Seventh avenue and Thirty-ninth street (1869) and St. Augustine's Chapel, in Houston street (1877), the latter being at the time of its erection the most elaborately equipt plant in the city for institutional Church work as then known. The construction of these chapels indicated a revival of the city missionary spirit, consequent on the resurrection of the N. Y. P. E. City Mission Society in 1864. By general consent, as set forth in the Trinity Year Book of 1877, the lower part of the city was now assigned to Trinity as its special field of work and it accepted the obligation, holding "that the greater part of the means of the corporation should be spent in ministering to their welfare," maintaining nine churches, "either wholly or in greater part, for that purpose," and extending the work "as fast as the means at command exist."

In 1892, however, it repeated the same sort of action which had aroused such indignant protest forty years before, by spending half a million dollars in erecting a magnificent chapel and parish

house (St. Agnes's) for the well-to-do people of the upper west side, who were entirely competent to provide such a place of worship for themselves. This was the most expensive chapel it had ever built. But at the same time that its own well-to-do parishioners were thus helping themselves out of the corporation purse, Trinity was undergoing serious criticism for its failure to provide proper housing for its poor tenants in the lower parts of the city, or to introduce the sanitary improvements which were regarded as absolutely necessary for health and decency. It resisted in the courts the Tenement House Law, which provided for the introduction of water on all the floors of tenement buildings. Jacob A. Riis, in his "Battle with the Slum," speaking of its action at this period, says: "Trinity, the wealthiest church corporation in the land, was in constant opposition, as the tenement house landlord, and finally, to save a few hundred dollars, came near to upsetting the whole structure of tenement law that had been built up, in the interest of the toilers and the city's safety, with such infinite pains."

Trinity did, however, add one more chapel to the number of its missions at this time. St. Luke's Church, on Hudson street, being unable to support itself financially, Trinity purchased the property and turned it into St. Luke's Free Chapel, for the purpose of providing spiritual ministrations for the middle-class population in that portion of the city, Greenwich, which has been least affected by the inroads of modern improvements, a region of small separate houses.

The Trinity Year Book of 1877 sets forth a very noble theory of the work to be done by Trinity for the poor in the lower districts of the city; but in practice Trinity did not do that work effectively. It seemed to lack the originaive power, the sympathetic vision and the aggressive spirit requisite to enable it to meet the new conditions created in the lower part of the city by the introduction of great masses of foreigners of non-English-speaking nationalities. Numbers of Italians, Syrians and Jews have settled in those parts of the city which would be supposed naturally to be under

the charge of Trinity, but Trinity failed to provide for or to reach them by missions or welfare work such as have proved so effective at St. George's, St. Bartholomew's, St. Andrew's, Yonkers, and elsewhere. It has conducted stately services and parochial schools along old-fashioned lines, and that has been practically the extent of its work. So far as it was concerned, the foreign nationalities were practically left to shift for themselves.

As a result of its general lack of aggressive policy, in work among the poor, and under the changing conditions of population in the lower part of the city, St. John's Chapel, on Varick street, almost died out. When erected, in 1807, the fashionable chapel of Trinity, St. John's stood facing a beautiful proprietary park, surrounded by handsome residences. As the population moved away and the old houses were turned first into boarding-houses and then into tenements, those having a proprietary interest in the park sought to derive a pecuniary benefit by selling the property. The majority of the Trinity vestry sympathized with this sentiment, but the then rector, Dr. Berrian, refused his consent. On his death pressure was immediately put on his successor, Dr. Dix, to consent to the sale. He, new to the office, yielded. The park was sold to the New York Central Railroad for a freight depot and a great opportunity to create a much needed public recreation ground for the poor of that part of the city was lost. Dr. Dix has indicated, in his "History of Trinity Church," how deeply he later regretted this action, which allowed "the juggernaut of commerce" to pass over what should have been the playground of the people.

But that very freight station gave Trinity the opportunity of doing a new and most effective work. Thousands of teamsters and truckmen past the doors of St. John's Chapel every day. Here was an opportunity to reach the masses of the people and no one had the vision so much as to give them a cup of cold water in the name of an Apostle. The teamsters water their horses at the troughs in front of the saloons. If they want a drink they must get it in the saloons. They must eat their lunches on

their trucks or in the saloons. No watering trough for horses stood in front of St. John's Chapel; no water fountain was placed there. A high iron fence with closed gates shut the people out from the open space within. No one seems to have thought that it was the Church's part to provide such simple things for the welfare of the laboring men passing its doors in crowds each day, and within the iron fence the doors of the chapel were closed. The organ never played at noon; there was never any noonday preaching from its pulpit. Close at hand were some of the largest factories in the city of New York. No one ever thought of organizing preaching missions there at noon time, or of inviting the shop girls and the working people to come and make themselves at home in the open space about St. John's, nor of providing an occasional service for them in the church. A little to the north was a large Italian colony. Many of these Italians had come to this country churchless because they were out of sympathy with church conditions in their home land. No effort was made to reach them or to minister to them.

Having allowed the chapel to sink to a low ebb, the vestry proposed to abandon it altogether, and much pressure was put upon the rector, Dr. Dix, to accede to their desires. It was the church in which he had been brought up, to which he was attached by ties of personal love. Before agreeing to abandon the work altogether, he desired to make one more effort to test its usefulness. A young and energetic man was put in charge of the work about eighteen months ago. The staff was gradually increased to three clergymen and two women. The work grew rapidly. The congregation doubled and trebled. Boys' clubs, men's clubs and various religious and social organizations for women developed. Rated by communistic contributions, baptisms and the like, the church became once more an efficient religious factor, with still greater promise for the future. It dealt, however, only with poor people. From the financial standpoint the returns were extremely small. The church site was valuable, and would fetch a high price for business purposes. After Dr. Dix's death the new rector seems to have

yielded to the pressure of the business end of the vestry, as Dr. Dix had yielded in the matter of St. John's Park half a century before, and on November 9th, 1908, the decision was reached to close the chapel. The announcement of this action led to protests from all sides. Over a month later, as a result apparently of the outcry aroused by their action, the earnest appeal of the staff of St. John's and the protest of the congregation itself, the vestry undertook to ascertain the facts of the situation from the spiritual side, and sent to the Federation of Churches for statistics of the population of the district and to St. John's Chapel for statistics of the congregation to justify its action. But with the best manipulation the figures were damning to their claim, showing a considerable population in the district for which this was the only church, and an active and increasing congregation. In the old contest in the middle of the last century, when the opponents of Trinity showed that two or three independent churches, with vastly smaller means, contributed many times more than Trinity **and its chapels for charitable and benevolent objects**, Trinity retorted by showing that it presented more candidates for confirmation and recorded more baptisms and had more communicants than those churches. Judged by the same standard which Trinity used at that time, St. John's under an aggressive leadership had shown itself one of the effective working forces in the city. Its confirmations, its baptisms, its communicants, are far above the average, comparing favorably with the similar statistics of many of the larger churches in more well-to-do sections of the city, not to speak of Trinity's own chapels. But Trinity Corporation on this occasion seems to have considered only the financial aspect of the case, precisely that aspect which, in the former controversy, it argued should not be used as a gauge of spiritual activity. Moreover, having, without proper investigation, on financial grounds, decided to abandon the work, it put itself further in the wrong by refusing to let any one else step in and do the work in its stead. An offer of a number of representative churchmen to take over St. John's Chapel and carry on the work was curtly re-

fused, and a request on the part of the congregation for independence, under the law of 1814, was similarly rejected.

But, oddly enough, Trinity Corporation seems to have overlooked the fact that the members of the congregation of St. John's Chapel are corporators of Trinity Church, entitled to vote for wardens and vestrymen—so to speak, stockholders in the Corporation. Because they were poor the Corporation seems to have come to think of them as "mission people," subsisting on its bounty. The appropriation granted for the maintenance of St. John's was counted as a benevolent dole given to the poor; the similar appropriations to the well-to-do congregations of Trinity and St. Agnes were regarded as their right. The well-to-do congregations had representatives in the Corporation, the poor congregation had none. In principle, the methods of the insurance scandal were repeated here. Then at last the congregation of St. John's demanded its rights. Trinity had told them that when it closed St. John's they might go to St. Luke's, a mile away, and Trinity would graciously give them a mission dole there. But St. Luke's is a free chapel, under the Religious Corporations Act of 1867, the members of which are not entitled to vote. In other words, Trinity had proposed to disfranchise these corporators and deprive them of their corporate rights, because they were poor and presumably ignorant. They appealed to the civil courts to protect them from being robbed of their rights, and the court granted a temporary injunction restraining Trinity Corporation from closing St. John's. So the matter stands at the present writing.

But outside of and beyond the question of the closing of St. John's Chapel, there is a bigger and a broader issue involved. Has not the time come when the churchmen of New York, to whom this whole property was originally granted, and the community at large, should demand that Trinity administer this trust according to the letter and the intention

of the original law? Ought they not to insist that those representations under which Trinity secured the charter of 1814 should be enforced in the spirit as well as in the letter? And has not the time come when they should demand interference by the Legislature, methods of moral suasion having proved ineffective? Trinity is continuing to pursue the same policy condemned so scathingly by the legislative committee of 1856. By a report just published it appears that it holds \$375,000 in church mortgages, "mortgages upon that very independence which it was one object of the law of 1814 to secure." Its productive property has increased from an assessed valuation of \$1,000,000 to an assessed valuation of \$13,500,000 (with a real value presumably of nearer \$30,000,000), which property is now professedly and avowedly claimed and held by the Trinity Corporation for itself and for the maintenance of dependent churches and chapels under its own control, instead of as a trust for the Church, as a means of establishing independent churches to spread the Gospel of Christ, which was one of the purposes of the act of 1814.

The object of this paper is not to present an arraignment of Trinity Church, but to recite certain facts. If I were to draw a moral from this tale it is that, as a matter of common honesty and of common sense, Trinity should revert to the policy pursued by it before 1814. If it would set apart its chapels as independent churches, with a reasonable endowment; if it would divest itself of its vast accumulations of wealth by creating, in growing and in needy parts of the city, new and independent churches, it would promote the cause of Christ in this city to tenfold greater advantage than it is doing by its present methods, and it would at once disarm that hostile criticism of the Church which has been fostered and exaggerated among the masses of the people of this city by the accumulation of wealth in the hands of one religious corporation, and by the method of the administration of that wealth described in this paper.

NEW YORK CITY.

Men, Women and Topics in Westminster

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

WE hear and have been hearing for some time past very little about the opening of the Houses of Parliament. It is our habitual way in England to talk over such an event eagerly and assiduously, even in long anticipation of its coming. Yet this year somehow it has not made much of a common topic with us, altho we know full well that it is destined to be a session of momentous importance and effect.

The Government must decide how to deal with the House of Lords and the Licensing bill. The hereditary chamber must be compelled to revoke the sentence it has past on that measure, and, if the peers will not yield to that decree, they must make up their minds to fight the battle out with the Ministers and the Commons on an appeal to the decision of the country at a general election. As a matter of fact every one knows that the great, the traditional dispute, between Lords and Commons, must be settled now once for all, so far at least as this generation is concerned.

Then there is the question of Home Rule, and even altho with all the other work they have on hand the Prime Minister and his colleagues may perhaps not be expected under all the conditions to introduce another measure of Home Rule in this coming session, they will certainly be expected to make some distinct and positive declaration of their resolve to

stand firmly by the accepted principle of Home Rule and to introduce an adequate measure on the earliest possible opportunity.

Here, then, one might imagine there

would be found subject enough to occupy incessant and animated conjecture and speculation and argument to keep our tongues going until Westminster Palace becomes filled and alive once again. Of course, we have had sessions which opened with little expectation that they were to bring us anything much outside the range of commonplace and routine business, and yet even the approach of such sessions has usually been heralded by eager and widespread conjecture among all who feel or profess any actual interest in political subjects. Now we have a session close at hand concerning which we have all made up our minds that it must mark an era in the history of the country, and yet

we seem inclined to occupy ourselves in talk about anything rather than the action of the Government and the Opposition when the Lords and the Commons meet again for legislative work.

It may of course be pointed out that we have recently had some most unusual and even some tremendous public events which might well for the time have absorbed among them all our attention and left us little time or thought for the



LORD MORLEY

workings of constitutional government. Never before at any time in history has a national calamity occurred of such sudden and portentous horror as that which was wrought by the volcanic eruption in Sicily. It cannot be denied that this event did arouse the attention, the horror, the sympathy and the charity of all civilized human creatures thruout the world, and might naturally have carried away and turned the thoughts of most Englishmen for some time from any consideration as to the prospective work of the coming parliamentary session. But then the actual fact is that all the time the

calamity any more than they had with the opening of Parliament, and the question which I am now endeavoring to raise is as to the reason why the great political events promised or threatened by the opening of the coming session should not have been preceded by anything in the nature of popular anticipation and discussion. The condition of India, the various important questions connected with the relations of capital and labor—were not these worth discussing? And in the meantime let us ask ourselves what has been the subject which during the last fortnight or so might have seemed to



LORD MORLEY'S HOME AT WIMBLEDON.
The building on the right is his library and workroom.

newspapers and the public generally did keep discussing all manner of topics which had nothing to do with the Sicilian

the passing observer to have the liveliest interest for our reading public.

London has not for a long time been

occupied by a sensation so absorbing and to all appearances so futile as that which has lately been haunting all classes of her population. Nor has it been haunting London alone, but the whole of England and of Ireland, Scotland and Wales as well, and probably of many Continental



W. P. FRITH, R.A.

cities also, while I can have little doubt that it has even already become a topic of conversation in American club-rooms, dining-rooms and drawing-rooms. I am now concerning myself with what used to be described in England as "the motor tragedy of North Wales," but has more lately been entitled "the phantom lady" and sometimes even as the "tragi-comic story about Miss Charlesworth." The newspapers first heard of the event as altogether tragical, as the story of a young lady of position and means belonging to North Wales, who, with her sister and a chauffeur, was driving along the edge of a cliff in that region, and was herself actually engaged in trying her skill on the working of the motor when the car by some sudden accident flung her thru the glass door and over the side of the cliff, down a depth of sixty feet, and into the waves which swallowed up her body.

Such was the tale we all heard of this beautiful young woman, and we all thought with horror of the tragedy, and sympathy with the rescued sister and the other members of the family who shared with her in this sudden calamity. But then some inquisitive persons, police officials, no doubt, and the like, set to work at a close examination of the angle where the event was declared to have occurred, and they informed us all that there were no marks of blood or other indications of a death-fall on that part of the wall of coast, and, further, that the sea along that part of the shore never was more than six inches deep. So we all began to wonder, and to wonder all the more because the sister of the missing lady did not with the chauffeur appear to have given any testimony to the authorities as to the reality of the supposed destruction of life. In the midst of our wonderment came several letters to the newspapers from persons who positively affirmed that they had seen the young lady after the day when the death was supposed to have occurred. The number of testimonies given to this effect all quite agreed to the fact that the missing young woman had been seen and recognized alive and well on the day after the supposed tragedy. Each witness told of some different place, but all these places were within reach of the North Wales cliff where the motor-car was said to have flung out its victim. Here then the whole question began to be discusst as one merely of gossiping speculation, and the newspapers set to publishing various conjectures and explanations. (One form which conjecture took was that adopted by some, who believed in the death, but did not believe in any living reappearance, and therefore maintained that the ghost of the young woman must have been seen, "the phantom lady," by those who declared that they had looked upon the lost Miss Charlesworth a day or two days after the alleged accident to the motor. Meanwhile, the newspapers printed all manner of stories about the young woman having lavisht large sums of money and got heavily into debt, and being anxious to escape by any means from the demands of her creditors and to start a new life in some new country. Just at present we find in the columns of several journals very distinct intimations

that the whole truth has already been discovered and that each journal is only waiting the fitting moment to bring the story of the "phantom lady" to full and unquestionable revelation.

I turn, however, to a subject of a very different order, which is just now occupying much and occupying worthily the attention of the literary and artistic world here and abroad. The Nobel Prize for literature is to be offered this year by the Swedish Academy of Literature and the committee of the society of English authors under the presidency of Lord Avebury have issued a circular in which they announce their intention to suggest the names of Algernon Charles Swinburne and John Morley, now Lord Morley, as worthy of the honor, and invite all members of the Society of Authors to write in reply, each member naming one of these two suggested competitors as the one whom he would favor with his vote. This circular tells its readers that the Swedish invitation requests each proposer of a name "to suggest the living person who has produced a most distinguished work of an 'idealistic' character," and then concludes with its own suggestion as to the limitation of their choice. The question, therefore on which the members of the Society of Authors have to make up their minds within the next few days is whether, according to the opinion of their majority, the literary work "of an idealistic character" has been done more completely by Mr. Swinburne, the poet, or by Lord Morley, the prose writer. Now, as one of the Society of Authors thus invited to give my vote I must say that I find myself placed in a somewhat embarrassing position. I think Mr. Swinburne is, on the whole, the greatest writer of poetry now living, and poetry, I presume, is of an "idealistic character," and I am quite satisfied that Lord Morley is one of the very greatest prose writers of our time. But I do not feel quite certain whether his works could be described as exactly "idealistic," and then I feel further embarrassed by the difficulty of deciding whether, if the choice has to be made, one ought to give the preference to poetry or to prose. Mr. Swinburne has given to the world a large quantity of verse which for many reasons I sincerely wish

he had allowed to remain unprinted, even unwritten, even uncomposed. But he has done great and noble work. I find it hard to regard Lord Morley as an especially idealistic writer, but he is a great writer, and so I must think the matter over, and shall not yet make my portentous decision known, even to my readers of *THE INDEPENDENT*.

The whole literary and artistic world, and indeed I might say the whole educated world generally, has lately been aroused to deep interest by the announcement of the fact that William Powell Frith, the famous painter, has just been celebrating his ninetieth birthday. The news must, of course, have reached the United States almost simultaneously with its announcement throughout the British Islands, for Frith is well appreciated on



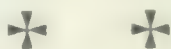
A. C. SWINBURNE.

the American side of the Atlantic as he is in Europe. Frith has led a life of marvelous artistic activity and at the same time has found much pleasure in out-of-door exercises of all kinds, in travel and in study, and he told his

friends the other day, in his usual cheerful manner, that he had not yet begun to feel the expected weight of old age, and that he had never found himself in better condition than on his ninetieth birthday. Mr. Frith had friends and hosts and guests in all London circles where art was appreciated and it gave him a sincere pleasure to bring young men into the society of their famous elders. I for one can never forget the occasion when, during the very early days of my life and literary work in London, I met for the first time, at one of Mr. Frith's social gatherings, the late and great Sir Edwin Landseer, one of England's immortal painters. I met many other illustrious men at the same house, and it has therefore become a sort of consecrated place in my memory. For many years during my later life of earnest and incessant political and parliamentary work I was unavoidably drawn much away from the delightful quarters where art holds its mastery, but I have never ceased to keep in my living recollection the genial hospitality of Mr. Frith. Not often, I should think, does the history of art record such an event as that which showed us England's great modern painter alive and in vigorous health and celebrating with his friends his ninetieth birthday. Mr. Frith, it may be added, was not a total abstainer in the now accepted sense of these words, and could enjoy a good dinner,

altho he was always moderate in his use of what the poets of the past day used to call the foaming grape, or indeed in the use of fermented liquor of any kind. But he much enjoyed the products of the tobacco plant and no one could better appreciate a good cigar. Some of us who are already beginning to regard ourselves as rather far down the descent of life may well feel cheered and reanimated for further work by the announcement that Mr. Frith has in full health of body and cheerfulness of spirit been celebrating his ninetieth birthday. We have indeed had in England during recent years some men of great distinction who lived as long or nearly as long as Mr. Frith has yet done. Gladstone, for instance, was close upon his ninetieth year when he was called from this world, and the late Charles Villiers, whom also I knew very well, lived to celebrate his ninety-sixth birthday, and kept well in touch with the political world until the very end. It seems absolutely certain that life in civilized countries is reaching an average period which could no longer be strictly represented as having three score years and ten for its limit. But I have not for a long time heard so bright and genial an illustration of prolonged and still promising old age as that given by Mr. Frith's celebration of his ninetieth birthday.

LONDON, ENG.



The Cross

BY EDITH CAMPBELL BABBITT

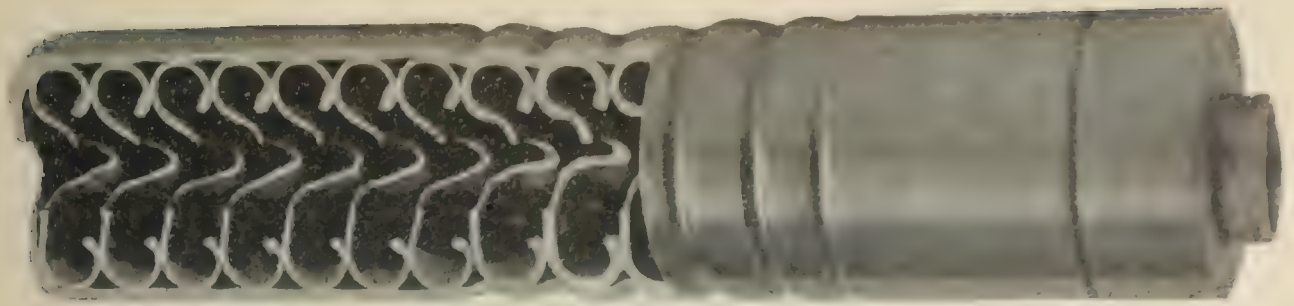
I wonder if the Master knew,
 Those weary days He walked apart,
 Communing in the silent wood
 With His Father, heart to heart,
 Which of the myriad trees that gave
 Their fragrant breeze and grateful shade,
 Transformed into the cross should be
 To witness Him at Calvary.

I wonder if He sought or glimpsed
 That single tree above the rest;
 And did He think of it accurst,
 Or in God's planning, doubly blest?
 And did He speak to it a word
 None other ever yet had heard,
 Making its leaves to shiver there,
 With a nameless, wild despair

I wonder if He ever prayed
 Beneath that conscious, trembling tree;
 If it a mystic comfort gave
 When He cried out in agony.
 Were they companions, close-allied
 By the sad word, "Crucified,"
 Or did He shrink, with startled breath,
 Before this emblem of His death.

I wonder if He knew the day
 When they struck it from its place;
 If, wandering thru the woods, its fall
 He watched, with drawn and haggard face;
 If He said, "Ah, woodland tree,
 We meet again at Calvary.
 Thou shalt be with me at the last,
 And on thy breast shalt hold me fast."

BELOIT, WIS.



Maxim's Noiseless Gun

When the Rev. Mr. Gatling invented the Gatling Gun, one of the most terrible weapons known to man, he was asked how he, a minister of the Gospel of Peace, could invent so horrible a weapon. His reply was: "The more terrible we make war the sooner it will cease." Perhaps it is a similar purpose that lies behind the invention of the "Silencer," by Mr. Hiram Percy Maxim, for the result of this invention must be so great in increasing the effectiveness and horrors of war that it will go far toward its prevention.

Mr. Maxim has invented, and demonstrated within the last few days, the "Silencer," which may be attached to any rifle, and make its discharge practically noiseless. The very simplicity of the device will commend it almost universally, especially as it can be attached to any rifle, with the least possible modification of that gun. The "Silencer" is nothing but a bit of steel-tubing, six inches long, lined with a series of ten pierced disks, so arranged that while there is a clear passage for the bullet when discharged, the gases of the powder, which make the noise, by their explosion in the air, when coming out of the muzzle, are caught and discharged so gradually that no sound results.

The arrangement of the disks, as shown in the illustration, is such that the reverse of the action of a turbine engine is obtained, and the force of the explosion is entirely overcome. Besides, in taking up this force, the recoil of the gun is taken up, and at least one-half of the "kick" of the rifle is overcome. Mr. Maxim claims that the overcoming of the noise and the "kick" will tend to steady the aim of every soldier or sportsman, and that consequently he has increased the efficiency of fire appreciably. An army equipped with this noiseless gun, and smokeless powder, could not be traced, either by the sight of the smoke or the sound of discharge, so that it would have an enormous advantage over the foe, betrayed at every point by the discharge of its rifles.

The "Silencer" is attached to any gun by being screwed on the end of the barrel, beyond the sight. It interferes in no way with the bullet, but makes the gun absolutely noiseless. Mr. Maxim is now working on the application of the "Silencer" to cannon, and other artillery, so that a battle will not only be smokeless, but noiseless as well. The fact that any of the World Powers may equip their army

with "Silencers" makes this device the property of the world at large, and as many European Powers have sent their weapons to be fitted with this device a great step has been made in preserving the peace of the world.

That the "Silencer" actually does what is claimed for it was proved past peradventure at the demonstration made in New York a few days since, before some fifty invited guests, representing many of the leading newspapers.

CLIFTON HARBY LEVY.



MAXIM FIRING WITH THE "SILENCER" ON.

The First Pan-American Scientific Congress

Santiago, Chile, December 25, 1908

BY PAUL S. REINSCH, Ph.D.

AMERICAN DELEGATE TO THE CONFERENCE AND PROFESSOR OF POLITICS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

GENERAL Scientific Congresses, taking for their province the whole realm of human knowledge, are an American specialty. The great meeting of scientific men from all parts of the world, during the St. Louis exhibition, is well remembered by all, on account of the fame of its participants. This was the first attempt to gather in one convention representative scientific men from all nations. But our neighbors to the South made the beginning in holding general scientific congresses on a continental scale. In 1898, thru the efforts of the Argentinian Scientific Society and under the auspices of the Argentinian Government, there was convened the first Latin-American Scientific Congress in the cosmopolitan city of Buenos Aires.

So successful was this first attempt that the idea took root and the scientific congress became an institution of American life. In 1901, the second congress met at Montevideo, followed in 1905 by the third in the beautiful capital of Brazil. In all these congresses the government of the country of meeting acted as the host, and the president and public ministers took part as honorary or active officers. Thus, from the first, the congress was imprest with a semi-public character, and governments were represented in it thru specially designated delegates. This did, of course, not exclude the presence of representatives of universities and other learned bodies, as well as of private "adherents." These congresses served to establish closer bonds of union and of mutual friendship and understanding among the participating countries of America.

When the Organizing Commission of the Fourth Congress, in Chili, began its work, it was suggested that this con-

gress should include all the nations of America, not only those using tongues of Latin derivation. This decision was a fruit of the efforts to establish relations of active friendship among all American countries, which had been made in the diplomatic conferences at Washington, Mexico and Rio de Janeiro. These had prepared the way for a union of American men of science. Thus the suggestion commended itself to the far-seeing men who composed the Chilian Commission, and they inaugurated a new era in American intellectual life by making the Scientific Congress Pan-American in scope and character. Not only did they decide to include the United States among the nations invited, but they were guided by the same concept of Americanism in the elaboration of the program for the congress.

The congress was divided into nine sections: Mathematics; Physics and Chemistry; Biology, Anthropology and Ethnology; Engineering; Medicine and Hygiene; Jurisprudence; Social Sciences; Education; Agronomy and Zootechnics. This grouping of subjects resulted favorably in bringing together men interested in similar lines of study and investigation. The section on Social Sciences was, however, somewhat overcrowded with materials; as it was made to include, not only history, economics, politics and sociology, but also literature and the fine arts, as well as constitutional and international law. The latter should better have been included in the section on jurisprudence. The subordinate place assigned to history in this arrangement indicates, perhaps, a certain absence of the historical sense and of purely historic investigation in South America. To be sure, there are many notable writers on historical subjects, but the scientific study of history

has not as yet made much advance in that part of the world.

On the basis of this classification, the work of the Congress was mapped out with great care by the Commission. They issued a pamphlet containing a list of topics suggested for papers and discussions in the various sections. In this matter they were guided by their dominant motive—that of Americanism. The Congress, in their hopes, was to consider primarily specific and general problems peculiar to science dealing with American materials. It is a strange fact that Americanism in its technical sense, has heretofore had its leading representatives among European *savants*. It is, of course, natural for any science to deal with materials close at hand, to interest itself in its surroundings. But no attempt had hitherto been made to take stock of special American problems and of American achievements in the various fields of science. This, then, was the guiding thought of Don Valentin Letelier and his associates—to have American scientists consider the special problems, in substance and in methods, which are offered by the physical and social life of our continent. How far this ambitious plan succeeded can be judged of only after a careful examination of all the publications of the congress. But those who witnessed its proceedings were impressed with the wealth of materials and discussions on purely American subjects that were here brought together from all the parts of the continent, and subjected to a comparative analysis. The policy of the commission seemed to us to have been justified by the results, tho the ideal—a complete synthesis of American scientific labors—can in the nature of things be attained only in the course of many such meetings.

Certain subjects are of so universal a nature that in them problems of a local nature can hardly be said to exist. This is true especially of the sciences comprised in the first two sections of the congress—mathematics, chemistry and physics. But even here, special American problems in seismology and meteorology, as well as questions on educational methods, were dealt with in connection with the more general principles

of the respective sciences. But when we come to the biological and social sciences and to applied science in all its forms, the special conditions existing in the western hemisphere found the principal basis for discussion. In this way the original plan of the congress was amply carried out. As we look back at the work of the congress, it seems not too much to say that whoever hereafter desires to deal with special American problems in any science cannot afford to neglect the papers of the First Pan-American Congress. Tho in no branch of science has the last word been said, these papers offer a most interesting and suggestive record of what problems confront American scientists and publicists. Nor should it be understood that there was in all this a covert design to set up separatist standards and to sever American from European science. All the speeches and declarations of the congress show clearly that no such intention existed. What was sought was a clear understanding of the manner in which American scientists could best cultivate the field assigned them by Providence, and how they could thus repay the debt which the New World owes to the Old in the matter of learning.

The citation of a few titles of papers presented will best illustrate the American character of the Congress. In anthropology, there were papers on "The Antiquity of Man in America" and "The Sphere of Influence of the Inca Empire." The section in engineering was taken up almost entirely by discussions of American problems in railway building, sanitary construction, mining, etc. There were papers on the Transandean tunnel, the port of Rosario, irrigation in the Argentine, etc. The American Society of Mechanical Engineers had co-operated with the congress, and many valuable contributions were sent in by North American engineers. The section in medicine formed an important medical congress by itself, discussing for the first time general and special American problems upon a continental basis. Col. W. C. Gorgas, of Panama, read his valuable paper on "Tropical Sanitation," and there was a special study and discussion of international prophylaxy in the vari-

ous American countries. Almost every phase of medical theory and practice was touched upon in the numerous papers of the section. On account of the "actuality" of its problems, the section on the social sciences attracted especial interest and attention. In international law the discussion centered about the question as to whether there exist in international law special American problems, situations and principles. The economists fought ardently over questions of banking, the currency, labor protection and commerce, illustrating them all with the many-colored experiences of the countries here represented. In the sections on jurisprudence, education and agriculture there prevailed the same desire to formulate clearly our special problems. An enumeration of the interesting papers would lead far beyond the present limitations of space. But the mere program of the congress is in itself of high interest as an index as to what is being thought and attempted at the present time in the various countries of America.

In the personnel of the congress the diplomatic element was prominent. Nearly all of the Latin-American countries had appointed as the head of their delegations their respective ministers accredited to Chile. In accordance with the custom of the congress to elect as its president a representative of the country where the congress held its last session, led to the election of Senhor Lisboa, Brazilian Minister in Santiago, to that honorable position. Other diplomats who took an active and prominent part in the proceedings were Señor Amadon, of Argentina; Señor Elizalde, of Ecuador, and General Uribe-Uribe, formerly Minister of Colombia in Chile. The latter gentleman, a farmer-diplomat, as he would call himself, played a prominent part in several sections of the congress, especially in the social sciences and in agronomy. Argentina sent the largest delegation. Its leading members were Dr. Canton, the head of the medical faculty at Buenos Ayres and president of the Chamber of Deputies, and Dr. Agustín Alvarez, of the University of La Plata. Dr. Canton combines the highest efficiency as an operating surgeon with

the ability to make an excellent speech and to guide the national Congress in its deliberations. He is a tall, black-haired, full-bearded man, of imposing presence and of great charm of address. Dr. Agustín Alvarez, a notable writer on sociological and political subjects, also is a most brilliant speaker, with a kindly and conciliating manner, that endeared him to his associates, and helped to smooth over some difficult places in the proceedings. Brazil was ably represented by various scientists, especially the eminent teacher of international law, Senhor La Viana, who emulates in eloquence and learning the now celebrated Ruy Barbosa. Peru, with Manzanilla, Tamayo and Miro Quesada, was ably represented, as these men took a leading part in the discussions of their sections and were looked to for illuminating ideas. Our neighbor, Mexico, was represented by its Minister, by Dr. Monjaras and by Señor Martínez Sobral. Among the Chileans connected with the congress the figure of Don Valentín Letelier stands out prominently. A valiant fighter in the cause of higher education, the rector of the University of Chile, he is a man who stands at the height of cosmopolitan culture, a man who lifts his powerful sentences with a perceptible effort, but who always succeeds in launching them forth triumphantly and of striking home with his passionate words. Many were the able lieutenants in the organizing work. Those who during the congress perhaps impressed their personalities most upon us outsiders were Señor Alexander Alvarez, the councillor of the Foreign Office, a man of notable achievement in international law; Señor Rodríguez Piña, the president of the National Education Society; Señor Heria Riquelme, of the organizing commission; and Señor Julio Philippi, the secretary of the section on social sciences, the son and grandson of prominent scientists, of German descent, but representative of the best in Chilean character and civilization. But an enumeration of this kind is necessarily most imperfect; there were many other personalities who strongly and agreeably impressed themselves upon their North American associates, no two of whom would perhaps agree on a list of the

most notable personalities of the congress. Suffice it to say that there were numerous men who, by virtue of their ability, their knowledge and their charm of personality, made a powerful impression on the Chilean community and on their associates. The people of one idea were not entirely absent, and presiding officers in the various sections were obliged to be on their guard for surprises. But tho a few isolated resolutions slipped thru that will be recognized to have their source in what the Spanish call *chifladura*, the proceedings of the congress were on the whole remarkably free from this element, considering the fact that its doors and its floor were wide open to every comer.

The desire to put to formulation the conclusions of a scientific paper as a resolution to be discussed and voted upon is one that ought not to be encouraged in future congresses. It leads to wrangling about immaterial points of phraseology, and to the adoption, not infrequently, of inane declarations as a result of the mature thought of a learned congress. Discussion should be encouraged, by all means, but the experience of the Santiago congress is not favorable to a procedure which makes it possible for any member to submit resolutions. There is too great a temptation to boom some particular country or institution, or even the private investigations or methods of the modest proponent. This sort of abuse can be prevented only by having a council of wise men, a committee on general welfare, consider such motions before allowing them to come to a vote, or by confining votings entirely to matters of an administrative or ceremonious nature.

The public formal meetings of the congress were characterized by great dignity and by a strong desire on the part of all speakers to emphasize the pan-American character of the congress and of its work. During the formal opening session occurred an incident of some interest in international affairs. A brilliant assemblage of ministers of state, diplomats, officials and the leaders of Santiago society had assembled at the Municipal Theater to witness the formal opening of the congress, in the presence

of the head of the state. Twenty-four or more speeches were made, by ministers, presidents, actual and honorary, and by the heads of the delegations. The audience—with the student body of Santiago in the top galleries—gave a rousing welcome to the chairmen of the delegations as they stepped forward to address the president. Specially warm was their reception of Brazil, Argentina and the United States. But when the representative of Peru—a phlegmatic diplomat—stepped forward, a veritable hurricane of applause and vivas broke forth. It was the first occasion upon which a representative Chilean audience had had the opportunity to show its desire to bury old hatreds. But the ovation did not arouse the enthusiasm of Peru's speaker. He scarcely took any notice of the audience, but, turning toward the president, read his discourse in a low tone of voice, not audible beyond his immediate neighbors.

The entertainment of the delegates to the congress was most brilliant, and, what is better, was accompanied with a frank cordiality which made the hospitality of the Chileans doubly agreeable. Not only were there public banquets of the whole congress, receptions and dinners at the American, French, Argentinian, Brazilian, Mexican and Bolivian ministries, but the local society entertained lavishly in its clubs and in its homes. After ten days of most concentrated activity and enjoyment, many of the delegates went as the guests of the Government upon a trip thru southern Chile.

Altho a great meeting such as that which has just ended at Santiago cannot in itself do the work of science, which is carried on in the quiet of the laboratory and the study, it can establish relations of mutual helpfulness, it can stir up the imagination to a conception of the great tasks still to be achieved, it can be a true peacemaker, by showing thinking men their common interests and ideals. These ends were surely achieved by the First Pan-American Congress. May they be continued in the same spirit at the second, which is to meet at Washington on October 12th, 1911.

SANTIAGO, CHILE.

Literature

A Novel of the Oregon Days

MANY wonderful things happen in Mr. Hough's historical novel, *54-40 or Fight*.* It would seem that for the acquisition of Texas and Oregon the United States owes a vast debt to the heroine, Baroness Helena Von Ritz. But for her Texas, California, Oregon and all the territory west and south of the Louisiana Purchase might now be divided between England and Mexico. She was a Hungarian lady, beautiful and fascinating beyond all expression, and was at the time a spy in the service of England. Fortunately for American expansion, she fell in love with Nicholas Trist, a young diplomat in the service of John C. Calhoun. This love was unrequited, for young Trist was already pledged to a beautiful young lady, by name Elizabeth Churchill, having in some measure the attractions of Helena, not the least of which was an unclouded past. Helena, however, was great of soul, and, tho she suffered keenly from the unresponsiveness of Trist, generously made the United States the present of a good many millions of miles of territory.

Historical novels, we are inclined to believe, ought to cling more closely to recorded history than does this one. There is no valid objection to filling in the outlines with the romantic happenings of imagined beings. But at least violence ought not to be done to the established records. President Tyler, for instance, ought not, at a Presidential reception, to press upon Mr. Calhoun the acceptance of the Secretaryship of State at a time when Mr. Calhoun is at home in South Carolina. Mr. Calhoun withdrew from the Senate in 1843, and went home. Secretary Upshur was killed on February 28th, 1844, and on March 6th the President wrote Calhoun offering him the vacant portfolio. Calhoun did not receive this letter until March 15th, and it was not until very near the end of

March that he arrived in Washington. The stirring events asserted to have happened in Washington during that month, in which Calhoun is represented as the chief actor, must have occurred without the presence of the principal.

The bellicose character given to Calhoun, moreover, does not agree with the records. He was against war over Oregon, and equally against it over Mexico. It is rather amusing to have him represented as inspiring poor Tyler to talk fire and slaughter to the astonished British Minister. We are led to doubt if any British Minister to any country has ever had to listen to the sort of rant and bluster which is alleged to have been poured out upon the head of Sir Richard Pakenham by John Tyler on a certain March evening in 1844. Certainly the torrent could not have been inspired by Calhoun. His Senate speech, in the winter of 1845-46, on the Oregon question, is a noble plea for peace; and he made repeated denunciations of the movement of troops to the Rio Grande.

Mr. Hough has steered safely out of the Whitman controversy in relating the Oregon episode. Indeed, his mention of Whitman is so slight as almost to be unnoticed. Perhaps, tho, he may be the cause of another Oregon controversy only less bitter and prolonged than the one centering about the martyr missionary. For not only the Baroness Helena but also the young Nicholas Trist in pursuit, make the well-nigh impossible Eastward journey from Oregon to the States in the fall of 1845. The pursuer is, indeed, stopt by snow at Fort Laramie, but the unconquerable Helena completes her journey. There is ample basis here for fresh controversy.

Of the personages in the story we cannot say that any of them adequately proves his or her existence. The sorriest figure of all is the British Minister. We are inclined to hold that had Sir Richard been the man here represented the settlement of the Oregon dispute would have been on the basis of fifty-four

* *54-40 or Fight*, by Mr. Hough, New York, 1844.
ed. by the Historical Committee.

forty, and no fight. For we did not get fifty-four forty, but in spite of the imbecility and treachery of Sir Richard had to be content with forty-nine.



Porfirio Diaz and His Government

PLAIN speech by a Mexican of standing and authority about conditions in his own country is so rare as to merit special notice. Particularly, just now, when very conflicting reports about Mexico have for some time been in circulation. Señor Rafael de Zayas Enríquez, who in addition to being called poet laureate of Mexico has long been a member of its Congress and one of the circle of original supporters and afterwards advisers of Diaz, has written a book on the dictator-president which in its last chapters contains speech both plain and pointed.¹

It is these closing chapters which are of most interest to readers in the United States, who must have had a surfeit of magazine articles and books on Diaz written in the vein of extravagant eulogy, and must have wondered if, after all, Diaz-worship were not carried to the extreme in Mexico. The "literature" in English on Diaz and Mexico has been written chiefly by whilom sojourners, with an imperfect knowledge or no knowledge at all of Spanish; sometimes by persons having a selfish interest in projects for exploitation. Even where the writers have been disinterested and reasonably equipt with knowledge of the Spanish language and of Spanish institutions and with some experience in Mexico, it has always been easier for them to follow the lines of least resistance; with a subsidized press preaching the perfections of Diaz and his Government, and Mexicans generally, from bankers to school children, echoing these preachings, it is the exceptional stranger who would or could look beneath the surface. So the Diaz-fetish has grown abroad as in Mexico, reaching its climax in the hysterical eulogies of an English writer, a woman, who calmly put Diaz above Lincoln or Bismarck or any other man of the nineteenth century.

Señor Zayas Enríquez has, in the chapters which constitute a biography of Diaz down to the past few years, not broken with the tradition of extreme eulogy. He is a hero-worshipper, even tho now and then a blunt expression or a damaging statement of fact escapes him. Señor Zayas Enríquez has not written the biography of Diaz or the history of Mexico during the last half-century as the impartial pens of the future will write them. It is his concluding chapters of criticism, with their frank admissions and implications, that are of pertinent value.

To make a really adequate picture of the present Government of Mexico we must supplement not only the explicit statements but also the implications of these chapters of criticism. The story is only partially told by saying that Diaz is an absolute ruler under the forms of a constitution. It is not merely "one-man government" at Mexico City; it is "one man government" in every one of the States, and "one-man government" in every town within the limits of those States. No man can be Governor of a State without previously receiving the "O. K." of Diaz. Indeed, the rule now is that only one candidate appears in the "elections," he being the official choice. When local factions are too strong, or other reasons appear, it is not uncommon for a man from outside to be sent to a State as "provisional governor" (the elected incumbent "resigning" or being otherwise provided for) and thereafter to be "elected" regularly as long as Diaz chooses to keep him there. When Governor Ahumada was sent from Chihuahua to Guadalajara (Jalisco State) in this way, Enrique Creel became provisional Governor of Chihuahua; he was "elected" to the latter post while serving as Ambassador at Washington, a "provisional Governor" taking his place at Chihuahua, in training perhaps for a future designation as Governor in his own right.

The Governor of a State, in his turn, designates the "chiefs" of the larger towns or administrative units. In the State capitols there are "elected" councils (*Ayuntamientos*), but usually the government of the leading city is really absorbed into that of the State and combined with it fiscally as well as politically.

¹PORFIRIO DIAZ. *By Rafael de Zayas Enríquez.* Translated by T. Quincy Browne, Jr. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 12mo. Pp. 282. \$1.50.

Commonly, the "chiefs" of the large towns select the "chiefs" of towns, etc., within their districts; but, in all cases, even where there is retained a semblance of electoral methods, it all comes back to the Governor as the seat of power and the master of all subordinate executives. Thus a complete unity of command is obtained, from the President's desk in Mexico City down to the pettiest officer with power of arrest on the most remote ranch or in the smallest mountain settlement.

How can the elections be mere farces, with universal suffrage? someone may ask. For just the reason that no one presents himself as a candidate for Governor of a State against the man designated by Diaz, is the first answer. In 1904, for example, there was held, in the average State, an election at which were chosen: electors for President and Vice-President, members of the Federal Congress, Federal Judges, a Governor, and Justices of the State Supreme Court. The rule was, only one candidate for each office, the one designated by the "machine." The official gazette carried long proclamations, lists of polling places, etc. In the State capitol it took the Legislature from three days to a week to "cavass" the returns, one or two offices a day. Yet practically nobody had voted—in many cases, polling places were never really opened at all. The local officials simply "returned" so many votes as cast. As one mine manager, who "returned" (thru the local "jefe," a man in his pay) 1,200 votes for the official ticket from his camp, replied to an inquiry: "Oh, no, we didn't actually have the peons cast the ballots. Why, they'd have thought we were giving them meal tickets."

In fact, it is the indifference to public affairs on the part of those very men who ought to take an active interest therein, if Mexico is ever to attain self-government, which strikes an outsider as the most serious element in the present situation. It is here that Señor Zayas Enríquez sees and writes most clearly, perhaps. Tho he himself yields to the tendency to eulogize the man in power, as has been pointed out, he nevertheless perceives the deadening influence of absolutism on one hand and sycophancy on the other; and he perceives that it has been

growing stronger, not lessening, among his people during those very years which constitute Mexico's great period of progress.

For, as these last words imply, there is no intention here to belittle the work of Diaz; only to show the other side of the shield. His great achievement was the restoration of order, opening up thereby the opportunities for development of Mexico industrially and of her people socially. That was the one vital thing to do when he came into power; but the sort of governmental machinery by which he has achieved it had served its proper purpose some time ago, and since then has been a drag upon the country's evolution in self-government. In many respects Mexico is further from real self-government today than when Diaz began his rule.



Heartbreak Hill. By Herman Knickerbocker Viele. New York: Duffield & Co. \$1.50.

There is nothing disagreeable in this story of the two young people who are distant cousins and who jointly own Heartbreak Hill, which, unknown to them, contains a rich copper mine. The author explains that it is a "comedy romance," so it is scarcely worth reading unless one desires a book warranted to insure perfect rest and not to take hold upon any faculty. It is not even sufficiently convincing to hold the attention. But it abounds in the liveliest tinkle of conversation. We recommend it to persons afflicted with insomnia. If any man can read it without frequent and involuntary dozes, he should regard his case as hopeless.



Dictionary of the Bible. Edited by James Hastings, D. D., with the coöperation of John A. Selbie, D. D., and with the assistance of John C. Laimbere, D.D., and of Shailer Matthews, D. D. Large 8vo, pp. xvi, 992. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$5.00.

Hastings's *Dictionary of the Bible*, with its four thick volumes and a supplementary one, is well known, and is the standard *English Dictionary of the Bible*, rivaled only by the somewhat later "Encyclopedia Biblica," edited by Professor Cheyne on a more radical theory of criticism. For many private libraries these works are too expensive, and Dr. Hast-

ings has done well to supplement them by this one-volume work. It deserves only praise. It is not a mere abstract of Dr. Hastings's larger dictionary, but the principal topics have been committed to other writers and the latest discoveries have been embodied, but, of course, in condensed form. With compact printing this single volume contains about as much type as one and a quarter volumes of the larger work, and conclusions have often been given with less of the process of proof. The authors of the articles are selected with judgment, and can be trusted to speak with authority. We commend the volume more heartily, and even to those who possess either Hastings's or Cheyne's larger dictionaries, for this is later than either of them, and no duplication of either.



A Standard Bible Dictionary, designed as a comprehensive guide to the Scriptures, embracing their languages, literature, history, biography, manners and customs, and their theology. Edited by Melancthon W. Jacobus, D. D., Edward E. Nourse, D. D., and Andrew C. Zenos, D. D., in association with American, British and German scholars. Embellished with new and original illustrations and maps. Large 8vo, pp. xxiv, 920. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$6.00.

As the one-volume Hastings's "Dictionary of the Bible" is intended to represent a medium point of view on the biblical questions raised by modern criticism, so this *Standard Bible Dictionary* is meant to represent a moderate, but not extreme, conservative position. This may be gathered from the names of the editors, of whom two are from the Hartford Theological Seminary, and one from the McCormick Seminary. It is very interesting to see from this work what moderate conservatism means. The main results of the Old Testament criticism are frankly accepted. The Pentateuch is composite, and J and P and the rest of them are accepted. The Babylonian flood story is made the key to the biblical tradition, and is based on a local catastrophe and tidal wave in lower Babylonia. It is the moral teaching of the story that is of value. Deuteronomy belongs to the age of Josiah. Isaiah is a composite book, the latter portion of which belongs to Exilic or post-Exilic times. Daniel is one of the later books

of the Bible. The miracles of the Pentateuch represent folk-lore, as the books were written as much as four hundred years after the events described. The same is true, in a measure, of the miracles of the Elijah and Elisha stories. It was never intended that the story of Jonah or the celestial journeys of Ezekiel should be taken literally. It is in all these cases the religious content that is of value. But the New Testament miracles are accepted as historical. Thruout the New Testament a similar conservative view prevails. That appears in the discussion of the Gospel of John, and in that of the resurrection of our Lord. The development of the belief in resurrection is fairly told, except that the relation to Persian theology is omitted. The editors have been diligent in securing a generally trustworthy discussion of the topics belonging to a Bible dictionary, and in a compact form making it useful for the Bible scholar who has no access to more pretentious works. The writers are men of recognized scholarship. Possibly we are not to credit Professor McCurdy and Dr. Leary for the titles under the illustrations for the articles "Semitic Religion" and "Cosmogony." Under the former we are told of a "Procession of Gods in Babylonia," that it represents "the Sun, Moon and Five Planets carried on the backs of (idealized) animals." Hardly. The first is not the Sun, but Bel Merodach; the second is not the Moon (who would be masculine), but Belit, and the sixth is Adad, not a planetary god, but god of thunder and lightning. Under "Cosmogony" are the pictures of four "boundary stones," and we are told that these are "Primitive Babylonian representations of the Cosmos (the signs of the Zodiac)," and that the serpent appearing in them represents Tiamat, the primeval watery chaos. This is all wrong. These figures are not primitive Babylonian, but belong to the middle Kassite period; they do not represent the Cosmos, but are symbols of various gods who will punish any one who may cancel the grant of land or deface its record; and the serpent does not represent Tiamat but another deity. But these flaws can be easily corrected. The maps are good, and we find the historical and geographical articles of particular value.

Literary Notes

....The Francis D. Tandy Co. has been reincorporated, under the name of the Tandy-Thomas Company, and plans to publish an interesting series of Lincoln books together with other timely publications.

....The life of *Sheldon Jackson*, Home Missionary and Superintendent of Education in Alaska, has been written by Dr. Robert L. Stewart, professor in the Theological Seminary of Lincoln University (New York: Fleming H. Revell Company).

....All persons interested in municipal improvement should get the three numbers of *Charities and the Commons* (New York), containing the Pittsburgh Survey, carried out by the aid of the Sage Fund. The first number, January 2nd, gave the results of the study of component elements of the population; the second, February 6th, discusses the topographical conditions. The third, March 2nd, will deal with the industrial well being of the wage earning population. (25 cents each.)

....It would be hard to write an uninteresting book about the Uganda Mission. As a record of Christian conquest it is unapproachable in missionary annals. Bishop Hannington's commanding personality and tragic death almost in sight of his goal is a part of Uganda history, even tho he never set foot in the territory of Mwanga. Mr. W. G. Berry's book of *Bishop Hannington and the Story of the Uganda Mission* is largely a compilation from the larger histories and is designed for the use of study classes. He has seized upon the essentials of the great tale and leaves us stirred with a new wonder at the Gospel which could inspire such devotion and win such triumphs. (Revell. \$1.00.)

....An unusual piece of scholarly work is the *Ancient Persian Lexicon*, by Prof. Herbert C. Tolman, of Vanderbilt University. With it is given the transliterated text, with translation of the famous Behistun Inscription of Davies, and all the other known Akhæmenian texts. We recall no one else in this country besides Professor Jackson, of Columbia, and Dr. L. H. Gray, who has given attention to these texts, or, indeed, to Iranian literature. This collection of texts with lexicon ought to introduce the study to universities. We miss references to the sources for the inscriptions in weights, vases and seals, by which the correctness of the transliteration can be tested. (American Book Co., New York. \$1.25.)

Old Times on the Upper Mississippi, by George Byron Merrick, is a very extensive volume, plentifully illustrated, and published by the Arthur A. Clark Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, for \$3.50. The author was a pilot on the river for the nine years previous to the war, and besides his own personal recollections has been collecting a vast amount of information about the steamboats of the river, the rise and growth of trade, the change and development of its cities. The narrative is simple, somewhat commonplace, but the value of the facts still remains. Another book of a similar nature,

tho by no means so pretentious, is issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons for \$1.50, entitled *The Sloops of the Hudson*, with William E. Verplanck and Moses W. Collyer as joint authors. The book has a record of the packets and market sloops of the last century and some reminiscences of old sailing masters. Leading directly from the sloops of the Hudson to the invention of steamboats and their use, we are given by the Knickerbocker Press *The Story of Robert Fulton*, by Peyton F. Miller, a little book of a hundred-odd pages, more brightly and personally written than the others. We are made to feel anew by this author the jovial and genial character of his hero, again we appreciate his pertinacity and steady temper, and again we rejoice in his successes. Fulton was a man whom we all love to honor more for his healthy, sanguine vigor than even for his inventive genius. As an example to our American youth, it is difficult to find one more sturdy.



Pebbles

"He talks well, doesn't he?" "Yes; he has to. He's employed by the artesian company."
—*Baltimore American*.

"THAT young couple seem to be enjoying themselves immensely. Are they married?"

"Yes, but not to each other."—*Fliegende Blätter*.

A YOUNG man married against the wishes of his parents, and, in telling a friend how to break the news to them, said:

"Tell them first that I am dead, and gently work up to the climax."—*Insurance*.

"It would please me mightily, Miss Stout," said Mr. Mugley, "to have you go to the theater with me this evening."

"Have you secured the seats?" asked Miss Vera Stout.

"Oh, come, now," he protested; "you're not so heavy as all that."—*Dramatic Mirror*.

"ARE the Gildays back from their wedding tour?"

"Yes."

"How are they?"

"Doing nicely. She has had a kernel of rice removed from her left eye and the doctors are in hopes she can see again, and his broken collar bone—where the old shoe struck him—is knitting favorably."—*Cleveland Plain*

IN VAIN.

"It is useless to urge me, Gerald," the maiden said. "It is impossible. I shall never marry."

"There is some other man, perhaps," he suggested, with bitterness.

"No. I have a higher regard for you than I have for any other man."

"Why do you tell me that?"

"To save your face, if you insist upon knowing," proudly answered the high-spirited girl.

Yet, as she spoke, she saw it was too late. His countenance had fallen.—*Chicago Trib-*

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The Defenders of the Constitution

It is simply beautiful to see such loyalty in Congress to the Constitution of the United States as has been evinced by the discovery that Senator Knox cannot constitutionally become Secretary of State under Mr. Taft. He had been a member of the present Congress when it increased the salaries of the members of the Cabinet, and the Constitution says that no member of Congress shall hold any office during the term to which he was elected whose emoluments have been increased during that term. It never occurred to President-elect Taft, or to Senator Knox that there was such a prohibition in the Constitution, and they are profound lawyers. It never occurred to President Roosevelt nor to any member of the Senate or House, nor to any of the people for weeks that such a provision existed. By a sort of accident somebody reading the Constitution came across the section and noticed its application, and then there was universal surprise and dismay, for it was a general desire that Mr. Knox should be Secretary of State. Can we believe that in the old days when Daniel Webster was the Expounder of the Constitution there

would have been so little general knowledge of its provisions? In Daniel Webster's day "The Federalist" was the universal text-book in colleges.

But we do not call attention to this remarkable exhibition of ignorance or forgetfulness to illustrate how little the Constitution is considered in these days, but rather to illustrate the sudden devotion to it when any violation of its provisions is discovered. The first thought was, How unfortunate that he cannot serve? the second thought was, Cannot some way be found by which Mr. Knox can constitutionally take the office? The Senate, of which he is a member, discovered a way. It was to defer the date of increasing the salary of the Secretary of State until the period for which he was elected Senator shall expire. Courtesy rules more or less in the Senate, and no one objected and the bill passed. But it then came to the House and the Democratic leaders, the Hon. Champ Clark, of Missouri, and the Hon. J. Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, and their followers oppose, and the bill may fail to pass the House; or, if it can pass by a party vote Senator Knox may not think it wise to accept an office whose tenure is thus declared to be tainted. The objection they make is, that this provision is nothing less than an evasion of the distinct provisions of the Constitution. It is an act simply intended to get around the Constitution, and after a law has been passed making him ineligible, trying to sneak him in under another law enacted for his personal benefit.

It is beautiful, we say, to see such devotion to the Constitution from such a source. They are horrified at the idea of evading the Constitution—these men who have been doing their best to evade it all their political lives. They represent States which have enacted laws whose sole purpose, frankly expressed a thousand times, freely admitted when those laws were under discussion, openly announced within the last few days in the Senate by Mr. Tillman, was to annul the provisions of the Constitution which give equal rights to all citizens. Those laws are defended still by these members of Congress. They think they have been shrewdly devised to accomplish what the Constitution forbids, and they glory in

the evasion. And these are the men who now make their indecent expression of their intense loyalty to the Constitution of the United States! Pah!



The Commission on Country Life

THE Commission appointed by the President to investigate rural conditions, Prof. L. H. Bailey and the rest of them, have taken a surprisingly short time to present their report. Yet it is not surprising, for they have worked without salary, and worked hard, and there has been no appropriation even for their expenses. Under the circumstances they would get thru with their job and get back to their farm work as soon as possible. Their report is naturally short, but it is comprehensive. It is based on tens of thousands of answers received from farmers all over the country and on a number of public conferences. If any important point is omitted we have failed to discover it, unless it be that sufficient attention has not been given to the backward condition in certain sections of the country which have been devoted to single crops and where ignorance is most prevalent.

A noticeable recommendation is that farmers need to be more organized for their own interests. They have local granges, etc., but they lack the consolidation of purpose which mechanical laborers possess. If we understand it, the commission would have farmers and farm laborers organized into State and National unions, like the other labor unions, so that they can by political and other ways secure needed advantages. There is a very interesting paragraph on this subject:

"Many existing organizations and institutions might become practically cooperative or mutual in spirit, as, for example, all agricultural societies, libraries, Young Men's Christian Associations, and churches. All the organizations standing for rural progress should be federated in States and nation."

Some of these are already federated, such as the Young Men's Christian Associations and the churches. It is the agricultural societies that need it. Farmers are far behind mechanics in this matter.

A much more effective campaign for

agricultural education is proposed. One suggestion is that all agricultural colleges shall present extension courses. There are such colleges that at present send their teachers thru the State, in a special railroad train, giving lectures and expositions of rural industry, and these are of great advantage in teaching not only the boys in the colleges, but the working farmers what are the better ways in which they can carry on their industry. The commission would have the public schools brought into closer touch, in country districts, with country life. On this subject we have often spoken, and we are glad to have this commission emphasize the need.

Of course, farmers need good roads, as well as do the automobilists, and this the commission gives attention to, as well as to the desirability of the postal parcels post and postal savings banks.

It is interesting to see the importance which the commission gives to the social forces which give enjoyment to country life; and chief among these it puts the churches. This is well said, and perhaps its emphasis will surprise some readers:

"We miss the heart of the problem if we neglect to foster personal character and neighborhood righteousness. The best way to preserve ideals for private conduct and public life is to build up the institutions of religion. The church has great power of leadership. The whole people should understand that it is vitally important to stand behind the rural church and to help it to become a great power in developing concrete country life ideals. It is especially important that the country church recognize that it has a social responsibility to the entire community as well as a religious responsibility to its own group of people."

This means that the churches should make their edifices a center not only for teaching religion, but also for making the whole tone of local society sweet and agreeable by the social functions which they should provide. We commend this portion of the report to the attention of the new interdenomination Federal Council.

But after all it is the general personal education of rural communities that alone can secure improved conditions. The improvement of public schools is a chief necessity. Think of sections of the country in which the public school continues only three or four months of the year, and in which the teachers are

poorly paid, and in which no provision is made except for the five or six lower grades. What ambition will such people have to read agricultural journals, to secure or understand the leaflets sent out by the agricultural colleges, or in any way develop the ambition to learn methods superior to those of their fathers? Here is the great need, and one which can be but slowly felt, of the improvement of the personal character of those engaged in agricultural labor. Life on the farm ought to be the most delightful, as it is the most honorable of all industries. There is in it more variety, more opportunity for the use of intelligence and forethought than in any other business. It is the queen of industries. On it all life depends. All pursuits are subservient to that of the farmer, and President Roosevelt and the commission have done well to magnify its importance. If we would lift up the country we need most to lift up country life.



The President's Veto

ON the occasion of the President's veto of the Census bill only the *Tribune*, of the New York papers, told us that the mention of "professional politicians" was greeted with "applause"; the other papers said it was received with "laughter." And the attempt of a very large number of the members was made to pass the bill over the President's veto. They were angry, Democrats and Republicans, angry because the bill was denounced as a "spoils" measure. They declared that the President had "insulted Congress." A week has past and they have done nothing about it. Let us look at it again. Let us go over his message with scrupulous care.

The President began by saying that he vetoed the bill with extreme reluctance, because of the importance of having provision for the decennial Census made as soon as possible. But it is also of "high consequence" that it be conducted with accuracy and without suspicion of political or personal bias so as to be a fraudulent waste of the people's money. Now the bill specifically provides that the selection of employees should not be subject to competitive examination; that is,

they shall be appointed under the spoils system. This provision was evidently put in for the very purpose of preventing the President from putting the appointments under civil-service examinations. There are to be many thousands of appointees. The Director of the Census has asked that they be appointed after competitive examination. The President says that to appoint them without such competitive examination surely means that "the appointments shall be treated as the perquisites of the politicians." He adds:

"I do not believe in the doctrine that to the victor belong the spoils, but I think even less of the doctrine that the spoils shall be divided without a fight by the professional politicians on both sides; and this would be the result of permitting the bill in its present shape to become a law."

The two last Censuses were taken under a provision of the law excluding competition, and the President says the result was extravagance and demoralization. The Director begs to be relieved of such a handicap. To be sure the bill says that the non-competitive examination shall be conducted by the Civil Service Commission, and the appointments be independent of party affiliations, but that is mere words, so long as there is no force in the examinations and no power in the examiners. The President says with truth and force, and it is an appeal to the people:

"It is of vital consequence that we should not once again permit the usefulness of this great decennial undertaking on behalf of the whole people to be marred by permitting it to be turned into an engine to further the self-interest of that small section of the people which makes a profession of politics."

"The evil effects of the spoils system and of the custom of treating appointments to the public service as personal perquisites of professional politicians are peculiarly evident in the case of a great public work like the taking of the census, a work which should emphatically be done for the whole people and with an eye single to their interest."

The hostile Congressmen are angry because the President denounces the "professional politicians" who treat the public service as "personal perquisites." But he did not mention them as such. It can only be because they are such that they take offence. They want to control these appointments for their own political ends, and not for the good of the country. The President has done well

to unmask them, to dare them to vote against civil service reform. He has done well to appeal to the people, for the people will stand by him.



A World Congress in Washington

It has cost some millions of dollars to send the United States naval fleet around the world, yet it has not been able to penetrate beyond the coast line of the countries it has visited. But there are other ways of extending American influence so as to make it penetrate to the very center of the life and institutions of other nations. This is not only done by our food products, but by the influence of American ideas. Thus forty years ago the United States took the lead in forming the International Prison Congress. It has enabled the United States not only to draw from the experience of other nations, but in return to make contributions of profound value to modern civilization. Take, for instance, the Children's Court. It was first started in Chicago, then copied in Buffalo, Denver, New York and other cities. It has revolutionized our criminal procedure and turned a criminal court into a child-saving institution. Thru the International Prison Commission the history, organization and results of this experiment have been communicated to the civilized world. All over Europe similar courts are being established. The probation system, developed in this country, has been adopted in France and Belgium. Thus American ideas are making themselves felt in the peaceful pathways of science and philanthropy.

Secretary Root, always anxious to promote international relations, has asked Congress for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the International Prison Congress, which is to meet in Washington in 1910. The invitation has been extended by our Government and the meeting will have a distinctly official character. As it is the first time that this organization, tho founded by the United States, meets in our own country, nothing should be spared to make it a memorable success.

The amount asked for is small when we consider what may be effected with it. The body of reports furnished for this

Congress will be of permanent value, and our foreign guests should have an opportunity to see what the United States has done in probation work, reformatory treatment and especially in preventive and child-saving work in various parts of the country. While the House bill only carries \$10,000 for this object, enough for entertainment merely in Washington, it is to be hoped that the full amount asked for by Secretary Root will be granted in the Senate and agreed to by the House.



Going Back to the People

THERE is a constant flux in the principles of government which we may hope to be a real development toward a final ideal standard. At present it appears to be moving toward the elimination of intermediaries in both the legislative and the executive branches and the consolidation of power in the ultimate source thereof.

The ultimate source of power in legislation we have now come to know is in the people. The Regicides taught that to the world. Even Russia gives up the divine right of any autocrat. In a republican form of government the people are the source of power, and they choose intermediaries to formulate their laws only because they cannot meet and make laws for themselves. The process would be too cumbrous. They must select lawmakers. In little Athens, or in a New England town direct legislation has been possible, not in the United States.

There are two schools of thought to be observed as to the method of legislation in this republican government. One is the old school which had control in the formulation of our National Constitution, and which so far feared the people that it provided for safety by an intermediary system. The people could not be trusted to choose a President, and wise electors must be chosen to do what the people were not competent to do. Equally the people were regarded as incompetent to make their laws, but it was also impossible in the nature of the case for them to meet and consult and enact. But of late years conditions have changed. We have new means of inter-

communication. Railroads, telegraphs, telephones and newspapers have annihilated distance and made intercourse and information easy and universal. There has naturally grown up a new movement, a school in politics, which would restore to the people as a whole as much as possible of the power which had been given to their elected representatives. That school would reduce the final authority of the legislatures, while the conservative school stands by the prevailing method of representative power provided for in the National or State constitutions.

Senator Root has declared himself in this a conservative. In his address to the New York Legislature he said:

"Because I believe in maintaining the two grants of power of the Constitution—maintaining the national power to its full limit and still preserving the State power—I am opposed to everything that tends to belittle, to discredit or to weaken the authority of the legislatures of the States. You cannot take power away from privileged public bodies without having the character of those bodies deteriorate. For this reason I am opposed to the direct election of Senators, as I am opposed to the initiative and referendum, because these things are based upon the idea, that the people cannot elect legislatures whom they trust. They proceed upon the idea of abandoning the attempt to elect trustworthy and competent State legislatures, but if you abandon that attempt—if you begin to legislate or to amend constitutions upon that theory, what becomes of all the other powers of the State legislatures in maintaining the system of local self government under the Constitution?"

"If the people of any State are not satisfied to trust their legislature to discharge the constitutional duty of electing Senators, let them cure their own faults and elect legislatures that they can trust. Ultimately in the last analysis we must come down for successful government to the due performance of the citizen's duty at the polls, and there is no reason to believe that the citizens would perform their duty in the direct election of Senators or in voting down the initiative or the referendum any better than they perform it in the election of members of the Senates and Assemblies of the States. I am opposed to all steps that proceed upon the theory that the people of our States are to abandon the duty of making their State legislatures able and honored bodies competent to perform the great duties of legislation for these great commonwealths."

Thruout his address Senator Root was concerned with the danger of the usurpation of State rights by the central Government; and it is this thought which he distinctly says, makes him an opponent of the school which takes final power, by election of Sena-

tors, or by initiative and referendum, from the legislatures. But his argument does not hold. He says that because he believes in "maintaining the national power to its full limit, and still preserving the State power," he is "opposed to everything that tends to belittle, to discredit or to weaken the authority of the legislatures of the States," such as initiative and referendum. But it is not the legislation of the States that is thus belittled or weakened, only the legislatures which are reduced in power, and that power maintained in full strength in the States and exercised by the people. Not an iota of their power is transferred to the National Congress. Take an example. The legislature of a State feels unwilling to take responsibility for the enactment of a liquor law or a taxing law, and refers it to the popular vote. Senator Root can find in that no invasion by the national power. The State still rules supreme. The authority has simply gone back to the source which had given it to the legislatures. The people have taken their own. The question is simply the old one of difference between aristocracy and democracy. Can you trust the people? Or, to put it in another way, can you trust the people as a whole any better than you can trust their representatives? We are inclined to think we can. We think that, if the people were appealed to as they are when we elect a President, or a Governor, they are more likely to give a sound ethical judgment and less likely to be manipulated by designing or selfish or corrupt men. Of course they will make mistakes, but they can rectify them next time. Even legislatures make sad mistakes.



State Partnership with Business

So long as the capitalistic interests—the phrase is used in no derogatory sense—continue to insist that all business activity by the state is socialistic, and that all state regulation of business is "dangerous," as tending insidiously to destroy our good, time-worn individualism, there will be a humorous side to the propositions that these same capitalistic interests from time to time make to take the public into partnership whenever the law begins to pinch them.

Not all of the multi-millionaires are ready to follow Andrew Carnegie in his subversive program of inheritance taxes, state regulation of prices, and public ownership of natural resources, and not all the big corporations are ready to go as far as the Standard Oil Company in proposing to work a good thing on shares, or under a plan of joint control with one or more commonwealths. But there are plenty of indications that that part of the community which has enjoyed exceptional solvency so far shares our common human nature as to accept the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread, even if it comes with a little pink label that might conceivably deepen, one of these days, into the more lurid color of undisguised socialism.

Naturally, the Standard Oil Company loathes the sovereign authority of the Commonwealth of Missouri, and the Commonwealth of Missouri has proclaimed its frigid sentiments toward the Standard Oil corporations. Nevertheless, the Missourian is human, and on the whole he prefers kerosene to tallow dips; at any rate so long as tallow on the hoof moves at present prices. So the Standard Oil Company, with that practical business sense which appears to be one of its most substantial assets, cuts out its animosity and submits to the Missourian a proposition that it be permitted to go on doing business in his State under a joint arrangement and subject to whatever control the Commonwealth sees fit to institute.

Some of the details are interesting. The Supreme Court of Missouri had handed down an ouster decision, turning out the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. The company's brief in protest proposes that, in lieu of the judgment of ouster, a Missouri corporation shall be formed to take over all the Missouri property of the Indiana company, and succeed to the Missouri business, and that all of the stock of the new company, less enough to qualify directors, shall for four years stand in the names of two trustees, one selected by the State, the other by the Indiana company, and both approved by the State Supreme Court.

It is further proposed that the trustees so created shall act as officers of the court, and so supervise the affairs of the company that its conduct shall be "fair,

just and lawful," at all times according "proper treatment to the public as well as to the property." And if ever it shall happen that the two trustees cannot agree, the controversy shall be submitted to the judges of the court, or to an arbitrator named by them, and the decision of the judges or the arbitrator shall be final.

Looking at this proposition seriously, we hope that the proposed experiment will be tried in earnest and in good faith. It is precisely one of those possibilities which cannot be judged of *a priori*. In the daily increasing complexity of our industrial system, the method of trial and selection is the only one which promises substantial success.

On a smaller scale the plan is to be tried in Kansas, where the International Harvester Company has agreed with the Attorney-General and the Supreme Court that, in addition to the payment of a fine of sixty thousand dollars, the company will submit to a public control of its business in Kansas, and the regulation of its prices by the State Supreme Court or a public utility commission.

It is plain that the campaign of the American public against the unbearable abuses, which monopoly, privilege and lawlessness have been piling up in the business world, is one of progressive victory pretty nearly along all the line. Some of the State attempts to fix railroad rates, and to "bust the trusts" have been crude and ill advised. But the public, like individuals, learns something thru its mistakes, and, when all is said and done, the public is still sovereign in these United States of America. In one or another way, it will be demonstrated that the people will create corporate powers, and bestow great business opportunities upon corporate enterprise on the sole condition that the people, as well as the money-making interests, shall profit thereby.



Children and Vacation

THERE is a certain association between the two words, perhaps because children have naturally that vacation spirit which grown-ups endeavor to acquire at stated intervals. Perhaps that is the reason—but if it is not it will have to serve until we can invent a better one—why we

have decide to devote the pictures of our next Vacation Number to the children. It is, as usual, to be a co-operative enterprise, in which our readers are, as before, to do all the work, thinking up the novel ideas and getting them exprest by the aid of pen and camera, while we have nothing to do but to look over a few hundred pretty pictures and decide which are the prettiest, and to read over a few hundred interesting stories of vacation adventures and decide which are the most interesting. Can any one imagine a better vacation week for an editor?

We want to have a good big section of that issue filled solidly with children, uncontaminated by reading matter; boys and girls and babies in all the possible costumes and in all the impossible postures they can get into; with any convenient accessories in the way of scenery and properties such as mountains, trees, stone walls, boats, marbles, sandwiches, pets and more children; no limit as to age, childhood is not a question of years; no restriction as to looks, all children are good-looking; no nationality barred, children of every land belong to a race of their own. The photographs may be taken of them when they are asleep or awake, standing on their feet or on their heads; at play, or, by using a quick shutter, at work.

We know that our readers have lots of such photographs, because we have seen them. They have been sent to us when we did not want them. When we askt for snapshots of wild animals they sent us boys, evidently believing with Plato that the wildest of wild animals are boys. When we requested photographs of objects of local interest, expecting prehistoric tombstones, Washington elms and such like, they sent us babies. We have become convinced, in spite of alarmist reports to the contrary, that there is a very considerable interest taken in the young of the human species in many parts of the United States and even in foreign lands.

But besides the children we want other pictures, a great many of them, on any phase of vacation life or which can be plausibly connected therewith; photographs of all shapes, sizes and styles, any kind except the flat, fuzzy and foggy

kinds. For the best photograph of children or other vacation theme we will pay \$10, for the second best \$5, and for all the others we use \$2 apiece. Send as many as you like. They will all be returned, barring accidents, if you put on each your name and address and enclose postage.

So much for the pictures; now for the reading matter. This is to consist as before of the personal experiences of our readers. If you have a bound set of THE INDEPENDENT, as you should have, look up our Vacation Numbers of June 6th, 1907, and of June 4th, 1908, and then send us something as different from any you find there as you can. Make it brief, individual and to the point. Tell it as you would to a friend or as you would have a friend tell it to you. We can buy in the open market plenty of articles from more or less distinguisht people on "Hunting in Uganda," "Explorations in the Arctic Regions" and "Travels in Tibet," but most of our readers will never have the opportunity, if they have the desire, to go hunting for elephants, poles, or mahatmas, and they are even more interested in knowing how to make their time and money go as far as possible next summer. Consequently such topics as "How to be Happy in a Summer Hotel," "A Tour Around My Garden" and "The Adventures of an Amateur Chauffeur" would be more profitable reading. For each vacation story we print we will, as last year, give two annual subscriptions to THE INDEPENDENT, to your own or other addresses. This will give you a chance at the cost of two cents and a little time to have your own subscription extended by a year and also send THE INDEPENDENT to a friend, perhaps one who shared the vacation experience you narrate. These stories should be between 250 and 500 words, with a leaning on the side of mercy. Sign your name, unless by the advice of counsel, you prefer not to. If you can send pictures with your story so much the better. Manuscripts alone will not be returned; keep a copy if you wish to show your friends how much better it was than those we publisht. All pictures and articles should be sent in before May 1st, 1909.

The New Vatican Magazine

Acta Apostolicæ Sedis is the title of this new departure. Its "moderatores" announce that it is an official commentary and the exclusive organ of Papal communication with the Episcopate. The notice is on the last page, headed "From the Secretary of State" and dated, "Rome, the Vatican, December 31st, 1908," but unsigned. Nowhere is it stated whether the magazine is daily, weekly, monthly or yearly. It presents a very pleasing aspect, is well printed and very legible. The price is \$3 for countries outside of Italy.

The first number opens up with the invariable authority, authorizing the magazine. It repeats briefly the various ways in which the Vatican has gotten in touch with the bishops and declares that this *Official Commentary* is started in response to the appeals of many bishops.

The brief adds that publication in it must be regarded as the sole and legitimate way of promulgating Pontifical constitutions, laws, decrees and other acts of the Roman Pontiffs and of the Sacred Congregations and the Holy Office. This will save large expense in sending to all bishops separate announcements, and if they subscribe it will pay for itself.

Its contents need delay us but little. The twelve opening pages are taken up with the Constitution of Pius X regulating the Roman Curia. But as this document was published June 29th, 1908, it seems a trifle stale. The Rules for the Roman Rota next follow, with full details of membership duties, lawyers and taxes for judicial expenses.

The latter half of the magazine explains the order to be followed in all the Sacred Congregations. And it seems a curious commentary that here with the Latin text an Italian translation is given. Dealing with the world at large only Latin is used; treating, however, of the details as worked out in the many bureaus in Rome, Italian also is given. Is it possible that the numerous auditors, sub-secretaries, archivists, copyists and the whole tribe of *minutante* know not Latin?

At the end is a list of the members of the various Congregations. Only a few interest us. Cardinal Gibbons is a mem-

ber of but two, Propaganda and Studies. This last, by the way, is the largest, with twenty-eight cardinals on its board. As far as we can see the only American bishop a member, as a consultor, is Archbishop Keane, of Dubuque, who is in the same two Congregations as Cardinal Gibbons. This doubtful honor serves to remind His Lordship of Dubuque of the days, following his removal from the rectorship at Washington, when he lived in Rome, a submissive if discontented prisoner of the Curia.

Our readers will bear in mind that the new Papal organ is for questions affecting the Episcopate. As for matters of state, that is, between the Vatican and various governments, they are carried to and fro by couriers, whose present headquarters, we are informed are at Strassburg.



The "Slave" Auction

It was in the Rev. John D. Long's Parkside Presbyterian Church, of Flatbush, N. Y., that the advertised "slave auction" took place last Friday night. It was not like the case when, in Plymouth Church, Mr. Beecher put a slave woman up for redemption by purchase, for these were for sale. Three hundred men, they said, had offered themselves for sale, because they could not find work. The Constitution forbids "involuntary servitude," but these were cases of voluntary servitude, which is quite a different thing, and absolutely no different from any other case of hiring out by the day or week or year, except that the hiring was done in public. Mr. Long is head of the Christian Socialist organization, and it was in the interest of that society's work that this spectacular exhibition was made of the number of men out of employment. Only a dozen were auctioned off, and the bids were very slow, the first man going to a baker at ten dollars a week. Of course, in such a "sale," either party can back out at the end of the week. These cases of failure of willing men to find employment ought to raise the very serious question whether the State or city government ought not to keep some public work open at all times, at very moderate wages, such as road-building, for which any one can apply in

hard times. Of course, the purpose of this so-called sale was to show that all sorts of labor should be supplied by the State, and that the State should give every man his job, much as the Methodist Church gives a preacher for every pulpit and a pulpit for every preacher. But they have a way to keep down the number of preachers.



The Settlement with Venezuela

It is well that our little quarrel with Venezuela is to be settled by a new

arrangement with President Gomez, who replaces the intractable President Castro. But the method of settlement is interesting. The minor matters go to the Hague Tribunal, but the principal one, that about the asphalt lake leased by the Bermudez Asphalt Company, does not go to The Hague, but is the subject of a new agreement. President Gomez was as unwilling as President Castro to admit that the decision of the Venezuelan Supreme Court, which declared the title forfeited by failure to meet the conditions and by proved aid to the Matos revolution, should be referred to arbitration, so that decision is not to be reviewed, and the Bermudez Company is to get its rights back only by a new agreement, paying a minimum annual rent to the Government, and a fine for its part in the attempted revolution. There has been a very general impression that Venezuela was not wholly wrong in its conflict with the Bermudez Company, and this explains the hesitation of our State Department in putting pressure on Venezuela.



The Free Baptists on Union

Professor Anthony, of the Free Baptist Theological Seminary at Lewiston, Me., is chairman of the denominational committee engaged in negotiations with the Northern Baptists for union. The proposals have been referred to the two denominations for approval, and under the rule adopted, union will be accepted by the Free Baptists if two-thirds of their Yearly Meetings and three-fourths of the resident church membership approve. But this majority has not been obtained, and Professor Anthony, who strongly favors

the union, says that possibly the unreported Yearly Meetings may secure the majority, or those which have voted against it may reverse their vote, or the General Conference may reduce the majority required. He says that there have appeared some reactionary tendencies among the Baptists as among the Free Baptists, and the need of time and patience is apparent. There has been some question as to direction which union should take, some preferring to remain separate, and others to join with another willing denomination. In such a case there are always a body of recalcitrants that cannot trust brethren of other names, and are suspicious and fearful that they will suffer prestige. At present there is no real difference between Baptists of the North, Free Baptists and Congregationalists.



The appointment of Dr. O'Connell, rector of the Catholic University at Washington, as Auxiliary Bishop of San Francisco, does not assure him the succession to Archbishop Riordan, but makes it probable. He is a man of ability and scholarship, and deserves the promotion, for it is understood that the Catholic University does not seek a permanent rector. Two or three years is a usual term. This appointment eliminates Dr. Hanna, of Rochester, who was presented to Rome as the chosen candidate with right of succession, but the charge made against him by a fellow professor in the Rochester Seminary that he was tainted with Modernism was sufficient to prevent approval at Rome.



Some lynching may become an ordinary method of dispensing justice if a case in Texas is to be taken as an example. It was in Houston, Tex. A negro boy of seventeen had robbed and killed a Baptist minister. A mob of 300 men asked the judge to try the accused immediately, but he refused, whereon they went to the jail, with no masks to conceal themselves, took the prisoner out and hanged him. The dispatch says it was an orderly mob, and no shots were fired. The gentlemen who constituted the volunteer court took their leisure,

and allowed the boy time to pray. Thus lynching is civilized. But lynching is also resisted. Last week a thousand men attempted to lynch a negro whom the victim of an attempted assault could not identify, and three officers with pistols held the mob at bay and rescued the accused. There was courage and conscience, which would succeed anywhere.

A committee of Liberians has been in this country to enlist the interest of our Government in the protection of Liberia against encroachments from Great Britain and France. And now we hear that the British in Sierra Leone have threatened force if Liberia does not keep better order on her borders. We have so much sentimental interest in Liberia that we hope the President will find some way to help the little republic. It has had very little help or direction from our people. Even missions have been inadequately conducted. Just as the Zionist movement is trying to create a Jewish state in Palestine, we wish that American negroes would take an active interest in the political and industrial and social improvement of Liberia. It has been a segregated people, and such are always backward.

President-elect Taft is back from Panama, and he will now have to limit his propensities for travel, and stay at home for four years, perhaps for eight. His engineers tell him that the lock system is safe and that the work can proceed on that plan. They may be right, but other engineers have talked differently, and the sea level canal would have afforded more convenient passage, and probably with no more original cost. We are not yet informed that the engineers go further than to claim that the Gatun dam will be safe. They perhaps thought their duty ended there, and so do not put themselves on record as to a choice between the two systems.

Congressman Julius Kahn, of California, is making addresses in the East in which he declares that the Chinese and Japanese must not be allowed to settle in this country, because "wherever the Chinese or Japanese settle the white man

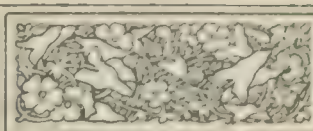
has to go." After the earthquake, he says, some Chinese bought at a high price a very few desirable lots, and then they got all the neighborhood very cheap, because no white people wanted to live near them. We have heard the same thing about negro quarters, and Irish quarters, and Jewish quarters, and Italian quarters, but we have not observed that there was not room, and usually better room, for those who moved out.

The faculty of the College of France have presented the name of Loisy to the Minister of Public Instruction for the chair, History of Religion, vacated by the death of Jean Reville. This means his appointment, a happy ending to a laborious love of study crowned with honest endeavor. *Ad multos annos!* How fitly might not a lithographic copy, say six by four, of the Encyclical on Modernism be hung up behind the chair of Monsieur le Professeur, Alfred Loisy.

We are a peculiar people. Before Mrs. Longworth, the President's daughter, could use the trowel to lay the cornerstone of a post office in Michigan she had to be elected a member of the labor union whose members claim the sole right to dab mortar on a stone. It is childish and amusing. Equally President Taft must be initiated into Masonry.

During the year 1908 there came into the United States 5,503 Japanese non-laborers, students, merchants, farmers, women and children, and 2,860 laborers, including several hundred working students. On the other hand 5,718 Japanese left the country, of whom 2,523 were laborers. That is, the addition to the country of 237 Japanese laborers in twelve months has raised all this fright.

It is said that when Governor Chamberlain, of Oregon, goes to Washington to be sworn in as United States Senator his secretary will, under the law, be Acting Governor, and will sign all official documents for him; and she a woman. It would be an agreeable novelty to see a law signed by Mrs. Shelton.



The Regulation of Motoring

THE arrogance of motorists is at last bearing fruit. The long-suffering worm is beginning to turn. Pedestrians who have heretofore quickened their jig steps before the sounding horn of the automobile driven up to and perhaps beyond the legal speed limit on city streets, because they thought they had to do so or perish in revolt, are finding out that they have some rights of which they have been unwarrantably deprived. A New Haven judge remarkt from the bench the other day that no pedestrian should be obliged to run to get out of the way of a passing auto. There are other evidences that the man who walks is coming slowly to his own. One of these signs of the times is given expression in a bill recently introduced into the New York Assembly that provides that every person who owns or operates an automobile is required to be insured for not less than \$10,000 against losses thru accidents caused by the operating of his machine. The insurance company is made liable to pay all damage to property and persons injured, not including the occupants of the car. Further provisions of the bill are:

Notice of the accident must be filed with the company within a month thereafter, and the company must pay on proof that the damage or injury was caused by an accident in the operation of the automobile, without regard to any negligence on the part of the party injured or the person operating the machine.

For the injury of one person in any one accident the policy is liable for \$5,000, and for injury to several persons in one accident for \$10,000, but the recovery of such money does not take away from the injured person the right of further recovery against the owner of the machine in a court action.

All hired chauffeurs also must be insured to the amount of \$2,000, which is to insure the owner for damage to the machine outside of the natural wear and tear and for excess of the \$10,000 in case of accident. The chauffeur must also pay the Secretary of State a license fee of \$3 yearly.

The bill fixes the amount of the yearly license to be paid the Secretary of State by owners as follows: For a machine of 10 horse power

or less, \$5; between 10 and 30 horse power, \$10; between 30 and 60 horse power, \$15; more than 60 horse power, \$25.

It begins to look as if the owners of motor cars will soon be held to account for damage done and injuries inflicted. The proposed bill will certainly make automobile drivers less autocratic than they have been. It ought to pass.



The Independent Endorsed

OUR remarks on "Taxation and Insurance" in the last issue of THE INDEPENDENT have received appreciative endorsement. In this connection it is perhaps pertinent to quote a few words on the subject from the sixty-third annual report to the members of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., by the president, John M. Taylor. On the subject of taxation Mr. Taylor says:

We therefore invite your personal cooperation in securing relief for yourselves from a tremendous and increasing burden. The remedy lies in your own hands. The directors and officers have done all in their power, by proper means, to secure right and justice in this matter; and they will not lessen their efforts. Redress must come thru your representatives in the various legislatures, by necessary and proper remedial legislation; and you should insist, thru protest, petition, and appeal, that they give your interests in this regard immediate consideration and just treatment. It is only necessary that the army of policyholders interested in the life companies, act in one direction to ultimately gain their end.

It may also be said in general that life insurance companies more than any other class of corporations are taxed with the most surprising disregard of just and scientific methods.



FREDERICK A. DICKSON, formerly an agency director in this city for the New York Life Insurance Company, has been elected secretary and a director of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society. Senator Edgar T. Brackett has also been made a director.

"Unlisted" Securities

It is reported that the commission appointed by Governor Hughes to inquire concerning speculation and trading in securities and commodities will recommend the abolition of what is called the unlisted department of the New York Stock Exchange. Perhaps it was a premonition that such a recommendation would be made that caused several great corporations to apply recently for the admission of their securities to the regular list. Why should there be a department or annex in which corporations may avoid the making of detailed reports for the information of the public and their stockholders, while at the same time their securities are classed, in the daily published statements of transactions, with those of the listed corporations which obey the Exchange's rules concerning reports? This unlisted department has been a refuge for Trust combinations and other companies which were unwilling to give the investing public that information about their affairs which the public should have. At times, certain unlisted securities have led all others in the volume of daily transactions. And yet, while the daily stock reports given to the press did not indicate that their relation to the Exchange differed from that of other securities, there was a decided difference, in the protection afforded to investors by the authority of the Exchange.

There should be no unlisted department, in which the privileges and facilities of Stock Exchange trading can be enjoyed by companies that do not make adequate reports. We hope the commission will recommend that it be abolished. On the New York Stock Exchange there should be no trading in the securities of a corporation that does not make reports in accord with the requirements that are now by corporations which are on the regular list.

Tariff Revision

An attempt will be made by a considerable number of Congressmen to delay the beginning of the special session

until the latter part of March. It ought not to be successful. The work of tariff revision should be taken up on the earliest possible date and should be completed as soon as a reasonable allowance of time for discussion will permit. Business will suffer so long as there shall be uncertainty as to the new tariff rates. The effect of this uncertainty upon the great iron and steel industry can be seen now. Orders are small; railways and other buyers are holding off, taking only what they must have, because they think prices may be lower in the near future. Steel duties are to be reduced. Mr. Carnegie says they are no longer needed for protection. Congress may scale them down one-third, possibly one-half. Probably the prices ruling today cannot be maintained under the new rates. There are buyers who can wait for the reduced prices. Certain other industries are affected in the same way to some extent. Probably the tariff bill will not be past before midsummer. There should be no delay that can be avoided, and something may be gained by beginning the work promptly.

....A new industrial city, like Gary, Ind., is to be built by the United States Steel Corporation around a plant to be erected, at a cost of \$15,000,000, about three miles from Superior, Wis. The site is on the St. Louis River. The corporation has bought 1,600 acres on the Wisconsin side of this stream, and a part of the plant will be set up there, but the blast furnaces will be on the Minnesota side.

....Harvey Fisk & Sons offer to investors, at 100 and accrued interest, \$1,500,000 of the six per cent. convertible gold coupon notes of the Hudson Companies (McAdoo Tunnel system), secured by the first mortgage gold bonds of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company.

....Alaska's output of minerals was about \$10,000,000 in 1908, against \$20,871,771 in 1907. The product since 1880 has been \$148,000,000, of which \$142,000,000 was gold.

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Survey of the World

Return of the Battleship Fleet

The battleship fleet ended its long and memorable cruise around the world on the 22d, when, escorted by four battleships, two armored cruisers and three scout cruisers, it entered once more the harbor out of which it sailed fourteen months ago, and came to anchor in Hampton Roads. There was a great crowd of visitors, who had come on special trains and excursion boats. Rooms in the hotels had been engaged four or five months in advance. President Roosevelt had come down from Washington on the "Mayflower," and he stood on the bridge of the yacht as the returning battleships, beginning at 11 a. m., past him in review, firing their customary salutes. Two or three hours later, after all had come to anchor, the Rear Admirals called upon him to pay their respects and receive his congratulations. He was in a joyous mood. "Do you remember," he asked a friend, "the prophecies of disaster? Well, here the ships are, returning after fourteen months without a scratch." Visiting the four flagships, he made a brief address to the officers and men on each of them. Speaking to Rear Admiral Sperry and his men on the "Connecticut," he said:

"You have falsified every prediction of the prophets of failure. In all your long cruise not an accident worthy of mention has happened to a single battleship, nor yet to the cruisers or torpedo boats. You left this coast in a high state of battle efficiency and you return with your efficiency increased—better prepared than when you left, not only in personnel but even in material.

"As a war machine the fleet comes back in better shape than it went out. In addition you, the officers and men of this formidable fighting force, have shown yourselves the best of all possible ambassadors and heralds of peace.

Wherever you have landed you have borne yourselves so as to make us at home proud of being your countrymen. You have shown that the best type of fighting man of the sea knows how to appear to the utmost possible advantage when his business is to behave himself on shore and to make a good impression on a foreign land.

"We are proud of all the ships and all the men in this whole fleet, and we welcome you home to the country whose good repute among nations has been raised by what you have done."

In the evening the Rear Admirals and Captains were guests at a banquet given by the Navy League. From Minneapolis Rear Admiral Evans, retired, who commanded the fleet until it arrived at San Francisco, sent to Rear Admiral Sperry a message of congratulation, expressing a hope that Congress would make him a Vice Admiral.



National Topics

Senator Knox is to be Secretary of State. The Senate's bill restoring the original salary of the office to which he will be appointed was past in the House on the 15th by a vote of 173 to 117, after an unsuccessful attempt to obtain for it a two-thirds vote under a suspension of the rules. Opponents of this measure still insisted that the constitutional bar could not be removed by such legislation. After this action, an obstacle was found in an appropriation bill, then pending in conference. This provided for the payment of the increased salary. But a resolution authorizing the conference committee to recommend the desired change was adopted, and at last the way was cleared for the transfer of Mr. Knox to the Cabinet. Judge Taft says there is now no room for doubt as to the Senator's eligibility. There is reason to believe that the Cabinet will be made up as

follows: Mr. Knox, Secretary of State; Jacob M. Dickinson, of Tennessee, Secretary of War; George W. Wickersham, of New York, Attorney General; Frank H. Hitchcock, of Massachusetts, Postmaster General; George von L. Meyer, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy; Richard A. Ballinger, of Washington, Secretary of the Interior; James Wilson, of Iowa, Secretary of Agriculture; Charles Nagel, of Missouri, Secretary of Commerce and Labor. It appears that the head of the Treasury Department has not yet been selected, altho there are reports that the place has been offered to Franklin MacVeagh, of Chicago, whose brother was Attorney-General in President Garfield's Cabinet.

—Judge Taft was made a Free Mason at Cincinnati, on the 18th, his initiation consuming only forty minutes. The ceremony took place in the presence of the highest Masonic authorities of seventeen States. He is a member of the lodge of which his father was Master.

—Addressing the Chamber of Commerce in that city, he spoke of the Treasury deficit and of the condition of business. There was a halt, he said, because business was waiting for the new tariff. He was very hopeful that after the coming revision a revival of activity would so favorably affect the revenue that receipts would no longer fall below expenditures. —The House Committee, reporting the Sundry Civil Bill, has reported in it the restriction concerning the use of secret service men to which the President has so earnestly made objection. This is due in part to the recent testimony of Secretary Garfield and other officers representing several departments that the work of those departments has not been affected injuriously by the restriction. This testimony is at variance with the assertions in Mr. Roosevelt's messages. He has sent to the Senate Committee a long letter in reply to the report upon this subject recently made by Senator Hemenway, saying that this report was inaccurate and misleading in important respects and pointing out errors alleged to have been made. —A bill creating the Calaveras National Forest has been signed. It preserves the grove of great trees in Cali-

ornia. They were in danger. The owner accepts in exchange standing timber of equal commercial value elsewhere on the public domain. —The bill giving statehood to New Mexico and Arizona has been past in the House without a dissenting vote, but favorable action upon it in the Senate at the present session is not expected. —While the Naval Appropriation bill was pending in the Senate last week, the size of the two battleships was reduced from 26,000 to 21,000 tons by what appeared to be a decisive vote, but on the following day, after an earnest appeal from Mr. Lodge, the original tonnage was restored. Mr. Lodge said it would be necessary hereafter to keep a powerful fleet in the Pacific. A resolution was adopted providing that, in the discretion of the President, half of the entire navy might be kept in Pacific waters at all times. By a vote of more than four to one the masts were restored to the ships. This reverses action taken by the President.

—During last week there was no revival of the movement against the Japanese in the Pacific States. An attempt in the California Legislature to obtain anti-Japanese legislation by indirection was promptly defeated. Two or three of the bills discarded in California were introduced in Montana. Public attention was directed to two bills in the Hawaiian Legislature, designed to deprive Japanese of fishing privileges. Late reports say that these bills have been laid aside. —In a special message to Congress, the President recommends that a Federal Children's Bureau be established, and asks for legislation that will harmonize in all Federal territory the laws and practices in regard to the care of dependent children. One of the duties of the proposed bureau would be to investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and to child life. The National Government, he says, "is the only agency which can effectively conduct such general inquiries as are needed for the benefit of all our citizens." He transmits a report of the proceedings of the conference, recently held in Washington, on the care of dependent children, and approves the conference's conclusions.

The Panama Canal Libel Suits

Indictments in the Panama Canal libel case were returned

on the 17th by a Federal grand jury in Washington, and bench warrants were issued for the arrest of the defendants, who reside in New York or Indianapolis. Those accused in the indictments are as follows:

Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of the New York *World*; the Press Publishing Company, which publishes that paper; Caleb M. Van Hamm, managing editor, and Robert H. Lyman, night editor, of the same journal; Delevan Smith and Charles R. Williams, owners of the Indianapolis *News*.

The indictments, which are very elaborate, were filed before Justice Gould, in the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia. It is charged in them that the defendants, in news articles, editorials and cartoons (all of which are quoted or reproduced) unlawfully and maliciously sought to vilify and defame the persons whose names follow:

Theodore Roosevelt (the President); William H. Taft (the President-elect); Elihu Root (recently Secretary of State); Douglas Robinson (brother-in-law of the President); Charles P. Taft (half-brother of the President-elect); William Nelson Cromwell (who was attorney for Panama); and J. Pierpont Morgan, the well known banker.

The removal of the defendants from their places of residence to Washington will be opposed by their attorneys, who rely upon the decision of the courts in the similar suit against Mr. Dana, of the New York *Sun*. District-Attorney Baker, of Washington, however, says that the decision in that case is no longer authoritative, because it has been overruled. It is now expected that indictments will be returned in New York as well as in Washington. Therefore removal of the *World* defendants to Washington may not be required. The alleged libel, of course, was the publication of the story that a profit of more than \$30,000,000 was made by a syndicate of which Charles P. Taft, Douglas Robinson and Mr. Cromwell were the leading members, and that these men were enabled to make this profit by the aid of, or by collusion with, the responsible officers of the national Government. Mr. Cromwell on the 17th published a statement. The story, he said, had been concocted two years and a half ago by unscrupulous persons,

some of whom had criminal records. They attempted to blackmail him, demanding \$25,000 as the price of silence. They were then, he says, in frequent conference with the managers of the *World*. He repelled them and reported to District-Attorney Jerome their attempt to blackmail him. On the eve of publication, he continues, he warned the *World* that the story was wholly false, that the authors of it had sought to extort money from him, and that he had appealed to the District-Attorney. In conclusion he says that there was no American syndicate, nor any purchase of the French companies' securities by Americans, as alleged; that every dollar of the \$40,000,000 was paid directly to the companies, as the official receipts show; that every step in the transaction was a matter of official public record in France; that the money was distributed among 270,000 persons by authority of the French courts, and that the receipt of each of these persons is on file in the court and bank records of France. The *World* asserts that the proceeding is a political one, in which Mr. Roosevelt seeks to satisfy his personal desire for revenge by punishing two papers that supported the Democratic ticket. The *News* says the principle of the freedom of the press is at stake.



Engineer's Report on the Canal

The President sent to Congress on the 16th the report of the engineers who accompanied Judge Taft during his recent visit to Panama, saying, in a brief message, that it "shows in clearest fashion that the Congress was wise in the position it took, and that it would be an inexcusable folly to change from the proposed lock canal to a sea-level canal. In fact," he continued, "this report not only determines definitely the type of canal, but makes it evident that hereafter attack on this type—the lock type—is in reality merely attack upon the policy of building any canal at all." In their report the engineers unanimously approve the type, saying that a change to sea level would add greatly to the cost and the time, without compensating advantages either in capacity of the canal or in safety of navigation.

They discuss at length questions relating to the Gatun dam, approving the plan and saying they are confident that the structure will be safe, tight, and durable. The height of it, they add, can with safety be reduced by 20 feet. Minimizing the possible danger of disturbance by earthquakes, they assert that the injurious effect, if any, would be "much the same" upon the structures proposed for a sea-level canal as upon those of a canal with locks. They think the canal may be finished even before January 1st, 1915, "if all goes well." There is much commendation of the condition of the work, the provision made for employees, and the medical and sanitary service. The report's estimate of cost is \$360,000,000, the payment of \$50,000,000 to Panama and the French company included. Saying that the original estimate of \$140,000,000 included neither the \$50,000,000 nor the expense of sanitation and Zone government (\$27,000,000), the engineers remark that this present estimate exceeds the first one by only \$143,000,000, nearly one-half of which can be accounted for by changes in the plans, while "the remainder is to be attributed mainly to the higher unit cost of the different items of the work." Colonel Goethals, the chief engineer, while testifying recently before one of the committees of Congress, estimated the cost at \$375,201,000. The cost of a sea-level canal, he said, would be \$477,600,000.

The Tennessee Steel Merger

After testimony had been taken concerning the purchase of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the Steel Corporation in November, 1907, the Senate Committee on the Judiciary referred the matter to a subcommittee for a report. While this report has not been published in full, what is said to be the substance of it has been printed in the daily press. It is said that those voting for the report were Messrs. Kittredge, Republican, and Culberson and Overman, Democrats, who were opposed by Messrs. Clark and Tillingham, Republicans. If the published summaries are trustworthy, the report was strongly critical of the action of President Taft and Attorney-General Bonaparte. The committee was required

by resolution to ascertain whether the President had exceeded his authority in permitting this merger. The subcommittee reports, so it is asserted, that the President actually approved the transaction, when application to him was made by Judge Gary and Mr. Frick; that he was not authorized to do this; that his action amounted to a suspension of a law; that he had no authority to give to the Attorney-General the instructions which the latter received; that the Attorney-General deserves censure for failing to execute the law; and that the merger was a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust act. It also finds, the press dispatches say, that the merger was not required to prevent a dangerous extension of the panic; that only one firm of brokers was seriously involved; that the property acquired is worth a great deal more than was paid for it by the Steel Corporation; that the purchase of it gives the Steel Corporation control of 62½ per cent. of the entire supply of high grade iron ore in the country, and a monopoly of the steel trade in the South; and that the transaction tends to make a steel and ore monopoly for the entire country. It is said that the report will be approved by a majority of the full committee.



The Opening of Parliament

Parliament was opened on February 16th by the King and Queen, who rode in the state coach, drawn by eight cream-colored horses, and escorted by the guards, from Rockingham Palace to Westminster and back. Queen Alexandra wore for the first time the Cullinan diamonds, cut from the largest stone ever found and a gift from the Transvaal Government. Two other processions shared the attention of the public on the same day, the suffragettes and the unemployed. The former are renewing their efforts to enter the Houses of Parliament and every day adopt some new tactics. On the day of the royal procession Miss Muriel Matters rose above the city in an airship with "Votes for Women" on its banners, but the aeronaut was not able to guide the balloon, so instead of following the King to Parliament, where she was preparing to shower down handbills on

the crowd, it was blown in the direction of Holloway Jail, much to the amusement of the spectators. On the 18th two attempts were made to get at Premier Asquith. In response to a call for "volunteers for dangerous duty" over sixty women assembled in Downing street and endeavored to push their way through the lines of police, mounted and on foot, which were drawn up to oppose them. The women charged repeatedly, but the police held their ground and arrested twenty-three of them, who all went to prison rather than pay the fines imposed. In the evening Mrs. Despard, with sixteen other ladies in evening dress, took taxicabs to the House of Commons and insisted on their right to present a petition to the Premier, but they were refused and arrested. The procession of the unemployed was composed of seven or eight thousand poor women and girls, led by a band playing "The Marseillaise." The King in his Speech from the Throne expressed his gratification at the conclusion of arbitration treaties with France, Italy and Spain, and the progress of the negotiations with the United States. In reference to the legislative program of the Government he said:

"The Irish land and the housing and town planning bills will be reintroduced and also a bill for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of Wales. Measures will be proposed for the better organization of the labor market thru a system of coordinated labor exchanges, with which other schemes for dealing with unemployment may subsequently be associated. A bill will be introduced for the constitution of boards of trade in certain branches of industry in which the evil known as sweating prevails. A measure will be introduced to alter the law affecting Parliamentary elections and registration in London.

"In connection with the financial arrangements of the year proposals will be brought forward for amending the old age pensions act in certain particulars in which in practice certain inequalities of treatment have been found to arise. Bills will be presented to amend the law as to inebriates, the supply of milk and the hours of work in shops."



The Franco-German Agreement

The agreement between France and Germany in regard to Morocco, which removes from the sphere of international controversy the troublesome question of the commercial and political rights of these countries,

takes the form of a joint declaration of the following tenor:

"The Government of the French Republic and the German Imperial Government, actuated by an equal desire to facilitate the execution of the Act of Algeciras, have agreed to define the significance which they attach to its clauses with a view to avoiding any cause of misunderstanding between them in the future. Consequently, the Government of the French Republic, wholly attached to the maintenance of the integrity and of the independence of the Shereefian Empire, decided to safeguard economic equality there, and accordingly not to impede German commercial and industrial interests, and the German Imperial Government, pursuing only economic interests in Morocco, recognizing at the same time that the special political interests of France are closely bound up in that country with the consolidation of order and of internal peace, and resolved not to impede those interests, declare that they will not prosecute or encourage any measure calculated to create in their favor or in favor of any Power whatsoever an economic privilege, and that they will endeavor to associate their nationals in business for which these may be able to obtain contracts (*l'entreprise*.)"

The British, Russian and Spanish Governments were informed by the French Government, and the Italian and Austrian by the German. The announcement was made on the day of the arrival of King Edward in Berlin, in order that it might not be thought the result of that meeting. The negotiations leading to it were carried on between the French and German Legations at Tangier during the summer of 1907, but Germany at that time was unwilling to conclude the agreement. On January 6th, however, Baron von Schön, the German Foreign Secretary, in conversing with the French Ambassador at Berlin, M. Jules Cambon, about the Near Eastern question, expressed a desire to take up the question again. This was done, and an exchange of *pour-parlers* brought the matter to a conclusion in thirty-two days. The agreement seems to meet the legitimate and immediate demands of both parties and is in accordance both with the International Convention of Algeciras and of the Anglo-French Convention of April 8th, 1904, which precipitated the trouble by offending Germany. In fact, the wording is in part the same as in the Anglo-French Convention in recognizing "the special political interests" of France in Morocco and in insuring equality of commercial opportunity to Germany and other countries.

The South African Constitution

The union of the
British Colonies in
South Africa is an

event of as great importance as the formation of the United States, for the country involved has a greater area than all the Atlantic Coast States and may include a large part of the African Continent. If we include Southern Rhodesia, which tho not entering into the present union will doubtless soon belong to it, the area is 517,370 square miles and the present population 557,000 whites and 4,112,000 negroes. On account of its importance we give below a very full abstract of the proposed South African constitution as drawn up by the recent convention of representatives of the four colonies, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, as it has been transmitted to England for approval and to the separate colonies for their ratification. Of course considerable changes may be made in it before it is finally adopted. The preamble is as follows:

"Whereas it is desirable for the welfare and future progress of South Africa that the several British colonies therein should be united under one government in a legislative union under the crown of Great Britain and Ireland.

"And whereas it is expedient to make provision for the union of these colonies which may voluntarily assent thereto and to define the executive, legislative, and judicial powers to be exercised in the government of the union.

"And whereas it is expedient to make provision for the establishment of provinces with powers of legislation and administration in local matters and in other such matters as may be specially reserved for provincial legislation and administration.

"And whereas it is expedient to provide for the eventual admission into the union as provinces or territories of such parts of South Africa as are not originally included in such union.

"Be it therefore enacted, etc."

The constitution will take effect by royal proclamation within a year after the passage of the act by the British Parliament and the union will include any two or more of the four colonies whose parliaments have agreed to it. Other colonies not becoming part of the original union, and other British territories of South Africa may be admitted on said terms as to representation and otherwise as are approved by the Parliament of the union. The executive government of South Africa is to be administered by a Gov-

ernor-General, appointed by the King as his representative, with a salary of \$50,000 a year. The Executive Council, consisting of not more than ten ministers, shall be chosen from the members of Parliament by the Governor-General to administer the departments of state and holding office during his pleasure. The legislative power of the union shall be vested in a Parliament, to be styled the Parliament of South Africa, which shall consist of the King, a Senate and a Legislative Assembly, the Governor-General having the power to call Parliament into session and to prorog and to dissolve the Senate and the Legislative Assembly simultaneously or the Legislative Assembly alone. There shall be a session of Parliament once at least in every year. For the first ten years after the establishment of the union and until otherwise provided by Parliament, the Senate shall consist of eight Senators appointed by the Governor-General in Council and eight Senators elected by each original province. The Senators shall hold their seats for ten years. Of the eight Senators appointed by the Governor-General four shall be "selected on the ground mainly of their thoro acquaintance by reason of their official experience or otherwise with the reasonable wants and wishes of the colored races in South Africa." The election of the eight Senators from each province shall be by a joint session of the two Houses of the Legislature of each province sitting as one body and presided over by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, voting "according to the principle of proportional representation with the single transferable vote." This method of voting is specified in almost all the other clauses of the constitution. The qualifications of a Senator are as follows: He must be thirty years of age; be qualified to be registered as a voter for the election of members of the House of Assembly in one of the provinces; have resided for five years within the union; be a British subject of European descent; and in the case of an elected Senator be the registered owner of immovable property within the union to the value of not less than \$5,000. The House of Assembly shall be composed of members chosen directly by the voters of the union in electoral divisions of which

the method of delimitation is specified in detail. The distribution of the first election is Cape Colony, 51; Natal, 17; Transvaal, 36, and Orange, 17. This may be increased, but not diminished, according to the changes in population as shown by a quinquennial census. Parliament is authorized to prescribe the qualifications which shall be necessary to entitle persons to vote at the election of members to the Legislative Assembly, but "no person, who, after passing any such law is registered as a voter in any province shall be removable from the register by reason only of any disqualification based on race or color." The re-division of electoral districts in each province and the allocation of additional representatives to which the provinces may have become entitled after the quinquennial census are to be carried out by a commission of three judges of the Supreme Court of South Africa appointed by the Governor-General. A member of the Legislative Assembly must be a British subject of European descent and have resided five years within the union. The Legislative Assembly continues for five years and no longer, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor-General. Each Senator and member of the Legislative Assembly receives an allowance of \$15,000 a year, from which is deducted \$10 for every day of absence from the session.

"Parliament shall have full power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of South Africa. Bills, appropriating revenue or money, or imposing taxation shall originate only in the House of Assembly. The House of Assembly shall not originate or pass any vote, resolution, address or bill for the appropriation of any part of the public revenue to any purpose unless such appropriation has been recommended by a message from the Governor-General."

In the case of a disagreement between the Senate and the Legislative Assembly they meet in joint session and decide by majority vote. When an appeal is presented to the Governor-General for the King's assent he shall declare "that he assents in the King's name or that he withholds assent or that he reserves the bill for the signification of the King's pleasure." The King may disallow and annul any vote within a year after it has

been assented to by the Governor-General. The chief executive officer of each province is the Administrator appointed by the Governor-General, preferably a resident of such province, holding office for five years and irremovable except by the Governor-General. There shall be a Provincial Council in each province, consisting of the same number of members as are elected for the Legislative Assembly and elected by the same voters in the same electoral divisions. There shall be freedom of speech in the Provincial Councils. Each Provincial Council shall elect three to five of its members to form with the Administrator an Executive Committee for the province. The powers of the Provincial Council are restricted to the following: (1) Direct taxation. (2) Borrowing money on the credit of the province. (3) Education, other than higher education. (4) Agriculture. (5) Hospitals and charitable institutions. (6) Local institutions. (7) Local works and undertakings. (8) Roads and bridges. (9) Markets. (10) Fish and game preservation. (11) Punishment by fine or imprisonment for violation of laws of the province. (12) All matters which in the opinion of the Governor-General are of a merely local or private nature in the province. (13) Other subjects delegated by Parliament. The judges of the Supreme Court of South Africa shall be appointed by the Governor-General and not be removed from office except by the Governor-General on an address from both Houses of Parliament in the same session praying for such removal on the ground of misbehavior or incapacity. The seat of the Government of the Union is Pretoria and the seat of the Legislature Cape Town:

"Both the English and Dutch languages shall be official languages of the union, and shall be treated on a footing of equality and possess and enjoy equal freedom, rights, and privileges; all records, journals, and the proceedings of the Union Parliament shall be kept in both languages, and all bills, acts, and notices of general public importance or interest issued by the Government of the Union shall be in both languages."

This constitution may be repealed or altered by a two-thirds vote of both Houses of Parliament sitting together.

The World of Life:

As Visualized and Interpreted by Darwinism

BY ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE, LL.D., D. C. L., F. R. S., ETC.

The World of Life is a new and original work, which has transformed zoology, botany and physiology into new sciences and radically influenced modern sociology, philosophy and theology. For such a survey of Darwinism in the light of a half century of unparalleled scientific activity no one is better fitted than Dr. Wallace, whose paper embodying the same idea was presented with Darwin's at that memorable meeting of the Linnean Society of London in 1881. This is our reason for departing from our custom by devoting so large a part of our space in this and the following number to a single article.—EDITOR.]

THE theory of natural selection, commonly called Darwinism, is one of the most simple and easy of comprehension in the whole range of science; yet, after fifty years of continuous exposition and study, there is perhaps none that is so widely and persistently misunderstood.

This is the more remarkable because it is based upon facts of nature which are not only universally admitted, but are well known at least verbally to every man who takes the slightest interest in living things; and further, this misunderstanding is not confined to the ignorant or unscientific alone, but prevails also among the educated classes, and is found even in our highest seats of learning among the teachers and highly placed professors of various departments of biology.

It is not my intention here to combat these strange misapprehensions in detail, but it is my hope—if I can succeed in placing the subject before you in all its simplicity—while yet fully emphasizing its underlying complexity and grandeur, to satisfy you that the theory of Darwin is the only one that is in accordance with Nature herself, with her most obvious facts and phenomena, with the broad and fundamental laws which are in action now and have been thruout all past ages, and that any less far-reaching and less fundamental theories are altogether inadequate and unmeaning.

Why Darwinism Is Simple and Intelligible.—Some readers may be surprised at my statement that the theory of Darwinism is essentially simple and easily understood. What I mean is that it needs no special training to understand it; no laboratory work is required, no

knowledge of anatomy or physiology, more than can be obtained from observation of the structure of the rabbit and the partridge, the oyster and the crab that we dissect, or see dissected, at the dinner table. The facts appealed to are, thruout, the facts of external nature, which every one has (or ought to have) the opportunity of observing for himself, and which, as regards foreign countries, are to be learnt from the most popular works on natural history. And the more important principles arising out of these facts are also of the most simple and obvious nature, so much so that the objection is often made that they are self-evident truisms; while many people feel, with Huxley, that the real marvel is that the theory was not thought of and applied long before. As a matter of fact, it *was* several times thought of and was very clearly stated, but never applied to the solution of the problems of the origin of species before Darwin and myself so applied it. The reason of this failure was that those who discovered the principle had no sufficient knowledge of or interest in the great facts of external nature to see its obvious application to the solution of the problems it presents.

It is perhaps for the very reason that Darwinism is so simple that it is so persistently misunderstood. Those who have gone thru a long course of study in the anatomy, physiology or embryology of animals or plants, very naturally think that a theory which can dispense with all their work (tho it is often strikingly supported thereby) cannot be of much value; while it often happens that those who have the most extensive knowledge of these departments of biol-

ogy do not possess the special type of faculty that is essential for a full grasp of the great masses of fact which underlie and are essential to the actual working of the principle of evolution through natural selection.

All this and much more will, I hope, be made clear as we proceed with the examination of our subject.

Numbers, Variety and Intermingling of Life-forms.—The first great group of facts to which I must refer is that of the vast numbers, the astounding variety, and the universal intermingling of the species or forms under which life is manifested on the earth.

Taking first the vegetable kingdom, as that upon which the very existence of animal life depends, and limiting ourselves to the higher or *flowering* plants, as those best known, and which from our point of view are alone of importance, we find that so comparatively poor a flora as that of the British Isles comprise about 1,800 species (counting only the species and sub-species in Sir J. Hooker's "British Flora"), but probably over 2,000 on the estimate of most local botanists. Europe has about 9,000 species, while in the whole world there are now about 136,000 described species, but perhaps nearly twice that number, if the whole area were as well explored botanically as Europe.

Great mountain regions even in the temperate zone are usually very rich. Thus, the European Alps, in an area about equal to that of Britain, has about 4,000 species, while the mountains of China and Japan are still more productive. Certain areas in tropical countries are probably the richest of all, but few of these have been sufficiently explored.

For our special purpose it will be more interesting to consider briefly the facts as to how the 1,800 British species are distributed over its area. The most important and interesting feature is, that while there are a small number of species which are each strictly confined to very limited areas—such as the lovely *Gentiana verna* in a few square miles of upper Teesdale, in Yorkshire; the pretty little *Simethus* in a small pine wood near Bournemouth, and several confined to single mountains in the highlands of Scotland or Wales—yet the majority of

the species are either universally spread or widely scattered over the greater part of the country, so that almost every county, tho having little more than one-fiftieth or even one-hundredth of the total area, yet has somewhere about half the total number of species. Much smaller areas often possess a very large number of species proportionally; and this applies to all the chief groups of animals as well as to plants.

The proportionate increase of species as the area diminishes. This often depends on the greater or less variety of rock in the compared area, but also, in part, on the past history of the regions in a way we can only imperfectly understand. This is well shown in the case of the Cape of Good Hope, where an area less than half that of Great Britain (the Cape district) contains about 4,500 species of flowering plants (including almost all the known species of *heaths*, *pelargoniums*, etc.), while the Cape peninsula itself, only a little larger than the Isle of Wight, has about 2,000 species.

There are many such interesting cases to be found in our own country, but the facts are difficult to get at. The most striking I have met with is that of the parish of Edmonsham, where, in $2\frac{3}{4}$ square miles, the Rev. E. F. Linton has collected 640 species, more than half the number found in either Dorsetshire or Hampshire, the former having 350 times the area and the latter nearly 700 times. This is explained by the fact that the parish is about half on the chalk and half on the early tertiary formation, with an undulating surface, many small streams, an abundance of woodland, old pastures and wooded hedgerows, all favorable to a varied vegetation.

The facts now briefly indicated show us how wonderfully complex must be the adaptations of species to each other, which enables such great numbers to live together each in their special station and due proportion.

I must, however, before quitting this branch of my subject, call attention to the close dependence of insect on plant life, so far as it is illustrated by the number of species of each. We know that the larvæ of the *Lepidoptera* almost all feed upon living plants, and

that while some plants support several species, yet there are single species which feed on several distinct plants. Often, however—perhaps generally—each insect feeds upon its peculiar plants; and it is at all events suggestive that the numbers of species of flowering plants and of *Lepidoptera* *ææ*, in Britain, so nearly equal. Beetles, however, whose larvæ feed upon both animal and vegetable matter, in all stages of decay, are much more numerous. To fully discuss this subject would itself occupy a volume, but the facts now given show the remarkable intermingling of species in the same area, and this applies in different degrees to every form of animal life, perhaps even more than in plants.

Powers of Increase of Plants and Animals.—One of the most important of the factors—perhaps the most important of all—in the development of the world of life from its earliest appearance to the present time, is the enormous capacity for increase posset by every species of living thing. This is perhaps best shown in plants, in which the possible increase annually is not only twofold or fivefold, as in some of the higher animals, but usually many hundred and often many thousand fold.

A good-sized oak tree, in an average year, produces an enormous quantity of acorns, perhaps 100,000 or more in number; while Kerner states that a common British weed, one of the hedge mustards (*Sisymbrium Sophia*), produces an average of three quarter million of seeds; and that if all of these grow and multiplied for only three years the whole land surface of the globe would not hold them. A tall spike of maglove, loaded with its rather large seed-vessels full of minute seeds, probably has quite as many, as have many of the orchids and other plants, so that the powers of increase in the vegetable kingdom seem wholly beyond any possible need, especially when we consider that the oak lives some hundred or more of years, and only *one* grown out of its successive annual crops is needed to replace it.

Yet the consideration that *all* animal life depends upon vegetation may enable us to see how important it has been that no adverse conditions of drought or flood, of hurricane or volcano, should be

able to destroy the plant life over any considerable area, without that area being rapidly replenished with food for animals, who would in the meantime destroy much of the vegetation in adjacent areas.

Turning to the animal kingdom, we still find the reproductive powers always ample and often enormous. The slowest breeding of all is the elephant, which is supposed to rear one young one every ten years; but as it lives to more than one hundred years, Darwin calculates that in seven hundred and fifty years (a few moments only in the geological history of the earth), each pair would, if all their offspring lived and bred, produce nineteen millions of elephants.

The smaller mammals and most birds increase much more rapidly, as many of the smaller ones produce two or more families every year. The rabbit is one of the most rapid, and Mr. Kearton calculates that, under the most favorable conditions, a single pair might easily, in four or five years, increase to a million. Australia, being so favorable in climate, vegetation and absence of enemies, they have so multiplied as to become a nuisance and almost a danger, and tho their introduction was very easy, all our powers of destruction seem, so far, impotent against them.

It is interesting to note that the numbers of many of the species of animals bear little or no relation to their rate of increase the slowest rate being amply sufficient to keep up the greatest population when the conditions of life are otherwise favorable. Two well-known cases are those of the American bison and the passenger pigeon of the same country. In the eighteenth century the bison ranged over almost the whole of temperate North America, being abundant in Pennsylvania and Kentucky, sometimes reaching the east coasts, while within the memory of living persons it occurred all over the western plains in vast herds of 10,000 or 20,000 each. The passenger pigeon lays only two eggs, but seldom rears more than one chick in each nest. The quantity of these birds was formerly enormous. In the early part of the nineteenth century the ornithologist Wilson gave a wonderful account of them. One of their breeding places

in Kentucky was a tract of forest forty miles long and several miles wide, and in this space (in April and May) almost every tree was crowded with nests, both on the higher and lower branches. As soon as the young were fully grown people came from the whole country 'round and camped there, feeding on the young birds and carrying away sacks or even wagons full of them. During this time the noise made by the myriads of birds, both with voice and wing, was a continuous roar like thunder, so loud as to render it difficult to make oneself heard. The ground was covered with broken limbs of trees, eggs and young pigeons, on which herds of hogs came to fatten, while high overhead birds of prey—hawks, buzzards, and eagles—were sailing about and seizing the young birds from the nests. The country people cut down the trees most laden with nests and sometimes got 200 young pigeons from a single tree. The parent birds daily roamed the country to a distance of nearly 100 miles for their food. Wilson describes one of these great flocks on its daily excursion as being more than a mile wide and of very great depth, in the air far above gunshot. They flew with immense speed—50, 60 miles an hour—and the stream went on for several hours before it diminished in density, and some hours more in straggling parties. He calculated, roughly, that this one flock, going to and from one breeding place, contained about 2,000 millions of birds, and this was only one out of many such aggregations known at that time in the United States.

Now, the spread of cultivation and the clearing away the forests have entirely destroyed this most striking illustration of what Darwin termed a dominant species; which, though so apparently defenceless, with so many enemies, and with a very slow rate of increase, was yet able to maintain such an enormous population.

An equally remarkable, but somewhat different phenomenon is that of the curious little Lemming of the north of Europe (something like a very short-tailed vole), which at intervals of ten or fifteen years, under some unknown favorable conditions, increases so enormously in the Arctic and sub-Arctic mountains of

Scandinavia as to overrun the adjacent parts of the country, always migrating southward and spreading out east and west towards the sea. The migrating hordes march on slowly, increasing as they go, devouring the country like a flight of locusts, sometimes continuing their march for from one to three years, but always going on, and never returning, crossing over lakes, climbing over houses, eating their way through haystacks till they ultimately disappear in the Ocean. The whole great invading army thus melts away, the remnants being everywhere cleared off by the multitude of enemies attracted to the feast. A somewhat similar picture of the sudden increase of swarms of rodents is given by Mr. Hudson in that wonderful chapter of his fascinating "Naturalist in La Plata," entitled "A Wave of Life."

Insects show the same phenomena, but they generally possess a still higher rate of increase. The queen bee lays from 2,000 to 3,000 eggs, and many moths are equally productive. But one of the most striking cases is that of the flesh-fly, which lays 20,000 eggs, and these go through their complete transformation of grub and pupa to perfect fly in two weeks. Linnæus calculated that the progeny of three of these flies would devour a dead horse as quickly as could a lion.

These overwhelming powers and possibilities of increase thruout the whole realm of nature must never be forgotten, for they serve to explain many of the phenomena of the world of life. They afford as it were the material and motive power which has led to the interpenetration of so many widely different types, all securing their food and that of their offspring in the same localities yet in many different ways so as not to interfere with each other—in the earth, the water, or the air, in field or forest, on marches, or dry uplands, or sandy wastes. Thus in the course of ages every vacant place in nature has come to be occupied, and immediately one type dies out others are ever ready to take its place. Exactly how this has been effected we shall see a little later on.

Birds afford many illustrations of this specialization. Our Tree-creeper has a

slender curved bill and very strong feet and toes, adapted to run up the trunks and branches of trees and pick out the small insects that hide in the crevices of the bark. In South America there is a quite distinct family, the *Deudrocolaptidæ*, specialized for a similar purpose. A still more numerous and more highly specialized family are the Woodpeckers, whose chisel-like beaks, extremely hard skull, and elastic, very muscular neck, enable them to cut away the solid wood of trees, so as to reach the various kinds of large grubs which make their burrows there. Their very long and extensile tongue with a horny barbed tip enables them to pierce and draw out the defenceless insect. These three families have thus been modified to obtain insects from trees, yet are not related to each other.

Inheritance with Variation.—We now pass on to consider two combined groups of facts which are of the most vital importance to a comprehension of Darwinism—inheritance and variation.

These are often termed "laws"; but, taken in their generality, they are the commonest and best known of all the facts pertaining to living things, and it is rather the *mode* and *extent* of their occurrence than the occurrence itself which are subject to special laws. Our ignorance of the fundamental *causes* of these two phenomena is often adduced as a difficulty in the way of the Darwinian theory, but it has really nothing to do with it, as all we require to know are the facts. The *facts alone*, not their causes, are the agents in bringing about Natural Selection.

The great fact of inheritance, of each species producing its like, is so common—so universal, even, that it is only the deviations from it that surprise us. That offspring should be like their parents seems to us quite natural and to require no explanation; it is only when there is a considerable difference that we begin to ask the reason why.

Inheritance, therefore, is a universal fact in the world of life; but it is not *absolute* and nobody expects it to be absolute. Never do we see a son absolutely like his father—even as the parents often are, and they are never *absolutely* alike. But in all well marked species of

plants or animals the offspring are so much like the parents as never to be mistaken for other species. Yet *variation* always exists; it is really very considerable even when small numbers of individuals are examined, and it follows certain laws of a general nature which are of great importance to a comprehension of Darwinism, and to these laws we must therefore devote some attention.

The first great law is, that the frequency of a certain amount of variation of any character, in any species of animal or plant, depends (in an inverse ratio) upon the amount of its departure from the mean value. It may be accurately represented in a diagram by what is termed the Curve of Error. Such a curve has been obtained by using measurements of 2,600 full-grown British men, taken at random. Only one man was so short as 4 feet 8 inches, less than ten were below 5 feet; but about fifty were 5 feet 4 inches, and above this height the numbers increase rapidly till we find 150 at 5 feet 7 inches, and 160 at 5 feet 8 inches. From this point the numbers at each successive inch of height decrease, just as they had increased up to that height, there being 150 at 5 feet 9 inches, only fifty at 6 feet, barely ten at 6 feet 6 inches, and only one who reaches 6 feet 8 inches. The point where the numbers reach a maximum show us the mean height of the whole of the men measured; and as there were numerically more of this particular height than at any other, and also more at each half inch or inch below or above it than at any lesser or greater height, we are almost sure to find that those about the mean height form the majority in every miscellaneous assemblage of people even when only a few hundreds in number.

With regard to the extreme of stature there is less certainty, just because they are so rare. Among even a hundred people you might chance to find a giant or a dwarf, but if a million were measured in Europe or America we should be almost certain to find some as tall as 7 feet, and others as short as 4 feet 4 inches.

Now, such curves of variation apply not to man only, but serve to show very closely what occurs with almost all the commoner animals and plants in a state

of nature. This was long doubted or denied, simply because no one had taken the trouble to collect and measure large numbers of individuals of the same species. Even Darwin himself did not realize how much and how universally most wild species vary. Hence he used misleading expressions, as "If they vary: for without variation natural selection can do nothing." And again: "A variety must, perhaps after a long interval, vary or present individual differences of the same favorable nature as before." These expressions (used in the "Origin of Species") have been seized upon and exaggerated, so as to present quite a false picture of the facts of variability in a state of nature.

I myself gave sixteen such diagrams in my "Darwinism," and since that first appeared far more extensive comparisons have been made, sometimes more than a thousand individuals being accurately measured. In every case, without exception, a large amount of variation has been found to exist in every part and organ, and almost every observer has re-observed the interesting and suggestive fact that the different parts of the individuals measured always exhibited a large amount of independent variability.

There is, therefore, now ample proof that the phenomena of variation here shown are such as are present throughout the whole realm of nature, while it has been found that in the lower and less specialized forms the variation is very much greater than among the higher.

The Law of Natural Selection.—The various phenomena we have now seen to form essential features of every part of the world of Life—its enormous extent and diversity of form structure and habits—the vast population of every species; especially of those which we term common—the great number and variety of the species which live together on the same area, each one more or less dependent on all the others, either as competitors for food or in escaping from enemies or from the elements, thus leading to a constant or intermittent "struggle for existence" of extreme severity—the almost incalculable powers of increase of every species, so that no vacant spaces can occur which are not very quickly taken possession of by the

ever-flowing tide of new life—and, lastly, the marvelous facts of *inheritance* with *variation*, in their combined effects, lead us inevitably to what Darwin termed "Natural Selection," or the preservation of favored races in the struggle for life. Herbert Spencer suggested the term, "Survival of the fittest," as more closely representing what actually occurs; and it is undoubtedly this survival by extermination of the unfit, combined with universally present variation, which brings about that marvelous *adaptation to the ever-varying environment*, which is an essential feature of every living creature which survives long enough to produce offspring.

All the evidence at our command goes to prove that species remain unchanged for long periods, certainly for many thousand years. Some few have no doubt become extinct during historical times, but that has always been due to human agency. Since the last Glacial Epoch, however—a period of time estimated for Europe as not more than 80,000 years, and in parts probably much less, the remains we find of plants and animals are all of species still living, though their distribution was then somewhat different from what it is now.

There is thus a wonderful stability of the forms of life under all the vicissitudes of climate and of general environment which have occurred during the last ten or twenty thousand years, or perhaps more, and this alone demonstrates the complete, tho generalized, adaptation of every species to what may be termed a constantly fluctuating environment; but fluctuating periodically and within defined limits, the average conditions during each century, for example, being almost identical.

Now this continuous preservation of the same complex aggregate of life-forms is evidently due to the series of facts I have endeavored to impress upon you—enormous powers of multiplication, combined with a large amount of variation of every part, every organ, every faculty, in each generation. For, let us consider what happens in one of those severe winters which occur only a few times or only once in a century, when even, in our favored climate, the ground is frozen two or three feet deep.

or buried for a month together in a vast snowfield. An enormous destruction from cold or absence of food then occurs among many of our smaller birds and mammals, but so wonderfully are they adapted to support life under these adverse conditions that some (probably many in actual numbers) always escape, either from capacity to resist cold or from greater ability to procure food, or from having found shelter—and these “fittest” that survive rapidly increase during the succeeding summer, and their offspring, for the most part inheriting their “fitness,” quickly stock the country with well-adapted forms.

It is this fact, of great destruction among adult animals recurring at long intervals only, that enables us to understand the large amount of *variation* that is found in average years. For this variability in the dimensions and proportions

of all the parts and organs, and no doubt also in the senses and faculties, such as sight, hearing, and intelligence, would seem to imply that the adaptation is *not* very close, for if it were these great variations from the mean could not exist. But when we recognize that the adaptation of each species as a whole is not to the conditions of favorable seasons only, but is sufficiently broad to withstand the stress of every kind of possible danger that may occur during hundreds or even thousands of years, we are able to understand how it is that considerable divergences from the mean, or most perfect adaptation, are of no perceptible disadvantage during ordinarily favorable years. In such years it is the inexperienced young alone that are eliminated, while most of the adults continue to survive for many successive seasons.

ROBERT N. WINTER. IN LATE



Lincoln and Darwin

February 12, 1809

BY ROBERT WHITAKER

BORN on the selfsame day, wide seas apart,
The Nazarean statesman of the West,
Divinely sorrowful, divinely blest,
The travail of two races in his heart;
And he who stalked shy truth with perfect art,
Unfearing as the martyrs in his quest,
A modern prophet of the great unquest,
A voyager reshaping the world's chart.

Both freemen in themselves and making free,
Nor less the one a doer of great deeds
That he pursued the quiet paths of thought;
Nor less the statesman and the warrior wrought
To disillusion men of olden creeds:
Emancipators both all time to be.

THE GLEANER, CHICAGO.

Home-Seeking in Panama

BY DILWYNN M. HAZLETT

[Mr. Hazlett is an extensive traveler. He has lived for several years in South America and has visited various European countries, but he prefers Panama for residence to any other part of the world that he has seen. He will in a few months buy himself a plantation in Panama and establish a home, to which his wife and children are to follow. His eldest daughter, a young lady, will accompany him from the start. This will be his fourth visit to the Isthmus. We hope that after Mr. Hazlett has been on the Isthmus a year or so he will write another article for us as rosy in achievement as this is in prospect.—
EDITOR.]

WITHIN six days from New York, by a journey not nearly so arduous as has been made by many a Western home-seeker, the worn, impecunious, wage-earning city-dweller may still secure a farm of his own in a land where every one who is willing to work gets rich. When I say that this is in Panama, and that it is there, on the Isthmus, that I, who have traveled thru Italy and France, have found the pleasantest spot I ever knew, and intend there, for the pure joy of the

place, to sink my small possessions in a plantation which shall be my home for the rest of my days, the statement usually provokes an argument. There are so many people ready to talk against Panama when they have never seen the country.

Knowing Spanish almost as well as my own tongue, I was able, when I went to Panama in 1905, 1906 and 1908, to put myself immediately in touch with the native people. The trouble with many tourists is that they expect to find every-



VIEW OF CULEBRA FROM RESERVOIR.

Showing Administration Building to left, Hotel to right, and Y. M. C. A. Club House in Center



BLASTING AT BAS OBISPO.

View before the blast was fired. Four holes with a depth of 78 feet were drilled into the rock on the west side of the Canal.



BLASTING AT BAS OBISPO

Three hundred and fifty pounds of dynamite. The amount of black powder used was 6,600 pounds and the rock displaced amounted to 22,000 cubic yards.

thing just as it is at home. If that were so, the country they visit would not be foreign. The Panamanians are not accustomed to our way of living. They never make butter, for example, and they use no lard. The Panama planter could import a churn, I suppose, and make butter if he chose, for there are milch cows and plenty of good milk. Lard, too, comes now in tin cans into the cities of Panama and Colon, at a pretty high price. But olive oil and palm oil

one-tenth of the cultivation there that they require here. The farmers do not plow the ground when they plant corn, nor do they cultivate it afterwards, and yet each year three or four fine crops of corn are raised on the same piece of ground.

Not even when they plant for sugar-cane is any stirring up of the ground needed. I remember a certain field of sugar-cane in which I took much interest, from season to season. The cane



EXCAVATION FOR SPILLWAY AT THE GATUN DAM.

from the native trees are sweet and wholesome and abundant. Why not use them? We have simply to accustom ourselves there to things as common articles of diet which are necessarily luxuries in the States.

Nor do I intend to fly in the face of Panama usage by carrying an American plow to my plantation. There are now no plows in Panama, and I am not going to use them any more than the rest of the people do. The soil of the Isthmus is so fertile and the moisture is so abundant that fruits and vegetables do not require

was first planted eighteen years ago, and every year since that time a fine crop of cane has been taken off. The stripplings of the stalks are allowed just to fall to the ground; they make a perfect carpet between the rows of cane, keep down the weeds, and also help to retain the moisture in the soil. This is absolutely all that is done, but that same sugar-cane contains by government analysis *four times as much saccharine matter* per ton of cane as is contained in our best Louisiana cane.

More remarkable opportunities appear



ONE OF UNCLE SAM'S GROCERY STORES

to exist in cotton. In our country the cotton plant has to be renewed annually, but in the Isthmus of Panama you will see growing in the woods cotton trees 15 feet high, with as fine bolls of cotton hanging from the trees as are to be found anywhere in the world. If in Panama cotton were to be cultivated, one cannot understand why the plant would not take on this tree form and save the time and expense of annual planting. This is one of the subjects of investigation in the United States Government Experiment Station in Panama.

The objectors spoke most against the climate, when they tried to discourage me from Panama. My visits were made in the wet seasons of 1905, 1906 and 1908, for several months each year. The wet season extends from April to November. This period for its reputed heat is the time most dreaded; the dry winter (so called, altho there are two or three rains every winter) with its always green trees and green vines, and its flowers and vegetables fresh every day,

would attract anybody, but many persons are afraid of the summer by hearsay. I watched the thermometer faithfully in those summer months. The mercury never rose above 85 degrees, but ranged along from 74 to 85. Rains came about once a day, near the eastern coast, freshening the air delightfully. In July, for instance (except July of 1905, which was said to be exceptional, having only three rains in the month), the showers arrived usually at about 2 o'clock every afternoon, lasting for one or two hours. Sometimes they missed a day, and once in a while missed two days, and there was a little more rain on the Atlantic than on the Pacific side. The rest of the day was brilliant sunshine, and the air was delightful. I enjoyed the mere fact of being alive. My health was continuously excellent. I may add that I always wore the white linen suit of the Panamanians, and did not attempt to be comfortable in garments of tweed or broadcloth built for zero weather.

In looking at the death-rate reported

from Panama, one must remember that this represents a changing population, many of whom are not yet acclimated. Even without allowing this, the rate compares well with that of any city in the States. The percentage last October was only seven in 1,000, and last June was 12.35. If good living have anything to do with health, the Panama citizen can live well. By planting his garden and replanting at the right time, he can have a succession of radishes, cucumbers, lettuce, tomatoes and green corn, every day in the year. Tropical fruits are, of course, of an exquisite flavor undreamed of in the States. I have estimated that the living expenses of a family keeping house in the agricultural district of Panama ought to be only about one-half or one-third what they are in the States. Beef there is as plentiful as here, "spring" chickens flourish the year round, and as to fish it is claimed that the derivation of "Panama" is really "abundance of fish," for the waters on both coasts are filled with the finest kind of fish.

Intemperance is rare in Panama and

it will not be introduced with the incoming nation. I think our government control of the saloons in the Canal Zone presents a model for every community desiring temperance. Less drunkenness exists there according to my observation day after day, than among the same number of people in any State in the Union, not even excepting Maine or Kansas. The strictest regulations prevail and are enforced as to hours of selling, high license (fixed by the Commission at \$1,200 a year), the open argument of the bar, the prohibition of gambling devices, the refusal of liquor to minors, the moral character required of the saloon-keeper, and other matters tending to decency and sobriety. On Sundays the saloons are closed from noontime on; the closing on week-days is from 11 p. m. to 6 a. m. next day. This means an absolute lid, and woe be to the man who tries to lift it. If he violates this or any of the other rules, his license is revoked at once, and it will never be renewed. My personal testimony is that under no circumstances does the government permit the least in-



DINNER TIME AT A COMMISSION HOTEL, GORGONA.

fraction of its regulations for the saloons. There is no political influence nor pull that avails a saloon-keeper who breaks the law in the American Zone.

Nor is there any great amount of work for the police to do—a condition uncommon in a new country. Last May, out of the 38,000 employes of the government, 30,000 of whom were ordinary, dollar-a-day laborers, there were 504 arrests by the police. The average monthly number has decreased since then.

Going back a little into Panama from the villages of the American Zone, rich farm lands are to be secured, with titles from the Panamanian government, the prices running as low in some localities as 11 cents an acre. These cheapest lands are not lacking in fertility, but are remote; those most accessibly situated

sell as high as \$8 an acre. Other tracts vary between these two extremes. When I shall have become a Panama planter, I do not expect to pay for labor on my farm what our government pays to its day-laborers. A Panamanian day-laborer or "farmhand" in the interior is well satisfied with from 25 to 40 cents a day. This is his customary wage.

Thus the outlay for help is small, the sky and soil combine to bless all agricultural effort, and I believe there is an easier life ahead than the Southern planter of the States ever knew in his palmiest days. Panama is a country in which anyone who wishes merely to exist may lead a fairly comfortable life and do almost nothing, but a man of intelligence who is willing to work as we do here cannot keep from getting rich.

St. Louis, Mo.



One Way in the North

[The author of the following article, in her letter accompanying it, says: "If by any freak of fortune this article seems good enough to publish kindly withhold my name. If not, won't you find somebody who will present less clumsily the fact that there is a 'North' that Mrs. Harris does not understand?"—EDITOR.]

THE worm does turn. And some of us in the cold-hearted, narrow-minded, dollar-worshipping, pharisaical North, so often sketched by the gentle skill of Mrs. L. H. Harris, have played the unostentatious part of worm long enough. We want to turn. It is true that, in thus lifting up my pen, I am doing what no Southerner could do—I am breaking with tradition. For I belong to the silent North, to the people who do not make speeches; they only listen. They do not write articles; they merely read them. They are variously and picturesquely called "mudsills," "plain people," "the sinew of the nation," and the "great unwashed"; and they work, or fight, or vote, or die, as occasion demands, without answering.

Indeed, if this never reaches publication, I shall bear it calmly and unresentfully, for my people of the North are not used to self-analysis and self-defense, and rarely do we find among us "the pen of a ready writer." We are just ordi-

nary people, and if I say, at the outset, a few personal things, it is because my story so closely resembles that of many others that I feel it is typical.

My father, like almost all the ordinary boys of his neighborhood, "went to the war." He did not, like his brother of the South, buckle on his grandfather's sword, wring his father's hand, kiss his sweetheart, tear himself from the weeping slaves who begged to go with him, mount the thorobred that ate sugar lumps from his hand, and gallop away to glory. Truth compels me to state that the boys from my father's village rode gaily to the town nearest their prospective camp in a big wagon, singing with fervor the very unclassic ditty, "We'll hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree." There was grief at their going, but my people have never been accustomed to shed tears on the front piazza—and there was not always a front piazza on which to shed them. My father did have sufficient love of the heroic to have his pic-

ture taken—standing very straight, holding a rifle and “adorned as to his belt” with a huge pistol and a fierce knife! But the face above this warlike paraphernalia was very boyish and friendly. It was not hatred of his Southern brother that sent him into the fight.

From another village my mother’s brother went to the front, and so complete was the exodus from that place that my mother wrote for the school “Literary” a parody intended to edify a straggler who did not go soon enough.

But even the straggler reached the lines soon enough to serve three years.

With father, uncles and more distant kin all wearers of the blue, it is small wonder that “the war” (it was always “*the* war” to us, as if there had been no other!) was the Iliad of my childhood. Grant, Sherman and Sheridan were my heroes—with Lincoln’s figure looming ever larger, as “the wise years decide”—and no fairy lore was ever half so dear to me as the marches and counter-marches, the defeats and victories, lost and won at so terrible cost in that great conflict. The one name that I hated with a child’s unreasoning fury was that of Clement L. Vallandigham, and gladly would I have blotted him from Ohio’s history!

The seeds of sectionalism would have fallen on fertile soil had any one tried to sow them in my infant mind! But over against all narrowing influences was my father. Never once did I hear him speak unkindly or sneeringly of the Southerner. To my childish questions about the why and wherefore of the Rebellion came the unvarying answer, “They were brave men. We believed that we were right and they believed that they were right.” He never belittled the bravery of his one-time foes nor jeered at their religion. (How many Southerners have shown a like courtesy to their foes?) My people have long been Abolitionists—it was bred in the bone for generations—but I never heard them minimize the gravity of the negro problem.

My father saw again, in later years, the Virginia fields where he had gone as a “boy in blue.” I recall how gladly he spoke of meeting some ex-Confederates, and I know that the handshake and the

hour of reminiscence symbolized to him a true brotherhood—a sincere reunion of spirit. Did he seem to them like a nagging Pharisee? And yet his way of thinking about the South is the common way of his comrades who were at the front in the sixties.

Southern writers, keen and clear-minded as they often are, seem never to have realized that the money-grasping, dollar-worshipping citizens of the North are not soldiers nor the children of soldiers. The men of inflated fortune and collapsible conscience do not rush to the firing line when there is a call for troops. They did not do it in ’61. And I think we all remember that they did not in ’98. If we depended on the unco’ rich to be our defense in time of danger we should need to chain them to the post of duty, and even then they would probably vanish, carrying the uprooted post with them. The average Cræsus fears more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in the common man’s philosophy. You cannot make a soldier of him.

It would be quite as impossible to make a soldier of the degenerate son of the Cræsus. These men, whose excesses are the shame of the North, are not typical of any section. They are sometimes “prominent” in the newspaper sense, because it is not the way of the average Northerner to parade in print and rejoice when he beholds himself in headlines. My people of the North know that headline fame is “here today and gone tomorrow.” The Mellin’s Food baby or the Peruna portrait has more permanence. The Southerner, it seems, reads the headlines, decides that the North is morally rotten and spiritually hypocritical, and forgets—as in the days “befo’ de wah”—that there is a silent North that in time of peace works and in time of war fights—and does both honestly. It is slow of speech and reticent, but it has not forgotten how to stand by a principle, and, if need be, fall for it. It is sometimes my duty to teach history (for I am one of the daughters of Ishmael known as teachers), and never once have I used a textbook that did not give fullest credit to the bravery of the South and touch lightly the themes that might prolong a feeling of

bitterness in either section. Yet we of the North have our memories. Sympathy turns naturally to the conquered, but shall we forget the cost of the victory to the desolate homes of the North? The history I use this year gives a page of eloquent description to Pickett's charge, and dismisses Andersonville with a footnote. Surely this shows that we do not train our children to look only at the faults of the South. Does the Southern teacher praise Grant as generously as we praise Lee, I wonder? A few years ago a music teacher in the public schools—a born-and-bred Northerner of good old Massachusetts stock—said to me: "I do not like sectional songs on Memorial Day. I want the children to sing the truly memorial songs, that could be sung just as well down South. For we are one nation now." Is there an echo of that spirit from the schools of the South?

It is true that this silent, hard-working North has its follies. We have a childish faith that an elected politician will be a statesman, and that a good law will miraculously come forth from the statute book and enforce itself. This is why our laws are sometimes executed only in the hangman's sense of the word, and our civic righteousness is so often filthy rags. We have also an effervescing hope that the money-mad money-makers will some time have enough and be satisfied—as if the children of the horse-leech would ever cease to say, "Give!" And my peo-

ple have a persistent, stiff-necked optimism that makes them patient when the time for patience is past. We are veritable children of Micawber in the cheerful confidence that the future of this favored land is secure.

These are foolish habits of thought and we pay the penalty—in vested abuses that ride luxuriously on the "Limited," while reforms wait on the sidetrack. But despite these things, this great, silent North is sound at heart and decent of life. Its countless homes give their strength to the nation in the "common deeds of the common day." When disaster comes, and want and suffering follow, the heart of this so common people knows no dividing line between North and South, or East and West. But we have never learned to explain ourselves, and we have a puritanic tendency (from overemphasis of the doctrine of reprobation!) to conceal a virtue when we have it, instead of assuming it when we have it not.

We do not blame our sins on any other land or people. God shall judge them and us, and altho the eloquence of our prayers cannot rise high enough to save us, we dare rely on something "broader than the measures of man's mind." Not in argument, either with God or man, are we skilled in apology or defense, but once in a long while some one of us breaks the tradition of our silence to ask the scant justice of being understood.

CHAS.



Beside Life's Tide

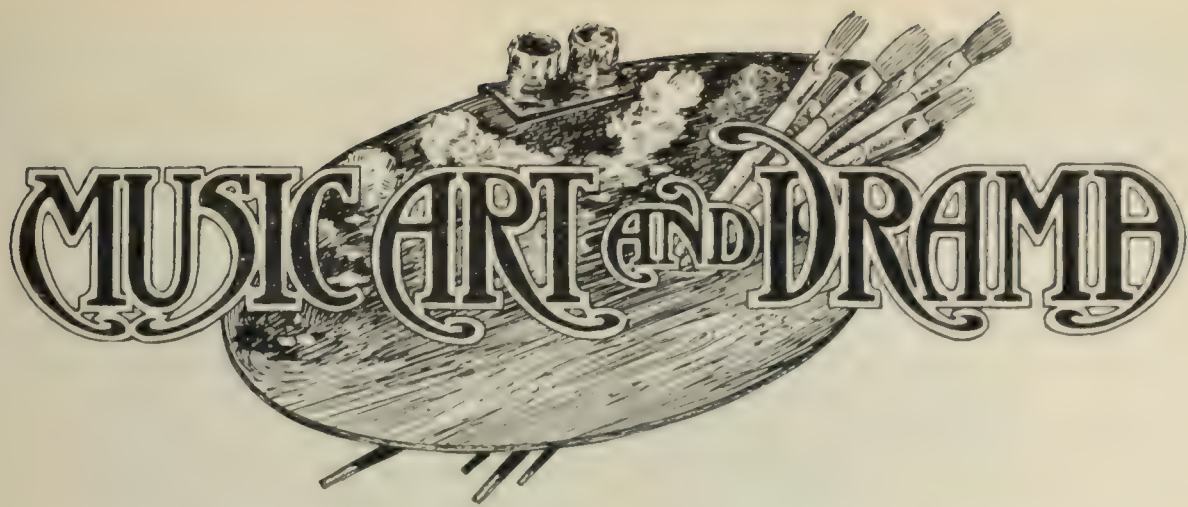
BY ELAM F. DEMPSEY

You, Friend, and I have stood beside
Life's flowing and Life's ebbing tide;
Our hopes we've seen float out to sea,
While cruel storms beat pitilessly.
Thus stood we, Friend, uncrowned, forlorn,
When night came down upon our morn.

Thus stood we, while within there grew
A strength our faith from heaven drew,
And in that faith our souls abide;
God's ebbing is God's flowing tide!
Behold on it our hopes upborne;
The night has lifted from our morn.

And now, dear Friend, along the lea,
The sunlight and the quiet sea,
Tho in this peace there riseth not
The bond of loss and common lot;
Tho at his task each toils apart,
Each trusteth each, knit heart in heart.
You, Friend, and I have stood beside
Life's ebbing and life's flowing tide.

ELAM F. DEMPSEY



An Opera Festival

Under the modest name of "Special Performances" the Metropolitan Opera Company is announcing what practically amounts to an opera festival like those that have become so popular in Bayreuth and Munich, the only difference being that whereas those German festivals occupy all the evenings during a few weeks these Metropolitan special performances will be sandwiched in between the opera nights of the regular subscription season and will extend from February 20 to April 10. With the exception of Verdi's "Falstaff," which is to be sung on March 13, all the operas are by German composers. Beethoven's "Fidelio" was sung last Saturday; Mozart's "Figaro" and "Don Giovanni" are announced for Saturday evenings, February 27 and March 6, and Wagner's "Meistersinger," "Tristan," "Rheingold," "Walküre," "Siegfried" and "Götterdämmerung" for March 23, 30, April 5, 6, 8 and 10, respectively. "Die Meistersinger" and "Tristan" will begin at 5:30, with a long intermission for dinner, as they are to be given without cuts. The other operas will begin at the usual evening hours and will be more or less shortened, as usual.

The country as far west as the Mississippi has been placarded with announcements of these performances, and many, no doubt, will seize this opportunity to hear these masterworks, as interpreted by the best living singers and by such master conductors as Mahler, Hertz and Toscanini. The temptation to come to New York during these weeks will be the greater as the regular season at both houses will still be on, and thus a fairly

bewildering choice of operas is presented. In the matter of variety no other European city can offer anything equal to this opportunity; and as for the interpreters it is needless to say that nearly all of the world's greatest opera singers are at present engaged in New York. The difference between New York and foreign cities is illustrated by the fact that when Caruso sings in Berlin or Vienna three or four times the prices are quadrupled. Here he sings twice a week and there is no advance in the cost of seats.



German Opera Next Year

The opera festival is one of the plans of Mr. Andreas Dippel, who, as administrative manager of the Metropolitan, has done so much to restore the Wagner operas, including "Parsifal," to their former popularity. So strongly, indeed, has the tide been turned by him toward German opera that the Italianissimi have begun to clamor for the suppression of Wagner altogether, as the only way of prolonging the supremacy of Italian art. A rumor that there would be no German opera next season was promptly downed by the directors, who sent a note to the press saying that inasmuch as the report regarding the future position in the Metropolitan repertoire of German opera "is calculated to disturb and mislead that large portion of opera subscribers who, in common with most lovers of operatic art, admire German music, the Metropolitan Opera Company desires to state most emphatically and unequivocally that German opera in German next season will have as prominent a place in the repertoire as heretofore,

and that no change whatever is contemplated in relation to the personnel engaged in or to the manner and the matter of presenting German opera at the Metropolitan Opera House."

There is nothing new this month to chronicle regarding Italian opera. At Hammerstein's a German opera, "Salome," has drawn the largest audiences, and at the Metropolitan "Manon" was added to the French list. "Manon" did not arouse much enthusiasm, for several reasons: it is not one of Massenet's most inspired works; it is not big enough for the vast auditorium of the Metropolitan; the conductor had little conception of the delicacies and refinements of Massenet's music; and while the cast included the two most popular artists in the whole company—Caruso and Geraldine Farrar—they were not at their best.

The Sembrich Farewell

The last appearance of Madame Marcella Sembrich as a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company on the 6th of February was a historic event which will remain forever in the memory of those who were present. Women were moved to tears by simply reading the accounts in the newspapers of the demonstrations of admiration and affection showered on this occasion on the beloved prima donna; so it may be imagined how high was the emotional tension at the performance and the ceremonies of leave-taking which followed it. A reception was held the same evening at her hotel, at which some 200 celebrities were present, and on the following evening a number of prominent musicians and critics gave her a farewell dinner, at which more memorable scenes were enacted, one of the speakers being Paderewski; while Caruso spent the evening making caricatures of everybody and beating the drum for the dance which followed the dinner, in the early hours of Monday.

Madame Sembrich is known to many chiefly as a singer of florid music, such as is exemplified in the "Mad scene" from "Lucia." Her true pretensions lie, however, in her art of delivering a simple melody with beauty of tone and tender expression. For this reason she is the greatest of Mozart singers, per-

haps of all time, and her retirement from the stage will mean an irreparable loss. She is only fifty-one years of age, and her voice, in its proper sphere, is almost unimpaired. Why then does she leave the stage, where she is so much needed?

Chiefly, as she has herself admitted, because, after about three decades of service, she has become tired of always singing the old rôles. With the exception of Mimi in Puccini's "La Bohème" and Ulana in Paderewski's "Manru," there have been no new parts suited to her voice. She found that even the lighter Wagner rôles were too heavy for her, while Strauss and Debussy are leading into thickets, where she cannot follow. But opera is not the only kind of music in the world. The modern *Lied* or lyric song offers a wide field for the exercise of her rare art, and to that she therefore intends to devote herself. She returns to America next autumn for a long concert tour.

The Eames Farewell

Nine days after Madame Sembrich, another one of the leading prima donnas of our time bade farewell to the patrons of the Metropolitan Opera House, who had known her ever since December 14, 1891. Emma Eames made her début in her native country at the age of twenty-four, in the rôle of Juliet, which Gounod himself had taught her. Her Parisian triumph was duplicated here. The beauty of her voice was matched by the beauty of her form and face, and as against these her lack of skill in acting did not count for much. Her costumes in those early days were apt to be more beautiful than appropriate. Anton Seidel, who subsequently became one of her greatest admirers, once censured her severely on that score in a magazine article. Her singing was also generally held to be lacking in warmth and temperament.

Without losing any of the beauty of her voice, or the polish of her style, she gradually got away from the idea that an opera is a concert in costume. Her costumes became famous for their historic accuracy, and her dramatic talent showed a great improvement when she assumed the rôle of Desdemona, and still more so in the Wagnerian rôles of

Eva, Elsa, Elizabeth, and Sieglinde, which she impersonated enchantingly. Lack of sympathy with a certain conductor caused her, a few years ago, to give up the Wagner operas and devote herself to Puccini's, in whose "Tosca" she surprised her admirers by the astonishing realism of her acting and the passionate warmth of her singing. She is really at her zenith now, and her determination to leave the operatic stage was entirely the result of persistent ill health.

Decades hence opera-goers will tell a younger generation of the wondrous art of Emma Eames and Marcella Sembrich and of the rare treat of hearing them blend their voices in the letter duet in "Figaro" so marvellously that it was almost impossible to tell which one for the moment had the top notes. During her twenty years on the stage Madame Eames has appeared altogether in nineteen rôles. Like Sembrich, she will continue, for a time, to appear in concerts.



Unprofitable Popular Concerts

Every lover of good music sympathizes with Mr. Hermann Klein on account of his failure to make a success of his Sunday afternoon "Pops" at the new German theater. He faithfully kept his promise of providing good—often first-class—soloists and programs, from which dullness was sternly excluded; but the public did not appear in paying numbers, and the concerts had to be abandoned. Nineteen of them were given, at which twenty-six American singers, twenty-one American instrumental soloists, and ninety-three artists of various nationalities appeared. As all the music was sung in English, American composers had their innings; fifty-three of them were represented by seventy-eight songs, and altogether 344 compositions of various kinds were heard.



A Permanent Philharmonic

In failing to make ends meet financially, Mr. Klein shared the fate of most concert givers. The wail that it no longer pays to sing or play, except in the opera, comes from everywhere, in Europe as well as in America. The amazing success of Dr. Wüllner is an exception which emphasizes the rule by con-

trast. The orchestral societies, in particular, are in need of assistance. Time was when the Philharmonic Orchestra paid its members a handsome annual dividend. Its conductors, among them Theodore Thomas and Anton Seidl, got \$3,000 for their services. Today conductors of their prominence demand six or seven times as much—and they get it; but the orchestra has to pass around the hat. Thanks to a number of wealthy women, the Philharmonic is to be reorganized and placed on a permanent basis; the sum of \$80,000 a year, for three years, has been secured, and hereafter the players need not worry about their dividends, as they are to have a regular salary. Gustav Mahler has been secured as conductor for the first two years, and there will probably be two concerts a week from early in November to the end of April. It is to be feared that that is a greater number than the public will want, especially if the New York Symphony Orchestra also remains "permanent." The Boston Orchestra, to be sure, gives two dozen sets of concerts at home; but the Boston players do not have two grand opera companies to compete with them.



The Architectural League's Exhibition

The allied arts, decorative painting, sculpture and architecture, are well represented at this the twenty-fourth exhibition of the league, and it will be seen that they are in a healthy and flourishing condition. The authorities had the happy idea of bringing together examples and photographs of the work of the two veterans in the two first mentioned arts, namely, Mr. John La Farge and Mr. J. Q. A. Ward. To the former was presented a medal of honor. Mr. Ward's statue of Henry Ward Beecher at close quarters and without the accessory figures of children, holds its own as one of the most virile portraits in bronze in the country.

Among the architects who have distinguished themselves in competitions are Pell & Corbett with their design for the municipal group at Springfield, Mass.; and Palmer & Hornbostle, who won in the competition for a design for a college at Pittsburg. Trowbridge & Liv-



RUNNING ALONG THE BEACH

Painting by Joaquín Sorolla y Bastida at the Hispanic Society.

ington show photographs and modelled sections of the house of Henry Phipps, Esq., which was awarded a special medal for the best architectural work done in New York City in the last five years.

In the Vanderbilt gallery were shown competitive designs for the new municipal office building for New York by McKim, Mead & White, Howell & Stokes, and Carrère & Hastings. The latter firm also shows a model of the Bryant statue, which is to be executed by Mr. Herbert Adams and placed in Bryant Park, back of the new Public Library, and a model of the interior of the New Theater. Not the least interesting feature of the exhibition is furnished by the model shown in competition for a special prize, to be awarded to the best combination of the work of a sculptor, painter and architect. The subject given was "A Memorial to a Great Sculptor." Fourteen models were sent in, and the prize was awarded to August Jaegers, sculptor; Grace Johnson, painter, and Thomas R. Johnson, architect. Honorable mention was given to the work of Thomas Mott Shaw for his model and to Robert K. Roland for the decorative painting in connection with the model by Henri Crenier and Aymar Embury. This annual competition is likely to have a growing interest among the younger

men, and should in the future produce good results. Among individual exhibitors, Louis D. Vaillant has some charming color notes for decoration in Hotel Hermitage, New York.

A. A. Weinmann's model for Maryland Union Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument is excellent in workmanship, but the conception is almost ludicrous. It seems to present a female figure with helmet (War) and another, presumably Liberty, urging a young man to leave his peaceful occupation and defend his country; but the ladies in question seem to find it necessary to hustle and encourage him a good deal, and their facial expressions are far from dignified. The group is extensively padded and artificial. This latter defect runs thru a good deal of Mr. Weinmann's work, and we feel a lacking of any genuine emotional quality; so that in spite of the skill of his fingers, he rarely moves us.

Mr. J. S. Sargent has a number of sketches at the Knoedler Gallery, the record of an extensive trip on the continent. They are masterly studies in passing; brilliantly handled, sure records of color and light and shade, they never fail to convince and impart the exhilaration that sudden glimpses of form, color and sunshine convey to the trained perception.

A Great Spanish Painter

New York has been made to realize two things this month, of which most of its citizens were before unaware. One was the existence and charm of the building in West 156th street of the Hispanic Society, which Mr. Archer Huntington founded on good broad lines for the furtherance of our knowledge of things Spanish, and the other is the existence which he again has enabled us to appreciate of a mighty descendant of the seventeenth century artists of Spain in the person of Joaquin Sorolla y Bastida.

The work of Sorolla shows influence from the great naturalistic wave in French nineteenth century art but obviously Velasquez himself was very seriously studied by this modern master of other knowledge unknown to Velasquez. Knowledge of light and movement above all. No photograph can give a true idea of the brilliant technique of this man, whose eye seizes and whose hand fixes almost instantly all the movements and colors and characters to be seen in his country, especially by its seas. His vis-

ion is always clear, and poetic only as poetry dwells in his subject matter always; yet his things have other depth of splendidly virile achievements and of his school he has no rivals. In portraiture one is tempted to compare him with Sargent and to feel some similarity in points of view, but probably his best portraits are not here, while his best genre works are.

Never has the mother just after the birth of her child been so touchingly painted as in the large, quiet toned canvas, showing only the expanse of white covered bed, with the two heads appearing. The only darker spots, the mother's head turned in, are toward the wee mite, with eyes tightly shut. Seldom has the horror of deformity been so intensely painted as in the sad colored "Sad Inheritance," with its foreground group of crippled boys led down to the sea by the strong, stern priest, whom yet we feel is sympathetic, tho we can see only his back. A third large canvas, called in English "Oxen Preparing to Beach Fishing Boats," is as different again as possible, and such an absolutely true rendering of one of the sturdiest of



SWIMMERS.

Painting by Joaquin Sorolla y Bastida at the Hispanic Society.

activities for men, beasts and boats, that it fairly excites one, as would the scene itself. Then there are beautiful landscapes and many small sketches of the swimming and wading joys of young boys and girls he paints so often—merri-ly, gracefully, strongly, or in whatever mood the scene presented itself.

A portrait of Madrazo, the painter, in his garden is an exceedingly beautiful thing, but the large royal portraits lack sincerity, as it seems royal portraits must, tho a small one of King Alfonso is characteristic and consequently convincingly ugly. The exhibition will remain open until March 8, when it will be succeeded by a showing of work by another Spaniard, Zuluaga.



Other Exhibitions of the Month

February is generally the fullest of all months in art activities, and this month has been no exception. The Salmagundi Club has had its annual exhibition and sale, the proceeds of which are equally divided amongst the artists and the club. The Architectural League held an interesting festival on January 31, growing out of the present day interest in symbolic dancing. A beautiful procession, a lecture on Greek dancing, and some individual presentations of phases of the art entertained a great number of invited guests. The American Society of Miniature Painters has shown its annual collection at Knoedler's, with a high average of merit, as usual. Mr. Macbeth has shown groups of pictures by Henry W. Ranger and Paul Dougherty, two always strong painters. Mr. Dougherty is broadening his field successfully. At this gallery, from February 19 to March 4, will be a group of works by Arthur B. Davies, who is one of the greatest of living painter poets. At Mr. Montross's have been the annual showing of Messrs. T. W. Dewing and D. W. Tryon, always delightful in subtle beauty, and landscapes by Alexander Schilling, of much worth. At Bauer Holman's were beautiful textiles and Persian faience and antique glass, loaned from private collection. These, with the objects of art from the Duveen collection, which were sold at auction for \$177,460, gave lovers of these things a feast. Mr. Jacob H.

Schiff paid about \$40,000 for the set of Tissot illustrations for the Old Testament, which has been exhibited thruout the country.

Baltimore is enjoying its new Walters Gallery, opened early in the month. There are 990 pictures, and probably nowhere else in this country are there so few very poor ones, while the masterpieces by some of the greatest German, Flemish, Dutch, Spanish, French and Italian painters are many. Porcelains, jades, tapestries, furniture—all beautiful things—are there in great numbers also. Philadelphia is again seeing probably the best annual American exhibition with good things from nearly all the well known men and some new names; while Montreal, Canada, is coming into line with other American cities in the growing interest in art, with its progressive Art Association now presenting to the people a group of 500 modern French pictures, sculptures, ceramics, jewels and colored engravings, collected in France by a committee which included Rodin, Besnard, Frantz-Jourdain, and Lalique. The collection has been made as eclectic as possible, so that Canada has an opportunity of studying French art in all phases.



A Presentation Bowl

The silver bowl, of which the above is a picture, was presented to Dr. Paul Haupt by his pupils and friends on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with Johns Hopkins University as the head of its department of Oriental languages. Professor Haupt introduced the study of the Assyrian inscriptions into American universities,

and most of our Assyrian scholars have been his pupils. On the side of the bowl here shown is a copy of the lion hunt of King Ashurbanipal. Other designs are taken from Assyrian sculptures. On the lip of the bowl is the cuneiform inscription, "He found the secret, he revealed the mystery, he brought the account from the time before the Flood." This old text is made to apply to Dr. Haupt's edition of the Babylonian Epic of the Flood. The bowl was designed by the Samuel Kirk & Son Company, of Baltimore.

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The second international exhibition of pictorial photography, which was held at the National Arts Club February 2 to 20, was a distinct advance over a similar exhibition held at the club house seven years ago. Two hundred and fifty-five numbers were shown. The collection was a most excellent massing of modern pictorial photographic themes. The pictures in the exhibition were selected by a committee, of which Alfred Stieglitz was chairman, which is indicative of their high quality. The results obtained in many instances by mechanical means are certainly surprising to those who have not followed the recent progress in pictorial photography.

A retrospective and very interesting exhibition of the work of the Grolier Club since its foundation began at the Grolier Club House, No. 29 East Thirty-second street, on January 29th, and continues until February 27th, inclusive.

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The Drama

The theater is never fixt in its atmosphere; by the mere shifting of scene it can carry the audience hither and thither at will; it has inherent within it the ability to enrich experience and to quicken the imagination. In the one instance we see the value of a repertoire; in the other the moral, social and esthetic effect of the repertoire once it is established. But the only evidence of a repertoire in a playhouse today is to be found at the point where the one play of a long run *accomplisht* gives way to the other play, calculating on a long run to be. On Saturday night William Faversham, in "The World and His Wife," finisht his

engagement; on the Monday following Miss Julia Marlowe opened in Mary Johnston's poetic drama, "The Goddess of Reason." To strain a point, we might call Saturday and Monday evenings repertoire nights for Daly's Theater. We are carried from Spain to France on the same stage.

Never have we seen Miss Marlowe so possest of her richest poetic gifts as in the rôle of Yvette, a Breton maid of the troublous times of 1791. The lyric quality of her reading, the tender coloring of her girlish sorrow, the full power of her romantic passion, dominate scenes and passages which otherwise could not have been saved from their dulness. Miss Johnston's inventive attributes have failed her in this play form; we have seen her story over and over again; Irving gave us "Robespierre," Henry Miller "The Only Way"—and both of them of their kind were good; nor has "The Goddess of Reason" the claim to anything more than mediocre poetry of crude blank verse quality.

However that may be, the French Revolution is something of drama in itself, and the company gathered around Miss Marlowe adequately fills the canvas. It is a true source of pleasure to welcome such art as Miss Marlowe has at her command—a rich humanity and an intellectual force uncommon at present. Nowhere since Irving have we had more excellent stage scenes than "A Square at Nantes" and "A Judgment Hall in Nantes," where motion, color and constructive action bring credit to the stage director and to the management.

J. M. Barrie's name suggests piquancy; we are always sure that his angle of vision is wholesome, that he is human, clean and amusing. He escapes being over-mild and over-sweet thru his quaint humor. The odd title of the comedy in which Miss Maude Adams is starring,



JULIA MARLOWE
As "The Goddess of Reason," at Daly's.



STAGE SETTING FROM "THE GODDESS OF REASON" AT DALY'S

"What Every Woman Knows," by its very sound is full of a feminine curiosity which even men are sometimes known to possess; it were as difficult to indicate the plot as it were to catch the sunbeam dancing in and out among the clouds. You only know that there is a Scotch girl, the key to whose character is, "No one could love me who couldn't laugh at me a little"; that there is a hero who, intent upon learning, steals knowledge at night when the Wylies are abed, even as robbers steal silver from the drawer; that Maggie has three brothers as unique as herself, all intent on seeing her happily married. This is the status of the *dramatis personæ* on the night when John Shand, the hero, is "caught."

These brothers, whose shelves are lined with "ten yards of the most learned books in the language," which they can neither read nor understand, agree to educate this "thief," who is devoid of humor, provided he wed their sister after an allotted term of years. Shand is dogged, earnest, stolid in fulfilling his

part of the bargain; his intellectual capacity is sufficient to win him political posts, but his humor is lacking to make him realize that it is really Maggie who gives him what he most needs; even his speeches are permeated with her warmth, yet he does not realize it.

And so he falls into absurdities—what mortal would not if he could not laugh?—only to be saved in the end by the wife to whom he owes the larger part of his success. His love for her is gradually becoming humanized above the literalness of its Scotch demands, when Maggie puts the final touch. "Woman," she declares, "was not made from the rib of a man, but from his funny bone"—a fact which sends Shand into a roar of appreciation. After all, "the best of love and the test of love is laughter."

That funny-bone theory suits Shand, but it would not fit every man; however, the whole proposition is piquant, and as fresh as the May morning when laughter brings the man and his mate together. Miss Adams's personality, as usual, dom-

inates her shortcomings, for there is no doubt that if the public only loved this actress less, they would see how her individual charm just lacks an element of strength which makes her incapable of bringing out to the full her interpretation. In this respect Richard Bennett, as Shand, perhaps excelled her.

"The Dawn of a Tomorrow" is a very hopeful title for a play, and the rôle of Glad, as enacted by Miss Eleanor Robson, still more so. But Frances Hodgson Burnett will disappoint many readers of her novel of the same name when they see how trivial her dialog is, compared with the possibility which is in her underlying philosophy. Take a man whom science has decreed incurable; send him to the English slums, to Apple Court, where "the first thing you have to learn is not to jump when you are touched on the shoulder"—send him there, with every intention of killing himself, but suddenly brought in contact with a hopeful bit of humanity, lower in the scale than "Pippa," in Browning's poem, and a large opportunity presents itself for dramatization.

The interest of "The Third Degree," Charles Klein's latest play, is purely of the newspaper kind, close second in topic to Thomas's "The Witching Hour" in its telepathic scope, and perhaps reminiscent of Walter's "Paid in Full" in its Harlem realism. It deals with the police, who force a man, under strain, to confess to a murder when he is innocent; it considers very minutely the determined effort of that man's wife, who is of inferior social stock, to save her husband, tho every one is against her; it finally portrays how feminine persistency wins to her aid a lawyer of superlative force.

Nothing fundamentally big is emphasized, tho in parts vital sparks are emitted; Mr. Klein's arguments, even his characterizations, will not bear close scrutiny or close analysis; but, while the curtain is up, there is no gainsaying the fact that his story is interesting; his dialog is clever—not terse, or even tense, like Thomas's. Nevertheless, the piece is strongly acted by Mr. Edmund Breese as the lawyer and Miss Helen Ware as the wife; their distinctness of characterization is ably furthered by an excellent supporting cast; altogether, the piece may be safely considered "one of the successes of the season."

George Ade's "The Fair Co-Ed" is described as a "College comedy with music"; the scene is a Western college, where the only registered woman is Elsie Janis, who masquerades, dances, gives imitations, and utters those Ade-isms which represent a certain type of Indiana humor. In Bingham College, which is very much like every college, "every student is guilty until he proves himself innocent," the boys wear "passionate socks," and they are endowed with a foresight which a professor claims is not telepathy, but animal instinct. As an achievement, "The Fair Co-Ed" is not as distinctive as "The College Widow," tho it is of the same type, embellished with extras.

We wish, finally, to make note of William Collier in his farce entitled "The Patriot," which is interesting and clean. American frontier life and fashionable society life are thrown into contrast, and while of course exaggerated, afford healthy amusement in the situations which develop. The moralist might even be satisfied with the motive of the plot.



Initiative and Referendum in Oklahoma

BY L. J. ABBOTT

PROFESSOR OF AMERICAN HISTORY IN CENTRAL STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, EDMOND, OKLAHOMA

AT the recent election the voters of Oklahoma past upon five referenda or "State Questions," as they are officially designated. Four of these were defeated outright and one had a doubtful majority. The vote was

not a little disappointing, because from thirty to fifty thousand of the electors failed to express themselves either way upon any of the propositions.

Four of the five measures were submitted by the State Legislature and one

by initiative petition. Three were constitutional amendments, one a statute and one a mere question of state policy.

"State Question No. 1" had to do with the agency feature of the prohibition bill. Last winter the Legislature enacted an enforcement law in accordance with the prohibitory provisions of the enabling act and the Constitution. The law established agencies in all the county seat towns and in all other cities of over two thousand population. Friends of the measure argued that no prohibitory enactment could stand that did not make it possible to obtain liquor for use in the arts and sciences. But this provision of the enforcement law met so much opposition that the Legislature attempted to shift the responsibility for its continuance after November by providing for a referendum on the agency portion of the act. This was done, altho the Constitution clearly provides that emergency legislation is not subject to the provisions of the referendum. This was clearly extra-constitutional, and altho the bill was defeated by a considerable plurality, the courts have granted a writ compelling the chief dispenser and his agents in the respective towns to continue selling liquor.

The Oklahoma agency is in no way patterned after the South Carolina dispensary statute. Liquor in Oklahoma is never sold as a beverage by the State.

The law has the unqualified endorsement of all the temperance organizations in the State, and has been honestly and, we believe, successfully administered.

The second constitutional amendment provided for the "Torrens Land System." This method of transferring land is one of the pet hobbies of Speaker W. H. Murray. The energetic opposition of the abstract companies kept the

provision out of the Constitution during the session of the convention, in spite of the fact that Mr. Murray was then president of the convention. At the recent election this provision had a plurality of over thirty thousand. Yet it failed of enactment because fifty-five thousand electors were not enough interested or were too ignorant to vote either way upon the proposition, a majority of all votes cast at the election being required to enact a constitutional amendment.

The third provision for altering the Constitution concerned the location of the capital. The enabling act required that the State capital should remain at Guthrie until 1913.

This provision was, perforce, accepted by the Constitutional Convention, but is resented by other cities with capital aspirations and also by the Democratic majority thruout the State. Guthrie is the strongest Republican municipality in the commonwealth, and its large colored population makes it especially obnoxious to ardent negrophobes. The constitu-



HON. W. H. MURRAY

Speaker of the first Oklahoma State Legislature and president of the Constitutional Convention. Much of the progressive legislation of the new State is due to his influence. He is the especial champion of the Torrens Land System, and to his sickness during the campaign is probably due the fact of the defeat of the measure. Mr. Murray is an inter-married Chickasaw and is known as "Alfalfa Bill" in Oklahoma because of his numerous speeches at farmers' institutes in advocacy of this forage plant as a remunerative crop.

tional amendment was an open effort to vary the terms of the enabling act, and, because of this, was of doubtful legality. But an aspiring young legislator from a rival city succeeded in getting the matter before the people in the form of a referendum. It received a larger affirmative vote than any other proposition, but it also lacked by over twenty thousand the necessary majority of all votes cast. So the capital will probably remain where it is for the present.

The fourth referendum was merely to express an opinion upon a State policy. It is known as the "New Jerusalem," and is a scheme to build a new and perfect city as a State capital. When the matter was first broached in the State Legislature its enemies dubbed it the "New Jerusalem" and the name stuck. The argument following the printed bill distributed by the State for the enlightenment of voters explains that "it is proposed that the State shall select a capital site, at some point centrally located. By so doing and profiting by the sale of lots, it could be built and beautified without expense to the State, and the name commonly applied to it would be realized indeed and in truth." As this was merely the expression of an opinion upon a State policy the forty thousand plurality it received is regarded as having carried it; altho it, too, fell short of a majority of all votes cast. Doubtless the Legislature at its next session will attempt to secure a site for such a model city.

Question No. 5 was the only referendum presented by initiative petition. It was a statute to sell the school lands. Ever since the organization of the Territory in 1890 the tenants of these public lands have clamored for their sale. The lessees, because of their zeal and solidarity, have controlled both political parties for years. Had the Federal Government allowed the lands to be sold previous to statehood this magnificent school endowment would have been squandered long since, just as it has been in all of the States of the Middle West. But joining old Oklahoma with Indian Territory (which was given money in lieu of lands) has given the State such a large population not directly interested in the sale of the public domain that the bill of the lessees' lobby was defeated in

the State Senate. Immediately on the adjournment of the Legislature the lessees initiated the already discredited measure. The politicians of both parties very generally sided with them because of a servile cringing to their eight thousand votes, yet they were decisively beaten. In fact, the bill was defeated by almost a clear majority of all the votes cast—this, too, in spite of the fact that all of thirty thousand electors failed to vote either way upon the measure. This certainly was a victory worth while, for it leaves Oklahoma with a larger college and common school landed endowment than is possessed by any other commonwealth in all the world.

There is no denying that Oklahoma's first experiment with the initiative and referendum has not been entirely satisfactory. It has one of the lowest percentages of illiteracy of all the States in the Union. It probably has the smallest percentage of foreign-born citizens. Yet one voter in every nine paid no attention to any of the "State Questions." This is generally ascribed to the thirty thousand negro voters of the commonwealth. The negroes, however, are not all illiterate, nor are they the only ones who failed to vote upon the various referenda. The fault lies partially with the ballot. One can vote a straight party ticket by merely putting his X in the circle under the "rooster" or the "eagle." There is no way to vote upon referendum propositions in such wholesale fashion.

The remedy seems to be to abolish the pictures at the head of the ticket, and to require the elector to vote upon every proposition upon the ballot in order to have his vote counted. But even if it remains as it is few Oklahomans would think of abolishing direct legislation. It is a wholesome restraint upon the Legislature, and besides if these five measures had been voted upon at a special, instead of a general, election, each majority would have registered the opinion of by far the greater portion of the intelligent voters of the State, and every measure would have been settled exactly as the people intended it to be, for at a special election the sluggish and unintelligent would have no way of blocking the will of the great majority.

Literature

The Cradle of Civilization

THE study of men is of a higher rank and more important than the study of rocks, or mosses, or crabs. We are, therefore, glad that the Carnegie Institution does not give all its attention to biology or geology, but also regards anthropology, ethnology and archeology worthy of consideration. Its chief work in these lines thus far has been directed to prehistoric man as his remains can be found in the central plateau of Asia. Prof. Raphael Pumpelly, a distinguished geologist, had in previous years made special studies of the geology of Mongolia and Turkestan, and his investigations had led him to the conclusion that in these highlands was a peculiarly hopeful field to discover the beginnings of human culture. These magnificent volumes,* following one of four years ago, give the fruit of these studies.

Very briefly the following are his conclusions. A vast central sea once occupied the center of Asia. It was surrounded by chains of mountains and had no outlet to the ocean. The Caspian is the chief remnant of those waters. From the end of the Glacial period there has been a gradual drying up of the region, and this process is still going on, and the lakes are decreasing in size. There has been a succession of waves in this desiccation and vast spaces now desert were inhabited from ten to two thousand years ago. Of the mounds which represent the sites of ancient cities Professor Pumpelly selected Anau, an oasis in the desert of Turkestan, and made careful excavations, sifting the earth and labeling every object found, whether of flint, potsherd, bone or metal, to the depth of over sixty feet to the virgin earth, and thus discovering the succession of culture. The lowest stratum represents a long-headed race which inhabited the region 8,000 to 10,000 B. C., following the

Glacial period. They had no glazed ware, no burnt bricks, no stone weapons, no gold, silver or tin, no domesticated dogs, goats or camels, but they had wheat and barley, and unglazed hand-made pottery with geometrical designs; they had spindle whorls and so wove cloth: had some knowledge of copper and lead, and began to domesticate the ox, sheep and even the horse. In the next period they had flint sickles, turquoise and lapis lazuli heads, and domesticated the goat, camel and dog. Even in the third period there were no celts of stone or metal. Indeed, they were shut in from the rest of the world by their mountains, until the drying up of their region forced them out into India, to the south, and into Asia Minor and Europe, in successive vast waves of migration.

These and other conclusions are supported by careful and thoro investigations by experts whose work fills up the larger part of these volumes. One discusses the earthenware, another the bones of men and animals, another the wheat and barley, and another the geologic relations. It is a very important conclusion that the earliest inhabitants were divided into two classes, one agricultural and the other hunters, contemporaneous, and that close after the Glacial period the two principal grains were known, and even horses as well as sheep and pigs domesticated and probably carried with the people in their migrations westward, where they then learned the use of stone and bronze weapons.

But who were these long-headed people, so different from the round-headed Chinese? Were they Aryans? Professor Pumpelly does not venture to say, but we gather that he believes that the Aryans came from this region. Much further investigation and excavation are necessary to reach safe conclusions. These volumes with their wealth of illustrations are a worthy counterpart to the magnificent series of volumes on Susiana edited by DeMorgan, and we heartily congratulate the Carnegie Institution on the happy choice of its field of investiga-

* *Excavations in Turkestan. Discoveries of man, his tools, and his culture in the central plateau of Asia. By Raphael Pumpelly, director of the expedition. In two volumes. (Carnegie Institution.)*

tion and its good fortune in securing the service of Professor Pumpelly; and we hope that further explorations will be carried on, if not by him at least by his son who devoted his attention to the physiographical elements of the great problem.



New Sermons and Addresses

THE pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle preaches to multitudes of people every Sunday. But he has a much larger audience, many of whom have never looked upon his face and who know him only thru his books. Many a preacher has cherished his "Quiet Hints to Earnest Preachers," and many "earnest people" have enjoyed his "Quiet Talks" who will never hear his voice. To all such and to many others this last book of Dr. Jefferson's¹ will be welcome. It is not a studied treatise tho it is full of the evidence of hard study. Its rhetoric is not perfect, tho there are in it passages of rare beauty. The close of his introductory chapter, to go no further, is singularly felicitous in expression. There are repetitions, too, and even some of his titles are not sufficiently distinguished from others. But we venture to believe that none of his hearers cared, and we are willing to believe that none of his readers will care. The book is about Jesus's character, and it is written by a man who believes in Him and who has studied widely about Him and who knows what others have said and thought about Him. He believes that the supreme mission of the Christian clergyman is to help men to fall in love with the character of Jesus. It is a book for believer and skeptic, for men and women of all shades of religious belief. Conciliatory without being compromising, it succeeds in presenting the character of Jesus in all its attractiveness, without sacrificing any truth. He sounds all the winning notes but does not blink His requirements.

Robert Speer has always found time, ever since seventeen years ago he published a little book of studies in the Gospel of Luke, to work and to write on subjects not intimately connected with his business of being a hard worked secretary of

a great Board of Foreign Missions. His latest volume² is like Dr. Jefferson's noted above in that it gives the impression of being just what it is—a series of devotional addresses not too carefully prepared for publication, by a man of rich spiritual experience and of adequate scholarship. Our devotional books so-called are frequently twaddle—full of strained exegesis and of cheap sentiment. Not so this one. One feature of Mr. Speer's books of addresses has always been his aptness in quotation of good poetry—he has seemed marvelously well read in the Christian poets old and new.

For some reason in *The Master of the Heart* his choice does not appear to us to be so happy as in some of his other books. But we read him just the same and we like him and we recommend him.

The Reverend Dr. Farrar presents to us a story of the organization of a congregation of children in his parish which he called *A Junior Congregation*.³ He thinks that this work has been the leading feature in his ministry. A chapter is devoted to showing the need for such a work and discussing this plan for meeting it. Then follow sample sermons for a year. The sermons are not very good. Neither are they very bad. The chief merit about them is that they must have been interesting. They are not too condescending nor are they too learned. Dr. Farrar does not talk down to children and they must have understood him. But it surely was hard work. The amazing fertility of resource—the gymnastics in illustration show the precariousness of the ground on which the preacher stood. Other preachers will wonder and admire. Whether they will imitate will depend on their capacity.



The Way of Perfect Love. By Georgiana Goddard King. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

Like a pageant, in which the figures are but the medium for the visions of color and of grace, move the scenes of Miss King's dramatic poem. Real life it is not, but a series of pictures, each in itself exquisite, and full of subtle beauties of phrase and allusion. The deft in-

¹THE MASTER OF THE HEART. By Robert E. Speer. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.00.

²A JUNIOR CONGREGATION, 1884-1908. By James M. Farrar, pastor of the First Reformed Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. \$1.20.

¹THE CHARACTER OF JESUS. By Charles E. Jefferson. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.50.

terpretation at the close of the volume it were well to read first, since the string on which to thread the pearls is for most a matter of moment. But the value of the poem is quite aside from whatever may be the chosen parable, and lies in the delicacy and carefulness of its workmanship and in the wealth of its fancy. The gay chat of the handmaidens; the wistful songs of the three spinners; the street cries, by which the city square is skilfully peopled; the single lines packed with imagery by a vivid word, perhaps; these are their own excuse for being. In a book of plays for marionettes, published some years ago, are to be found charming forerunners of Messer Piepowder's lyrics. Let one of these many praises of the wide sky and the long road show their beauty:

"All the wide, various world one uses.
In lonely farms, where shepherds keep:
To lie all night among the sheep:
On the warm-smelling earth next tide;
The third the kindly hearth beside

"In little towns; or, four-deep, share
The church steps on the city square;—
. . . . among themselves
What women talk by tens and twelves
Above the nuzzling babe; to know
What tanned men brood on, all the slow
Hot noontide 'neath the berried hedge;
Yea, what the wren says in the sedge,

This is the wisdom, this the part
Of dusty foot and restless heart."

The Higher Life in Art. A Series of Lectures on the Barbizon School of France. By John La Farge. New York: The McClure Company. \$2.50.

Mrs. Scammon, widow of John Young Scammon, left at her death a fund to the Art Institute of Chicago for lectures upon the history, theory and practice of the fine arts. In May, 1903, Mr. La Farge delivered the first course of Scammon lectures, but their publication has been delayed until the present year. Of all American painters Mr. La Farge is best fitted to treat of the higher life in art and of the artists of what he would prefer to call the Fontainebleau rather than the Barbizon school. It is from these men that our best American artists have caught their inspiration. The six lectures that compose the book open with the author's account of the conflicting ideas represented by such men as

Ingres and Delacroix fifty or more years ago, and of his own interest and acquaintance with the art of France at that period. He gives illustrations of the early promise of Chassériau and the genius of Géricault and of Delacroix, the forerunner of the Fontainebleau artists. The third lecture is wholly devoted to Millet. The author denies that Millet had socialistic tendencies. He says that the impulse "that created these pictures came from long inheritance of hard work, accepted in a religious disposition of mind," . . . "in acceptance of labor and suffering as the lot of many and, indeed, as a divine gift." Decamps, Diez, Rousseau, Dupré, Daubigny are all well characterized, and the closing chapter is given to Corot. In summing up Mr. La Farge bids the students of his audience to look "to these men for the principles rather than sometimes the practice of their work. For, of course, they, like all men of the nineteenth century, almost without exception, painted not as well as they ought to." The full-page illustrations, of which there are more than sixty, are well chosen and are arranged in groups, each artist's work by itself. To a picture lover the book is full of charm and to an art student it overflows with helpfulness.

Priests of Progress. By G. Colmore. New York: B. W. Dodge & Co. \$1.50.

This is an anti-vivisection tract in the guise of a novel. As a story it is of no interest and as an argument it is of no importance, for it consists of the usual series of garbled quotations and misinterpretations on a thread of fiction. The vivisectioners may, at times, show too little regard for the feelings of animals in their search for truth, but on the other hand the anti-vivisectioners at times show too little regard for both truth and the feelings of human beings in their desire to save animals from suffering.

Richard Mansfield: The Man and the Actor. By Paul Wilstach. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.00.

Joseph Jefferson once outlined the pathetic character of the actor's transitory art; it was *apropos* of Charles Burke's words in his own version of "Rip Van Winkle": "Are we so soon

forgot when we are gone?" Indeed, this whole attitude is applicable to the fate of Richard Mansfield, who dared much and risked more for the sake of an unselfish ambition. We say this in spite of the vagaries of temperament, so sportively treated by reporters during his lifetime. Mansfield was what he willed, in the face of the theatrical conditions around him. The only monument so far worthy the endeavors of a great actor—great in the sense of realizing the dignity of a profession—is the recent biography from the pen of Mr. Mansfield's literary adviser. Mr. Wilstach has brought to his task all the necessary grasp of facts that go to make an excellent record; besides which, his familiarity with the many-sided personality of the man, assured him a point-of-view which no other person could have had, outside of the immediate family. The chronicle of Mansfield's life as here given is not brilliant, tho it is painstaking and sympathetic. Nothing has escaped Mr. Wilstach in the interpretation of the rôles, but he has, in his writing, failed to identify the actor with the part. To some extent this fault was inherent in the work of Mr. Mansfield; it was only occasionally that genius slipped the sheath of personality and stood on its own ground. Such moments as the personality of "Ivan the Terrible," or as the prosperity of "Peer Gynt" off the coast of Morocco, completely enveloped the actor in his art. Henry Irving assumed nearly seven hundred rôles during his stage career; in mere bulk this far exceeds Mansfield's record. In fact, when one considers that Mansfield, the actor, as he is familiar to American theatergoers, did his work in less than twenty-five years, calculating from Chevrial in 1883, the vividness of his portraits so indissolubly identified with him, is more than noteworthy. It would be hard for many reasons to conceive of others tampering with "Cyrano" now that Coquelin and Mansfield are gone. In detailing the professional side, Mr. Wilstach has not omitted consideration of the personal phase. Here he was aided by Mrs. Mansfield, who held letters revealing the depth of sentiment, imagination and loyalty which marked Mansfield, the man. A careful reading of this biography, the identification of its many anecdotal references with the personality of the actor,

will not fail to give a certain magnitude to Mansfield, as an admirer sees him. It is difficult, in biography, to mingle the spirit with the fact. Mr. Wilstach has taken cognizance of the nervous tension of the actor, of his overwhelming individualism. But he has done it in the manner of a record, not with the surety of a characterization. Notwithstanding, the book is an important contribution to dramaturgic literature, and is written in rare devotion and sincerity.



The Winterfeast. By Charles Rann Kennedy. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.25.

On Winter Night's Feast, October 14th, 1020, the tragedy which hounds and hunts a lie reaches its culmination in the home of Thorkel, a Viking of Icefirth, Iceland. That truth is the only safe foundation upon which to build a home and its happiness is the thesis of the new play by Charles Rann Kennedy. During twenty years the fatal lie has slept, but its awakening brings terrible retribution upon the old viking and the household he loves. That the innocent must and do suffer because of unrighteousness in those nearest them is no new message, but in *Winterfeast* it is clothed in all the persuasiveness of poetic drama. The idyllic scene between the young lovers in the fourth act, as they prattle playfully together, unknowing of their impending fate, is full of beauty. The scene that follows is as full of hateful passions. The fierce thirst for vengeance, the "blood-hate in the heart," which cries for recompense, seems so removed a part of that far-off time that it is difficult to win sympathy for it enough to understand these savage people. The tragedy is too complete, and it repels the modern spectator to have, at last, left on the stage only the evil priest and the man whose lie has destroyed all the rest. Yet his punishment is greater than theirs. There will not be the popular appeal in *Winterfeast* that there was in "The Servant in the House," which Mr. Kennedy brought out last year; partly because the public prefers comedy to tragedy, a happy ending to a hopeless one, but partly, also, because it has not been trained by the drama, as usually presented, to loathe a lie and to see the grim justice in its relentless recompense.

Literary Notes

....One of the beneficent products of the Red Cross is a little volume on how to prevent accidents and what to do for injuries and emergencies. It is entitled *American National Red Cross Text Book on First Aid and Relief Columns*. The author is Major Charles Lynch. It is a compact and handy manual, well illustrated and practical. (Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co. \$1).

....Again from the educators we have a little book from Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, entitled *The American as He Is* (Macmillan, \$1.00). The book is the series of lectures delivered before the University of Copenhagen and is a dispassionate statement from the best point of view of the American as a political type, as apart from his government and in his intellectual life. The book makes little pretense at telling anything new, but is given rather as an explanation to foreigners who may have heard bad things about us and wish to be corrected by one who stands in high authority.

....Hugh Black is an optimist as to the American college student. In his new volume of University Sermons, *The Gift of Influence* (Fleming H. Revell Company), he writes: "No one can know intimately the mass of students without being struck by the ready response they give to every high thought and every generous passion. No one can despair of the future who knows the splendid material the colleges of the land contain, and how eagerly men long to attempt great tasks. Men are anxious to know how best to invest their lives, and never before was there such keen desire to find a place to serve."

....In a little book of 89 pages Dr. Riddle, who is professor at the Western Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church at Pittsburgh, tells the simple yet intensely interesting story of the newest English revision of the New Testament. Most of the material has already appeared in different forms, but it is valuable to have the facts over his signature. The *Standard Revision* is a magnificent monument of American scholarship and its story ought to be familiar to all students of the Bible. This little book should be on every study table. Dr. Riddle's temper is admirable. In the description of the University Press's unauthorized American Revision he is almost too restrained. Perhaps he is right, however, as little harm can be done. (Philadelphia: Sunday School Times Co. 75 cents.)

In *Principles of a New England Education*, by Dr. William A. Mowry (Silver Burdett, \$2.00), we find a complementary school sketch of Dr. Mowry and a somewhat less sketch of education, now that on the present time. The writer being in the state of things concretely, and from the beginning, does not seem to question the idea that all is for the best, and whatever is in educational matters is right. It is the work of a teacher and teachers must necessarily be enthusiasts. To one outside of the profession it seems a somewhat clamorous and also monotonous ring as

of the school-bell, and even if the text would allow it, the series of portraits of the author would never let us forget that the teacher was standing at the door. Many educational matters are touched upon and discussed, the different kinds of schools, the educational periodicals, and something of legislation. The treatment, however, is without buoyancy. A book to be studied rather than one to be read.

....From the Press of the Atlantis, New York, we have in Greek a small book by Spiridon Paganeli, entitled *From the Akropolis to the Altis*. It might best be called a reverie on a journey from Athens to Olympia. The author notes with rapture every phase of his journey, passing those magnificent shores which bewitch every one who has once tasted their charm. He touches on many a loved spot before he reaches his goal, intent on weaving a beautiful web of history and fable. He who has once felt the charm of such a journey is bewitched like the lotos-eaters. The author is already caught. In his enthusiasm he writes in what is practically classic Greek, so that the classical student of Greek could with slight difficulty converse with him. A large body of his own countrymen, however, would not be able to understand him. Eleven good illustrations are given, the best being the "Hermes" of Praxiteles and the "Nike" of Paionios.

Pebbles

ONE difference between the man and the woman is that the man isn't particular about having them wrapt in tissue paper and tied with holly ribbon.—*Atchison Globe*.

GUEST—I see that you have counted up my bill wrongly; fourteen marks, instead of thirteen.

Waiter—Well, I thought perhaps you might be superstitious.—*Mcgendorfer Blatter*.

JUDGE (sternly, to Pat and Mike, who have been arrested for fighting)—Now, which one of you took the initiative?

Prisoners (in unison)—Begorra, sir, not I; wan of the bystanders must have swiped it.—*Yale Record*.

"THERE are some spectacles," said the lecturer, "which one never forgets."

"I wish you could tell me where I can get a pair of them," exclaimed an old lady in the audience. "I am always forgetting mine."—*Chicago News*.

BANKS—I had a new experience yesterday, one you might call unaccountable. I ate a hearty dinner, finishing up with a Welsh rabbit, a mince pie, and some lobster à la Newburgh. Then I went to a place of amusement I had hardly entered the building before everything swam before me.

Binks—The Welsh rabbit did it.

Bunks—No; it was the lobster.

Bonks—I think it was the mince pie.

Banks—No; I have a simpler explanation than that. I never felt better in my life; I was at the Aquarium.—*Judge*.

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The Americanization of Panama

THERE are now two strips of Americanism stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. One is 2,500 miles long and 1,200 miles wide. The other is forty-five miles long and ten miles wide. The little strip has been under the control of the big one for five years and is already as much like it as if it had always belonged. For 350 years the isthmus of Panama was under the influence of the Spanish; for twenty-five years it was under the influence of the French; yet it is now more American than it ever has been Spanish or French.

Man has great difficulty making a permanent impression on tropical geography. He cuts down forests, digs ditches and builds cities, but when he goes away Nature begins to clean up after him, and soon has things tidy again after her own fashion. The ditches are filled in and the scar of the city is obliterated.

No spot in the new world has had so much money spent on it with so little to show for it in the end as this little neck of land between the two great continents. Of the treasure cities of Spain for which four nations fought, hardly

enough remains to identify the sites. The golden highway thru which the wealth of Ind and Cathay and the tribute of the empire of the Incas flowed to the Escorial has been lost in the jungle.

The \$400,000,000 expended by the French in Panama would have left few traces if we had not stepped in to complete their work. The notch in the Culebra Hill would have been filled by the creeping clay and the dredged channels would have been closed by the silt of the Chagres and the Rio Grande; the houses were rotting away and the machinery rusting in the jungle.

Are there any reasons for thinking that our occupation of the Isthmus will be any more lasting? There are some. The conquest of the tropics by men of our race does not seem so hopeless as it did a few years ago, when Benjamin Kidd wrote that the white man could live in the torrid zone only as a swimmer under water by frequently coming to the surface to breathe. We now at least know what our real foes in the jungle are. They are not the savages and the snakes, not the heat and the humidity, but microscopic animals and plants that can be fought with the weapons of science, altho they outnumber us billions to one. All around the equator there are now experiment stations, where attempts are being made to grow northern races, and among these none is more successful than the one we have established in the region that has the worst reputation for disease and death. The thermal equator passes very near to Panama and on the Atlantic Coast the rainfall is 140 inches a year. The Spanish of the sixteenth century could not maintain a permanent population at this end of their inter-oceanic highway. As soon as the galleons had sailed away for Spain the city of Nombre de Dios was deserted, for it was believed that men could not live there the year round nor children be born. The tactics employed in the twentieth century for the conquest of the tropics are different from the old. The Northerner now does not want to get acclimated. He endeavors to make over the climate to suit him. Instead of getting used to the heat he sets up an ice machine and an electric fan. Instead of becoming immune to the fevers by hav-

ing them he screens the mosquitoes out of his house. Instead of making slaves do his hard work or getting sunstruck trying to do it himself he does it by machinery. The more rainfall the more horse-power; the more horse-power the more comfort. The richest region in the world is the tropics, and there are many indications that man will not merely make raids upon it, but will occupy it.

Of course, our people in Panama have no idea of spending their lives there. Pioneers rarely do. The forty-niner had no other ambition than to make his pile quick and get out of the State his descendants are now so proud of. The settler on the rich plains of Kansas was never contented until he had gone back to the States and seen with his grown-up eyes the steep and stony hillside farm where he was born. The Australians, native-born for three generations, calls England "home." So when we hear the Americans of the Zone talking about "not being there for their health" and "getting back to God's country," we know that they are not quite so homesick as they think they are.

Our occupation of the Zone is not temporary. It would be safe to say that more white Americans will be living on the Isthmus in twenty years than are there now. Besides those employed in the management and extension of the canal, locks and railroad, and the repair and provisioning of ships, thousands will be engaged in commerce, agriculture and manufacturing. For Panama will eventually be the crossroads of the world's trade routes. Here the railroad connecting the American continents by land will meet the water routes connecting Europe and Asia. The Gatun lake will be an international port better fitted than any other for the exchange of goods from all parts of the world. It will be a perfectly calm and sheltered harbor of fresh water, affording unlimited dockage along the 200 miles of its shore line, where the largest ships afloat may transfer their goods to warehouses or to each other as rapidly as modern hoists can handle them. The new Lake Gatun will have many bays and branches reaching far up into the interior, opening up for settlement a vast area of the richest land in America. On the hills of its islands

and peninsulas there is place for innumerable farms and cities, shops and factories. Tropical agriculture has hitherto been the chance bounty of Nature. What can be done when scientific methods are applied to it cannot be estimated. We can only guess at it by trying to solve the proportion; as the corn of the Indians is to the corn of the white farmer, so is the banana of the Panamanian to the banana of the future. If, as now seems probable, the tropics are to be opened to civilization of the highest grade, it will mean an unprecedented and incalculable increase of the wealth and population of the world. That is why we are especially interested in this little experiment at transplanting Americanism to Panama.



The New Mescal Religion

WE shall soon find out whether, in the religious statistics to be issued before long by the Census Bureau, the new Mescal religion, or, as it is sometimes called, the Mescal cult, will be included. It will be difficult to collect the statistics of it, for its adherents may be counted in other religious bodies, and they are to be found among the less civilized Indians of our Southwestern States and Territories.

Mescal is a sort of tablet shaped somewhat like a peppermint drop; it is also an intoxicant; it is also a god, or the Supreme God. It is made by slicing off the top of a sort of solid globose cactus that grows in Mexico and the adjacent section of the United States. This is dried into a hard brown tablet which is chewed by the Indians. Chemists find in it four kinds of alkaloids, to which they give names which only chemists would understand. They are all new, and have peculiar toxic properties, much like those of *Cannabis Indica* (hasheesh) and strychnin. Some are weak and one is very strong. This mescal, when chewed, produces visual and most pleasurable hallucinations. It has been investigated by Dr. Wiley, of the Division of Chemistry at Washington, also by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, and Dr. Havelock Ellis, and several German chemists.

If a person chews two or three of these tablets he begins to see most bril-

liant colors in fantastic arrangements. His mind is exalted with lovely imaginations, and he feels himself strangely inspired. It is an intoxication of a peculiar sort, which has less of the after effects than opium, hasheesh and kindred substances. Of course one might become addicted to it, but the supply is not so large as to be a very great danger, and the taste of the drug is extremely disagreeable.

But mescal is not merely a combination of toxic alkaloids interesting to the chemist. It is also the basis of a new religion which is spreading rapidly among the Indians. It is a composite or eclectic religion, the principal rite of which is to chew mescal and get the intoxication of it, much as in the ruder forms of the Greek religion, with their bacchic rites. They display the Catholic crucifix and the Protestant Bible, and they believe the Father, Son and Holy Spirit to be present in the mescal, particularly the Holy Spirit, which is the agent in the mescal of inspiration. The cult has its meetings for the desired vivid experiences, and the adherents separate themselves in large part from the old religions. They have the missionary spirit, and in one case they chartered a number of cars to go north to another tribe and give them the new blessing. Indeed, so rapidly and so far has the mescal cult extended that it has already reached the Canadian border.

What can be done about it to prevent the demoralizing result sure to follow such intoxication? Not a great deal, we fear. Legal measures are not easy to apply. To interdict interstate commerce in the drug would have no effect where it is carried by hand across State lines. The Government does not like to interfere with any religious or racial customs unless they affect morals very sharply. Even the sun dance, with its atrocious immoralities, has not been entirely suppressed, and some ethnologists do not want it suppressed. This seems to be one of the cases in which moral suasion will be the chief agency for good, a method which works slowly with the Indians in the matter of alcoholic liquors.

The peculiar interest in this case attaches to the fact that here the Indians

have actually, within a very few years, invented a new religion, with a new god. What it will amount to it may take years to discover.



Agricultural Colleges and Their Adjuncts

THE Government had no idea, when Agricultural Colleges were created, that that simple bill assigning to the States a certain portion of public lands would seriously affect our whole system of education. This came about naturally; future progress will probably evolve in the same way. The remarkable development of Agricultural Colleges into a commanding position, with their adjuncts, the Experiment Stations, has brought us blunt against the problem of industrial education in our secondary schools. These schools, under the old system, became feeders for the colleges, and in doing this nine-tenths of the boys were forced to leave school before graduating, in order to secure elsewhere fitness for business or work. Here the Commission on Country Life meets us with plain talk, and its recommendations are admirable, but unfortunately it gives us no plainly defined plan. Does the Davis bill, now before Congress, do better? It is at least something definite, and must be accounted with.

Here, however, is something definite along the educational line, and it is to be heartily approved. The report says that each State College of Agriculture should be empowered to organize a complete department of college extension, so arranged as to touch every person on the land in the State. The work should be informative and inspiring, including lectures, bulletins, reading courses, correspondence courses and other methods of teaching the people at home and on their farms. This scheme should be so arranged as to forward not only agriculture in the technical sense, but all the interests of country life. Added to this, there should be State and National Conferences on rural progress. Much of this is already materialized, in a somewhat chaotic form.

The Commission is more original in this than in any other point that it con-

siders, the upbuilding of country life as a unit. It holds that rural teachers are not alone responsible, but that clergymen, physicians, editors and others should unite with the farmers in studying the rural question. We must in some way unite all institutions, all organizations, all individuals having any interest in country life, into one great campaign for rural progress. Massachusetts, with President Butterfield, is working along this line efficiently. In a general way this brings our religious and moral and social life into a unitary form, and we have really only one end in view—that is, a nobler, wiser and more wholesome as well as prosperous home life.

Highway improvement is rationally reported on by the Commission, in connection with the improvement of our streams; and there is great emphasis to be placed right here, from the fact that in some of the States the farmers are being robbed of their water rights in the name of public improvement. In France there is a much more sane effort to make the water power of the country contributory to farm life, selling it cheaply to the ruralist to furnish him heat, light and power.

The tariff is fairly brought to judgment for its destruction of our forests, in the name of protection, for its waste of our water power, and its general result in building huge corporations that rival the Government, and for its influence in corrupting legislation. The report is, however, nowhere more clear than in its recommendation of postal savings banks and parcels post. This is demanded almost unanimously by farm organizations, by granges and by individual farmers. We believe that, so far as the report touches these points, it echoes the sentiment of the real people of the United States. Corporate or local interests may be opposed.

As for co-operation among farmers, the President and the Commission both talk somewhat in generalities. They both overlook the fact that co-operation is by no means a new thought in rural life. The Plymouth colony was a communistic affair—a "community"—doing most of its work and holding most of its property in common. The Russian Duma is

just now abolishing the mir or village corporation, which has enslaved the Slavic race to antiquity. Some degrees of co-operation in production do not abrogate individualism, and we are doing a great deal of farm work at present in this co-operative manner. We will doubtless adopt some new methods of co-operation, especially in marketing, but the very soul of country life is individual action, a free swing of personal initiative. The other plan makes communities; this plan makes men.

What we do want, however, is that sort of co-operation which comes under the head of education. The education of a countryman never ends. He is at school every day of his life. Let him find this out and stay plastic; learn his lessons; keep in touch with Nature and God; in touch with the agricultural colleges and experiment stations, and every way be a teachable pupil. When a man has pledged himself to an organization he has yielded a certain measure of his volition, and of this he should be chary. In some stages of co-operative society we find the Night Riders—a farmers' organization to enforce co-operation.



The "Recall" of the Mayor of Los Angeles

THE proposed "recall" of the Mayor of Los Angeles brings to mind the very rapid growth of the movement for the insertion of recall provisions in recent charters. Robert Treat Paine, Jr., in a comprehensive paper read at the Pittsburgh meeting of the National Municipal League, called attention to the fact that the papers read before the league in 1905 and 1906 described the principles of the recall as first devised by Los Angeles and later adopted in Pasadena, Fresno, San Bernardino and San Diego, also the first use of it in Los Angeles in the removal of a councilman. Since then a number of other California towns (whose charters were adopted prior to 1905) have inserted in their charters provisions for the recall. The popular votes on the adoption of these provisions have been strongly in their favor, a late one being 22,945 to 5,597 in San Francisco in November, 1907, where it was proposed by an in-

initiative petition. Oregon on June 1st, 1908, by a vote of 58,381 to 31,002, under an initiative petition, amended her constitution whereby she becomes the first State to render every public officer subject to the recall by the voters of the State, or of the electoral district from which he is chosen. Some of the more recent Texas charters provide for the recall, as does the Des Moines modification of the Galveston plan.

The proposal of the Municipal League to have Mayor Harper, of Los Angeles, recalled, represents the most advanced application of the provision thus far had. The Municipal League, with the co-operation of several other civic organizations, has undertaken the recall of Mayor Harper because the league alleges he has made unfit appointments to office; because he has failed to keep his personal promises as well as election pledges; because he has used the offices at his disposal to pay political debts; because he has been a party to marketing the stock of several corporations in which he and members of his police commission were large holders and promoters among the very people like the owners and keepers of saloons and assignation houses, whom the police commission is expected by the charter to regulate and control; because during the past two years gambling has existed unchecked for long periods of time and certain saloons and lodging houses have been allowed to do about as they pleased while others have been held rigidly to the law; because thuggery and house-breaking have been carried on to an intolerable degree; because the State is about to spend \$25,000,000 in the Owens River Aqueduct enterprise, and that the makeup of the board which has in charge the expenditure of this money is a matter of vast and imperative importance to the taxpayers.

The executives of the league officially state that from the way the work has started out there seems to be no reasonable doubt but that the recall will be made operative and an election for Mayor Harper's successor will be presently held. At that election Mayor Harper may be a candidate, but it is contended by those who seem best to understand political conditions and the trend

of public sentiment that he has no chance whatever of re-election.

The whole movement will be watched with close interest everywhere throughout the country, and if the recall should succeed, as the league officials seem to think it will, a new standard of official responsibility will have been established.



Is It Free Speech?

THE Most Rev. William H. O'Connell is the Catholic Archbishop of Boston, succeeding the venerable and beloved Archbishop Williams, who was sometimes thought to rule with an easy silken glove, altho the Church made great progress in his days. The present Archbishop was not one of the three asked for by the clergy, but he was a favorite at Rome, and is a man of vigor and ability. His glove appears to be of the mailed order.

He has lately purchased *The Pilot*, of Boston, the oldest Catholic paper in the country, a paper which has enjoyed the distinguished editorship of J. Boyle O'Reilly and J. Jeffrey Roche and Katherine E. Conway. There are other Catholic weeklies in Boston, *The Sacred Heart Review* and *The Republic*, the latter edited by laymen. Perhaps even the former does not come under the very sharp warning which the Archbishop has lately given priests as to what they should put in print. But he has given the whole Church a fair warning in the address he made at the late synod of the diocese, when six hundred priests were in attendance. The Archbishop called especial attention of the priests to the duty of supporting the official journal. "The diocesan paper," he told them, "is as much a necessity as a church"; and it "is as much the duty of a priest to work for its widest diffusion among the people as it is to build and support a school." Failure to do this duty was threatened with punishment:

"Therefore, here in Synod, I desire solemnly to publish that the duty of every priest of this diocese to maintain, assist and spread the influence, helpfulness and support of *The Pilot* is one binding in conscience, and that neglect to do so after this solemn and legal warning will be accepted and interpreted as a flagrant neglect of duty. If in order to spread and diffuse this official organ it is necessary to draw

upon the funds of the parish, this may be done to a prudent degree."

But how about other Catholic journals not owned by the Archbishop? Will they not be crowded out? Possibly, but what of that? At any rate, they must mind their p's and q's, or they will get into trouble. So the Archbishop plainly tells them:

"There is one and only one official organ of the diocese. All other papers, magazines, journals, reviews and calendars, whether for parochial or general distribution, on sale in any way, controlled, printed or edited in this diocese by priests of this diocese, must have before further publication under penalty of suppression the written permit of the Archbishop, with the added understanding that all such printed matter is subject to all the conditions imposed by the laws of the Holy Office, and that for good and sufficient reason the Ordinary may at any time call for the discontinuance and suppression of such papers and calendars."

That is plain talk. We trust that *The Sacred Heart Review*, edited by Jesuits, and *The Republic*, heard it with due meekness. And if any priests have in any measure "controlled, printed or edited" that journal, they will speedily withdraw. Both of those journals are, we believe, religiously and ecclesiastically sound, but they are warned that they will suffer if they offend their superior, at the penalty of "discontinuance and suppression."

And who is it that thus issues these threats? and in what country is it? He is an official set over them whom they did not choose, imposed in preference of those whom they did ask for; and this is in the United States, a country which boasts of free speech and a free press.

We know perfectly well that the Archbishop has no legal power to inflict so extreme a penalty; he has only ecclesiastical power. But ecclesiastical power is tremendous. It can take away a man's livelihood, can destroy his property. The authority is directed solely at those who have chosen to rest under it. It is freedom to go out and say what you please; but not free speech within the body. We make no complaint of the possession or exercise of authority over those who want it. What we do object to is the frank arrogance of such a threat, which has called out the guarded comment of one or two Catholic journals in other cities.

Liberia

SOME twenty years ago, France having claimed the island of Madagascar, the third largest island in the world, with three or four millions of population, the native queen sent a commission to Great Britain and the United States to protest against the destruction of its sovereignty and to seek protection. They were received as curiosities, not as statesmen having a valid appeal. The Christian civilization of Madagascar had been created by Englishmen, but Englishmen felt no interest in the protection of their pupils and wards. Americans took even less serious interest, if possible. The most important experiment of the creation of a native African state was allowed to be suppressed. The commission went back in despair; the Queen Ranavalona II was deposed by the French and the island was reduced, after a long and bloody war, to a French colony ruled by a French Governor-General. It is a very sad story.

Last year a commission was sent by another independent African nation, that of Liberia, to Great Britain and the United States, asking protection. As a state Liberia was the creation of American citizens, as Madagascar had been of British citizens. But Liberia had enjoyed no such advantages as Madagascar had enjoyed. She had not been guided and instructed by trusted foreign teachers. The settlers in Liberia were ignorant slaves, not free and brave warriors, and they were let alone. Even mission work was very feebly conducted. Liberia grew, but the government was never efficient and there has long been trouble with the better governed neighboring British settlements of Sierra Leone and the French, whose possessions surround it to the east and in the hinterland. As an independent nation Liberia is in most serious danger of occupation and absorption, and another minor experiment of African self-government may be ended by superior force.

But the Liberian commission, altho the public showed no interest in it, is having greater success than that sent by Queen Ranavalona II. President Roosevelt recognizes that the United States has a special historical interest in Liberia, and he has asked Congress to appropriate \$20,000 for the expense of an American commis-

sion to visit Liberia, investigate its condition and recommend what can be done to preserve its independence. On that commission he will appoint Dr. Booker T. Washington and two other men of the highest financial and political ability, men who have had experience in colonial reconstruction, to make a most thoro investigation of the causes of Liberian weakness and the needed remedies. This will not mean American administration, for we want no African colonies, but their influence will, it is to be hoped, be effective in securing more honest efficiency of government; and we shall thus have notice given to the world that it will not please the United States to have Liberia gobbled up by any one of the greedy European nations. Madagascar must not be repeated. It is time that Liberia should be helped and guided, and if need be protected, while learning to walk alone. We thank the President for adding this to many other acts of his which initiate a worthy public policy.



The Easiest Way, or the Best

THE collector of curiosities in social psychology should not overlook two specimens now on exhibition in Greater New York. Neither of them, perhaps, would command the attention of the *connoisseur* if it were displayed by itself. It is their contemporaneousness and juxtaposition that make them interesting.

The people who rightly object to vulgarity on the stage are chiming in with certain stage managers in demanding a stage censor. These managers want a censor for the same reason that the successful *entrepreneur* in general wants a trust. A censor could be made useful to those theaters which object to what they are pleased to regard as irresponsible competition. The moral reformers want the censor because they are quite sure that he would represent their sense of propriety.

Simultaneously with this demand for the stage censor sounds the appeal of some other excellent people, who have discovered how to suppress or to enervate the vicious dance hall. They have found out that legal prohibitions and police supervisions of various familiar kinds are unavailing. The evil must be

dealt with by a voluntary organization of moral forces, and, what is perhaps more convincing, by putting up some good money for the maintenance of dance halls that shall be attractive, bright and reputable. Young people will dance, and neither policeman nor ecclesiastic has ever been able to prevent them very long at a time. The vast majority of them are wholesome, clean-minded creatures, who have no inherent objection to common decency. They will presumably congregate in halls where the ordinary proprieties of life are observed and liquor is not sold, if they have a chance.

To one who is familiar with the history of moral reforms, it must occur that we have in these two movements fairly good examples of the easier way and the better way of trying to accomplish substantial good. It is always easier to delegate one's moral responsibility than to live up to it. It is even easier for some people to live up to it after they have delegated authority to somebody else to coerce them into righteousness. We suppose that there are some thousands of men and women in this city who could get along fairly well without witnessing coarse spectacles on the stage if none was presented, but who find it quite impossible to resist the seduction, so long as the billboards blossom and the footlights are turned up.

Unfortunately, this plan leaves much to be desired from the point of view of effectiveness. It is difficult at the best to find public servants for any function who are entirely satisfactory. It is enormously difficult to find them to enforce rules of conduct pertaining to matters upon which people differ and where, at the best, it is nearly impossible to draw the line between the permissible and the tabu. Such cases offer large opportunities for graft and favoritism; and, if by rare good fortune, these can be eliminated, there always remains the possibility that a censor's judgment will satisfy nobody. An amusing example of the last circumstance has been afforded by the history of precisely that current play whose offensiveness has stirred up the people who want a censor. This play, it appears, exactly as it is presented on the New York stage, without expurgation or

addition, was past and authorized by the censor of Great Britain.

A deeper and more comprehensive reason for regarding the voluntary action of the public as the best control of those forms of conduct which do not involve violence, trespass, or obtrusive nuisance which the offended individual cannot by his own efforts escape from, or peaceably abate, lies in the fact that voluntary action is the democratic way, while governmental action is an authoritative way, which, to the extent that we learn to depend upon it, impairs our normal and healthy democratic impulses. There is a large realm of interests in which governmental action is necessary. Lazy human nature is disposed to delegate to it a good many things that perhaps might better be kept within the realm of self-help.

The South African Union

It is only a few years since the Boer War, and the four chief provinces of South Africa then in bitter battle, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Orange River State and the Transvaal, have by their delegates agreed on a plan of union, as one nation, to be called South Africa, and to be a constituent part of the British Empire. British and Dutch, the soldiers who fought to the death against each other, have joined in this pact. For this result, so surprising, they are indebted to the generous terms under which Great Britain trusted its conquered foes, giving them immediate self-government.

It is not certain that the four colonies will accept the plan of union, but it is probable that they will. It is the result of compromise, and the advantage of union is so great that those who do not like all the provisions will probably think it best to yield, in the hope of later legislation. Our own Constitution could not have been adopted if amendments had not been promised.

Amendments may be easier in South Africa, for this is an enabling act and not a fixt constitution. Great Britain has no written constitution, only a succession of laws. The South African Parliament can change these provisions at any time by a new law; that is, if the Crown consents.

An American would not like this new constitution, if one may call it so; it is not democratic enough; it is too centralizing; it gives too much power to the Crown.

There is a Governor-General appointed by King Edward, at a salary of \$50,000 a year. He appoints eight Senators, and each of the four colonies elects eight more, making forty in all. These Senators hold office for ten years each. The lower House of Assembly consists of 121 members, elected on the basis of population, and their term of office is five years. The Governor-General appoints Cabinet officers, who shall be members of an Executive Council, and shall have right to speak, but not vote, in either House of Parliament. All financial bills must originate in the House of Assembly, but it cannot originate or "pass any vote, resolution, address or bill" appropriating any money, unless first recommended by the Governor-General. This would seem to make his power little less than autocratic.

The central power of the Governor-General extends to the four constituent provinces. They cannot choose their own Governors, but each has an Administrator appointed by the Governor-General. And their several legislatures, called Provincial Councils, can originate or pass no bill appropriating money, except as it has been recommended by the Administrator.

The judges of the Supreme Court of South Africa, and the judges of the provinces, are all appointed by the Governor-General. It thus seems that the authority of the provinces is made as slight as possible.

The conservative character of this constitution is seen not only in the length of service of legislators, ten years for Senators, five years for Assemblymen, and three years for members of the provincial councils, but in the conditions for election a Senator must be a British subject of European descent (not a native), and be worth \$5,000 of unencumbered real estate. If any member of either House becomes insolvent his seat is vacated.

We observe the fact that all members of the Parliament or of the provincial councils must be white men of European

descent. We suppose that would shut out an Armenian or a Siberian Jew. But the act goes much farther. It denies the right of suffrage to negroes, except in so far as in the Cape of Good Hope a certain number of educated and land-holding natives have been allowed to retain their right to vote. This privilege allowed in the Cape of Good Hope has been a great bone of contention in framing this constitution; and the three other provinces seem to have yielded only on the compromise that the Parliament can by a two-thirds vote withdraw the right of suffrage from these natives. Considering that the natives outnumber the whites three to one in the Cape of Good Hope, two to one in the Orange River State, ten to one in Natal, and nearly five to one in the Transvaal, not to speak of Rhodesia and the other protectorates where the natives are twenty to one, there is likely to be a change of conditions before the end of this century. The only provision made for the care of the natives seems to be that four of the eight Senators appointed by the Governor-General shall be selected "on the ground mainly of their thoro acquaintance by reason of their official experience or otherwise with the reasonable wants and wishes of the colored races in South Africa." That is something. There is a possibility that they will have four friends in the Senate; but they have no voice in expressing their own wishes. We are not surprised that this entire act, which occupies seven solid columns of the *London Times*, finds no room for any statement of human rights to life and liberty. The contrast between the American Constitution and the South African is very marked; ours says the negroes shall vote; the South African definitely says they shall not.

We knew that the Britisher dearly loves a king, and even a lord; but we admit some surprise that the South African, who has no hereditary peerage and no established Church, so dearly loved the King's shadow, and could make it rule over Parliament, and could so little value the rights of the people, that he would formulate a constitution which would make 12 Senators a quorum in a body of 40 members, and 30 a quorum

in the Legislative Assembly of 121 members; which would allow the Governor-General to veto any law of Parliament or of the provincial councils, and forbid the provinces to provide for anything above primary education. Under our Constitution every authority and right belongs to the States which is not delegated to the National Congress; in South Africa everything will belong to the Union and its Parliament that is not specially assigned to the provincial councils; and Parliament and provincial councils are under the will of the Governor-General. That is loyalty gone to seed.



The Return of the Fleet The mighty American war-fleet has returned in safety, has provoked no war, but has rather been a sort of peace envoy, giving occasion for public declarations of determined, if armed, amity. Even the attitude of Japan was more than irreproachable; it was most cordial and assuring, so those officers who went with suspicion have returned with confidence. Nevertheless, we do not rejoice that the fleet made this monster demonstration of our naval efficiency. We have proved that we have a good fighting machine on the ocean; we have not proved that we have a peaceful commercial marine. In that we are shamefully weak. Congress is much more anxious to build battleships than to build steamships for trade. There is more courtesy in showing your open hand to your neighbor than your clenched fist. There is something essentially bullying in making a display of one's readiness to fight. When gentlemen meet for peaceful purposes they leave their pistols at home. We want to end war with all its terrors, and fighting men with all the exercise of authority and subserviency involved in their business. The soldier's etiquette is not the freeman's etiquette; the soldier's ambition is not the Christian's ambition. General Sherman properly characterized war, and we want heaven. Now let the fleet stay at home in modest retirement, and let the country give itself to more profitable industries and amusements, and let Congress spend our money in better ways than in creating the strongest navy but one in the world.

The Prohibition Party

Mr. John G. Woolley, formerly the Presidential candidate of the Prohibition party, and its chief orator, who has been around the world in the interests of prohibition, has announced that henceforth he will work for temperance in one of the old parties. He has been none too soon in making the discovery that the Prohibition party has been an unimportant and not always a helpful factor for the suppression of the liquor traffic. It has never gained a victory. Its work has been done thru the other parties, Republican in the North and Democratic in the South. It has done something by keeping up a constant discussion, and it has attracted a great many more non-voting women than voting men. Mr. Woolley says that the party reached its purpose in bringing the liquor question to a national issue, and its usefulness ended there. It could secure no legislation. Having past its usefulness there is no further necessity of keeping it alive.

Such a man as Senator Tillman is understood perfectly because he says frankly what he believes, and from him we understand his less voluble class. He says he does not want compulsory education in South Carolina because then the negroes will learn to read and become voters, and this would be a blow to white supremacy. If others oppose the law we can conclude what is their reason. This maintenance of negro subordination has many phases. From Texas it is reported that the Negro Teachers' Association has approved the separation of the races on steam and trolley cars, and only ask that what is called the Jim Crow cars be made equal to those for whites. We do not believe the report. They could not have done so, even tho supported by State taxes. They can only have submitted and asked for equal accommodations.

The settlement of the question of the capital of the new Union of South Africa, by having two or three capitals, Cape Town for the meeting of the Parliament, and Pretoria as seat of the executive department, and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court at Bloemfontein, is a temporary expedient of

which we have had experience. Hartford and New Haven were the two capitals of Connecticut, and Providence and Newport of little Rhode Island; but in both cases one capital was later dropt. Pretoria will be central, as the new provinces to the north are added.

In 1820 Mr. Milne published a "Retrospect" of the first ten years of Protestant missions in China, and by a stretch of faith he anticipated that when in 1907 a century should have elapsed there might be a thousand Protestant Christians in China. At that date there were about 200,000 communicants representing 750,000 souls, and nearly a million more Roman Catholics.

The engineers who went with Mr. Taft to Panama seem to be satisfied with a lock canal. We do not pretend to contradict them; but we wish they had found the sea-level canal feasible. We take the liberty to say that when President Roosevelt referred to those who advocate the sea-level canal as "in reality attacking the policy of building any Canal at all" it sounds like intolerance of those who differ from him.

Kings are more precious now they are more useless. The court, the cabinet and the parliament of Spain united in beseeching King Alfonso not to run automobiles or fly in aeroplanes. We wonder what would have happened to a loyal subject of Richard Cœur de Lion who ventured to remonstrate with him for risking his neck by jousting in the lists.

It is good to see bank presidents and cashiers in Pittsburgh compelled to confess bribery, and convicted therefor. Such a storm clears the moral atmosphere, and hereafter, for some years, banks will not bribe the city Council to be made depositories of city funds.

An article in *The Library* (London) treats of simplified spelling from the printer's standpoint, and concludes that the silent letters in English words cost about \$100,000,000 a year, half of it in printing. But a great many people care most for the useless furbelows.

INSURANCE

Education in Life Insurance

IF life insurance teaches anything it is thrift. This idea is set forth by President L. G. Fouse in his thirtieth annual report to the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Pa. Some men have argued against insurance on the ground that they could save money quite as well by depositing weekly a fixed sum in a savings bank, so that at the end of a term of years there would be an accumulation equal to or perhaps superior to the face of an insurance policy. In practice this idea does not always work out and the old line insurance policy has certain advantages that a savings bank account never has had and never will have. A savings bank will, for example, never pay to a depositor more than the amount of principal he has deposited plus interest according to the profits made by the bank. An insurance company often pays the face of a policy even though but one infinitesimal premium may have been paid on it. The insurance company can do this because their business is calculated upon the basis of the possibility of their being called upon to do so whereas a savings bank is not organized in this way. Time was when there was a prejudice against insurance because its workings were improperly understood. Never has there been a time in the history of life insurance when such rapid strides were making toward educating the general public as to the value and operation of the life insurance principle. Rich men as well as poor men have made use of life insurance as a safe and sure method of providing for their dependents. By means of such insurance an estate is created that is not liable for a burdensome inheritance tax, and the money goes without discount or tax directly to the person named in the policy in accordance with the contract entered into between the insuring company and the policy-holder. In view of the beneficence of life insurance and of the thrift which it more than any other modern device both fosters and encourages, it does seem strange that the custom of not only taxing it, but taxing it heavily, should show an ever-growing tendency in the several States of this great country of ours.

Federal Insurance Supervision

DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, made a ringing and very interesting speech before the students of the University of Missouri at Columbus, Mo., on February 16th. The address was a plea for Federal supervision of interstate insurance as against the too often conflicting requirements of forty-six different State superintendents. Mr. Kingsley said in part as follows:

The problem which faces the management of an active insurance company today is, how it may profitably, effectively and peacefully serve masters in forty-six States. The problem is unsolvable. Under the present practice of insurance supervision there is no remedy. But there is elsewhere a remedy, and to many people it seems to be the only remedy—Federal supervision of interstate insurance. I by no means think that Federal supervision would bring in the millennium, but it would be a long step away from the chaotic and destructive tendencies which have developed under the existing plan.

Touching upon the question as to whether or not insurance is commerce the speaker said further:

While the Supreme Court has several times flatly said that insurance is not commerce, I think it by no means impossible that later on it may take a different view. I am not sure that it has not already done so. Insurance is business. It includes the purchase and sale of contract rights which have become an almost indispensable factor in business, in credit, and in traffic. It is a business that from its very nature is most secure when widely distributed and it naturally and inevitably has become an interstate business. It is a business which from its character requires a reasonable measure of Governmental supervision and at the present time it is more extensively supervised by governments than any other class of business. There is perhaps no business in which efficiency and economy are so much promoted by uniformity of legal requirements everywhere; no business that is more easily embarrassed, harassed, and rendered inefficient and unprofitable by conflicting laws and conditions.

But the Supreme Court has said that it is not commerce. The transportation of goods and passengers is commerce and all the means used as instrumentalities thereof are commerce. The sale of goods by sample by drummers is commerce, but the sale of life insurance policies by agents is not commerce. A telegraphic message relating to a life insurance policy—or any other kind of business—is commerce, but the policy itself, sent by mail or otherwise, is not commerce. If a company talks to an insured in a neighboring State over the telephone the talk is commerce, but the subject of the talk is not."

Financial

Prices in the Steel Trade

JUDGE GARY, of the Steel Corporation, gave notice on the 19th that "the leading manufacturers of iron and steel" had determined to protect their customers and to sell at such modified prices as might "be necessary in order to retain their fair share of business." This meant an open market in the steel trade. Underselling by independents has left the great Corporation very little business. It now gives up the attempt to maintain prices and joins the scramble for any order that is in sight. The effect upon the market for securities has been depressing, notably with respect to the shares of corporations engaged in the iron and steel trade, and of railroad companies that are closely related to the steel industry. Thus far, however, other railroad shares have been but slightly affected.

In undertaking to maintain prices at a high level after the panic, the Steel Corporation and those who stood with it in a "gentlemen's agreement" were defying economic law. There were some arguments on their side, but only a rapid recovery from panic depression could have made the attempt successful. A brief period of depression might have been bridged over, but a long one compels an adjustment of prices to conditions. This time there was added an impending revision of the tariff. After Mr. Carnegie asserted that the industry needed no protective duties, it was seen that Congress could not avoid making a large reduction of the tariff on steel. That, the public reasoned, would mean a reduction of prices. For that reduction buyers are waiting, so far as they can. Business in steel has been declining, and the smaller manufacturers have been making all kinds of concessions to get such orders as could be found. At last the Steel Corporation has decided to fight for its share.

If the Corporation fights with vigor, some of the smaller concerns will suffer. Perhaps there will be bankruptcies, and eventually an increase of the great com-

pany's holdings by absorption. The effect upon business generally can scarcely be favorable. Price-cutting will not greatly stimulate consumption so long as tariff revision is pending. Wages may be affected, altho the rates for skilled labor in the steel mills are in most cases fixt by agreements made for twelve months at the beginning of the year.

What the business interests of the country need now most of all is prompt action upon the tariff. In Washington they are saying that, altho the special session begins on March 15th, the new bill will not become a law until July, and possibly not until August. There will be no good excuse for three or four months of debate and wrangling about this revision. A patient suffers if quarreling nurses withhold from him the medicine he needs. The beginning of the session should not be deferred until March 15th. Congress should take up the work at the earliest possible moment and should carry it forward to completion as speedily as a reasonable allowance of time for discussion will permit.

....Valuations of the franchises of railway, lighting, telephone and other public utility corporations in New York City, for the special tax, as made for 1909, amount to \$486,213,500, against \$492,492,970 in 1908.

....An attempt will be made to enforce the provisions of the Interstate Commerce law forbidding discrimination in rates by the prosecution of a conductor on the New York, New Haven & Hartford road for selling transportation to certain passengers at much reduced rates for cash, which he retained.

....The Oregon Legislature has adopted a resolution for a constitutional amendment that will permit the State to construct and own railroads. It was asserted in debate that E. H. Harriman had prevented the development of the central part of Oregon, and that the construction of a road by State authority was needed.

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Survey of the World

The Discharged Negro Soldiers

The compromise bill for a settlement of the controversy over the negro soldiers who were discharged on account of the affray in Brownsville, Tex., in August, 1906, was past by Congress last week, with very little debate. Action was first taken in the Senate, where the vote was 56 to 26, Mr. Teller being the only Democrat joining the Republicans in the affirmative. In the House, four days later, the vote was 210 to 101. There was a brief discussion, in which the bill was supported by several Northern Democrats and by Captain Hobson, of Alabama. The latter said:

"This three minutes' speech will cost me a contest in my district and may cause my defeat for reelection. I wore the uniform of the United States for eighteen years, and I have never known a case where an officer or an enlisted man was punished at all severely without a court of inquiry. I know that he is not allowed to be punished to the extent of thirty days' imprisonment without a court martial. When these crimes were committed at Brownsville, the President should have ordered all officers and men to remain within the barracks and should have ordered a court of inquiry, followed by a court martial, and should have established the guilt and punished the guilty there. But he did not. He has scattered the guilty and the innocent to the four winds and prevented the execution of justice.

"I saw the black men on San Juan Hill; I have seen them before Manila. A black man took my father wounded from the field of Chancellorsville. Black men remained on my grandfather's plantation after the proclamation of emancipation, and took care of my mother and grandmother. The white man is supreme in this country; he will remain supreme. That makes it only the more imperative that he should give absolute justice to the black man, and we ought not to make a party measure of this."

The bill authorizes the Secretary of War to appoint a court of inquiry which shall

make an investigation and shall report within a year the names of those who were discharged and are found qualified for re-enlistment. Those who return to the army are to have pay and allowances from the date of their discharge.

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Legislation at Washington

An attempt will be made to pass in the House the Ocean Mail Subsidy bill which was past in the Senate a year ago. A favorable report has been ordered by the House committee. It is believed that the proposed increase of mail pay, amounting to about \$3,700,000 a year, would cause the establishment of new steamship lines to South America, Japan, China and Australia.—At the beginning of the present week action had not been taken in the Senate committee upon the sub-committee's sharp report concerning the President's course with respect to the purchase of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the Steel Corporation. If the full committee should approve the report, it is said, this would suggest impeachment, and it is realized that in a matter pointing toward impeachment the House should take the first step. A minority of the sub-committee has prepared a report, in which the President is exonerated. In the House a futile attempt was made last week to authorize the prosecution of the Steel Corporation. The vote was 83 to 113. In the debate, the foremost of the President's defenders remarked that for political reasons his foes were trying "to kick the lion who is departing."—Now that the Senate committee has laid aside the bill for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona to the Union as States, it is asserted that many reports were re-

ceived by the committee to the effect that prominent officers of New Mexico who have recently been promoting the bill in Washington had harassed and sought to restrain agents of the Department of Justice who were seeking evidence relating to extensive land frauds in that Territory. Statements said to have been made to the committee by these agents are published. This testimony appears to have convinced the committee that the admission of New Mexico should be postponed. — Senator Hemenway's term expires on the 4th, but, by vote of the Appropriations Committee, he is to continue the investigation of the secret service, and complete the work which, as chairman of a sub-committee, he began some weeks ago. His salary will be equal to that of a Senator. — The House has persisted in its opposition to the Senate's increase of the President's salary to \$100,000, and has voted, 168 to 141, for \$75,000, with the added provision that the \$25,000 allowed for traveling expenses be withdrawn. — Some time ago the President sent to Congress the long report of the Homes Commission, relating in part to the need of improvement in the housing of the poor in Washington, and to various social questions. Senator Tillman has introduced a resolution asking the appropriate committee to ascertain whether one ought not to be excluded from the mails. He asserts, as does Senator Bailey, that parts of it are of such a character that they should not be published and put in circulation. — The House has ordered from Mexico to be sold the shares of Mr. Butler, secretary of the Panama Canal Commission, who is detained at the Isthmus. — Upon a point of order, the House has stricken from one of the appropriation bills a provision authorizing the President to advertise for proposals for raising the wreck of the "Maine." Mr. Douglas, of Ohio, who opposed the project, said that if commercial interests were involved, Cuba should raise the wreck; if justice required such action, Spain should do the work. He thought we ought to forget the "Maine." If the wreck should be raised, the controversy over the cause of the explosion might be renewed. — In the House, last week, Mr. Cook, of Colorado, bitterly attacked

the President, even going so far as to call him "a crack-brained egotist." A committee has been appointed to report whether his speech should be expunged from the official record.

Immigrants from Japan By a vote of 28 to 7, on the 26th ult., the California Senate adopted an anti-Japanese resolution which had been prepared by Mr. Burnett, chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations. In the long preamble it is said that the interests of California can best be safeguarded by so extending the Chinese exclusion law that it will be applicable to "other Asiatic people," and that "the people of the Eastern States and of the United States generally are of erroneous impression as to the real sentiment of the people of the Pacific Coast relative to the Asiatic question." The essential part of the resolution is as follows :

"Resolved, by the Senate and the Assembly jointly, that we respectfully urge the Congress of the United States to maintain intact the present Chinese exclusion laws; and, instead of taking any action looking to the repeal of said exclusion laws, to extend the laws and provisions thereof so as to apply to and include all Asiatics."

Both houses have passed a bill providing for an enumeration, by the State Labor Commission, of the Japanese residing in the State. — The Nevada Senate, on the 24th ult., adopted a resolution (already adopted in the House) excluding all aliens and foreigners from the public lands of the State, and asking the national government to exclude from the public domain and the forest reserves "all sheep and cattle not owned by citizens of the United States." — In Hawaii, the House has adopted resolutions commending Japanese residents and expressing approval of President Roosevelt's opposition to anti-Japanese legislation on the Pacific Coast. Action upon the resolutions in the Senate has been postponed. — During a debate in the House, at Washington, last week, Congressman Hepburn, of Iowa, asserted that the admission of 500,000 Chinese for household labor would be beneficial to the country. His position was attacked by Mr. Hayes, of California, and others, some of whom held that the exclusion law was not broad enough.

Cases of Municipal Corruption

Two of the men recently arrested in Pittsburg, following an exposure of municipal corruption there, have been convicted. The charge against W. W. Ramsey (president of the German National Bank at the time of the investigation) was that he had paid to Councilman John F. Klein a bribe of \$17,500 to secure the passage of an ordinance making this bank a depository for city funds. At the trial, A. A. Vilsack, who had been cashier, became a witness for the prosecution and made full confession. Following the conviction of Ramsey, the case against Klein was taken up. Ramsey became a witness and told the whole story of the bargain made with this councilman and of the payment of \$17,500. The jury was out only twenty-eight minutes. Before the beginning of these trials ten men were arrested for attempting to bribe those who were to act as jurors. It is said that a fund of \$100,000 had been raised and that those who controlled it were seeking to bribe the entire panel of sixty men.—In San Francisco, Michael W. Coffey has been found guilty of receiving from the street railroad company a bribe of \$4,000 for his vote in the board of supervisors in favor of granting to the company an overhead trolley franchise. Coffey was a member of the board that was controlled by Mayor Schmitz and Abraham Ruef. With all of his fellow members except two he confest to the grand jury, and, in return for immunity, promised to tell the whole story in court. At the first trial of Tirey L. Ford, general counsel for the company, he broke faith and declined to repeat what he had said to the grand jury. Therefore he was prosecuted. The jury required only thirty minutes for deliberation.



Trust Decisions

At the beginning of the second trial of the rebate case against the Standard Oil Company, in Chicago last week, a ruling of much importance in favor of the defendant was made. At the first trial, a fine of \$29,240,000 was imposed, being \$20,000 for each of 1,462 carloads of oil. It was held by the Appellate Court that the carload had improperly been used as the unit of offense.

At the present trial, the Government contended that each of the shipments should be the unit. As there were 500 shipments, a fine of \$10,000,000 would thus be permitted. On the other hand, the court was asked by the company's counsel to rule that all the rebate transactions were only one offense, or that the unit should be each settlement. Judge Anderson has decided that the settlement shall be the unit. As there were 36 settlements of the freight account, the fine to be imposed, in case of conviction, cannot exceed \$720,000. The Government has argued heretofore that under such a ruling the law becomes ineffective, because rebate settlements can be made so infrequently that the highest possible fine will fall far below the profits of the unlawful transactions. Judge Anderson rejected the original panel of 150 jurymen because 60 per cent. of them were farmers and only three were residents of Chicago. He directed that the new panel should include a good proportion of business men.—The Supreme Court has sustained the imposition of fines amounting to \$126,000 by the Circuit Court in New York, in the cases in which the New York Central Railroad Company was found guilty of granting rebates to the Sugar Trust. It also upholds the Anti-Trust law of Arkansas in a case involving a fine imposed upon a packing company.—Arkansas began suit, last week, against Swift & Co., the Cudahy Packing Company and three other similar companies for violation of this Anti-Trust law, asking for penalties amounting to \$16,500,000—Following the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Waters-Pierce Oil Company case, Texas has amended its Anti-Trust law, increasing from \$50 to \$1,500 per day the fine that may be imposed, and making the longest term of imprisonment twelve instead of five years.



Venezuela It was reported some weeks ago that ex-President Castro desired to return to Venezuela, and had promised, if he should be permitted to come back, to lead a quiet life there upon his estates near Puerto Cabello. A few days later it was announced that the High Federal Court at

Caracas had formally deposed him from the Presidency, having found him guilty (in a suit brought by the Attorney-General) of instigating the attempt to assassinate Vice-President Gomez, who was ruling in his place and who is now President. Castro, now living in Dresden, and in good health, publishes a statement, declaring that he is innocent. It is incredible, he says, that he should have sought to cause the assassination of Gomez, and he insists that there can be no evidence against him. Special Commissioner Buchanan, who was so successful in his negotiations with Gomez, returned to Washington last week. He says that Gomez is an honest and able man, who is striving to undo the wrongs for which Castro was responsible. A general arbitration treaty between the United States and Venezuela will soon be negotiated.—Because of reports of uncasiness in Central America, due to the military activity of Nicaragua, the State Department at Washington asked that naval vessels be sent to Amapala, on the west coast. On the 26th ult, two armored cruisers started for that port. The news or warning came from the secretary of the United States Legation in Nicaragua.

Cuba and Porto Rico

In a message to the Cuban Congress, President Gomez asks for the immediate organization of a national army and for an appropriation of a little more than \$1,000,000 to be expended upon the equipment of 5,000 soldiers of a permanent army and 5,000 rural guards.—It is stated in Washington that the cost, to the United States, of intervention was \$6,102,958. By an act of Congress the President was authorized some time ago to receive from Cuba, on account of this expenditure, such amounts as in his judgment the Cuban Treasury might be able to pay without embarrassment.—Carlos Garcia Velez has been appointed Minister to the United States, displacing Senor Quesada. It is asserted in Cuba that Velez and his brother publicly threatened to oppose the Government unless this office were given to him.—A bill pending in the Cuban

Congress, forbidding aliens to acquire land in the island, is the subject of much discussion. Reports from Havana say that it is not approved by President Gomez, and that he thinks it will not be past; but it is supported by the newspaper which is regarded as his organ. Such a prohibition could not affect present holdings. The discussions shows a considerable public sentiment in favor of such legislation. American holdings of real estate are very large, and some fear that an increase of them will enable American capitalists and corporations to control the insular government.—In the Porto Rican House of Delegates, last week, nine members united in presenting a resolution providing for a confederation of Porto Rico, Cuba, Santo Domingo and Hayti as the West Indian Republic, with national and state governments similar to those of this country. The House, in secret session, decided to take no action upon the proposition.

Senator Root and Peace

Last Friday evening the Peace Society of the City of New York gave a banquet to Senator Root in recognition of his conspicuous work for international peace while Secretary of State. It was one of the most successful dinners ever held in New York City from every point of view, the speakers including, besides Secretary Root and Mr. Joseph H. Choate, who presided, President-elect Taft, Governor Hughes of New York, and the Ambassadors of Great Britain, Japan and Brazil. Mr. Choate, in introducing Mr. Root, said that:

"The Peace Society of the City of New York has tendered this banquet as a just tribute to Mr. Root, because they think in the last four years he has done more to promote the peace of this nation and of all the other nations than any other living man."

The most significant sentences in Mr. Root's address, aside from his eulogy on Japan and his attack on "the rowdies in Nevada and California who insulted our great sister nation across the Pacific," were as follows:

"Peace can never be, except as it is founded upon justice. And it rests with us in our own country to see to it that the idea of justice prevails, and prevails against the interested ex-

hortation of the politician, against the hot temper of the fop and the inconsiderate. If we would have peace, it is not enough to cry 'Peace! Peace!' It is essential that we should promote and insist upon the willingness of our country to do justice to all countries of the earth. In the exercise of those duties in which the Ambassadors of Great Britain, of Brazil, and of Japan have played so great a part in the last few years in Washington, the great obstacle to the doing of things which make for peace has been not the wish of the diplomat, not the policy of the Government, but it has been the inconsiderate and thoughtless unwillingness of the great body of the people of the respective countries to stand behind the man who was willing, for the sake of peace and justice, to make fair concessions.

"It is their justification to themselves. The least of these three causes of war is actual injustice. There are today acts of injustice being perpetrated by one country upon another; there are several situations in the world today where there is gross injustice being done. I will not mention them because it would do more harm than it would good, but they are few enough. By far the greatest cause of war is that suspicion of injustice, threatened and intended, which comes from exasperated feeling. Now feeling, the feeling which makes a nation willing to go to war with another, makes real causes of difference of no consequence. If the people of two countries want to fight, they will find an excuse, a pretext, find what seems to me sufficient cause in anything. Insult, contemptuous treatment, bad manners, arrogant and provincial assertion of superiority, is the chief cause of war today.

"If you would help to make and keep peace, stand behind the men who are in the responsible positions of government, ready to recognize the fact that there is some right on the other side."

The other speakers devoted most of their attention to recounting the services of Mr. Root in the cause of peace. Mr. Taft gave Mr. Root the credit of making him President, for he said:

"It fell to my lot to be invited into a far distant country, where, if I had not gone, I should not be here; at least that is the way it fell out. And I owe the fact that I went there to the clear, lucid, forcible statement and advice of the guest of the evening, who pointed out to me that as between the course that involved risk and pioneering and doubt and that which was comparatively easy, it was the business of a man who believed himself strong enough to take the rougher course, if it seemed to anybody whose opinion he had respect for, that it was his duty to do so."

As many ladies were present as gentlemen at the dinner, and it is thought this may revolutionize public dinners in the future in New York, which have been in the past altogether too much masculine affairs.

The suffragettes of England have scored a point in getting numbers of women of title and high social position to serve on the "danger duty" brigade. On the 24th one procession after another was sent out from the headquarters at Caxton Hall to present a petition to the Premier, who had refused to receive them, and in spite of the fact that the police are using rougher methods than formerly in repulsing them there were no lack of volunteers. Altogether 28 arrests were made that day, including Lady Constance Lytton, sister of Lord Lytton, and daughter of a former Viceroy of India; Miss Daisy Solomon, daughter of the ex-Premier of Cape Colony; Miss Una Duga, niece of Viscount Peel; Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Mrs. Catherine Elizabeth Corbett. All of them took with the greatest cheerfulness their sentence of one month isolated imprisonment on ordinary prison fare. The suffragettes who had served their time were received by the usual street procession in spite of the snow.

Pensions for Laboring Classes in France

A bill for the establishment of a system of old age and invalid pensions and insurance has been drawn up by a Senatorial committee under M. Cuvinot, and will probably be adopted by both houses, altho there doubtless will be some changes in its form. The proposed French system goes farther than the one recently adopted in Great Britain, and reduces the age to sixty-five instead of seventy years. It incorporates many features of the German workingmen's insurance laws. The first article states that laborers and employees of both sexes in manufactures, commerce, labor unions, liberal professions and agriculture, and domestics attached to the person, will receive, when they attain the age of sixty-five years, an annuity of \$24 a year. They will have the right, in addition, to an old age pension, and, in cases of necessity, a pension for disablement. The annuity allowance is formed by compulsory contributions by employers and a supplementary contribution by the state. The annual payment by the employers will be \$1.80 for

each laborer or employee over nineteen years of age, and half of this for those under that age. The old age pension is constituted by compulsory and optional payments of the interested parties and increased by state appropriation. The compulsory payments are 60 cents a year between fifteen and eighteen years, and \$1.40 per year from eighteen to the age when the pension is received. The assessments are payable monthly. The person insured will receive an annual card, on which are to be placed the pension stamps representing payments made, and a personal book in which are written each year the compulsory and optional payments made and the corresponding values. In case of a failure at the end of the year to pay one or more of the monthly instalments the employer is obliged, upon an official notification, to deduct from the wages the amount of the delayed payments in preference to all other creditors. The Government will set aside each year a sufficient amount to liquidate the pension claims at the age of sixty-five years, and this will be entered in the books of the person insured. The money contributed by the state will amount to one-third of the payments, compulsory and voluntary, made by the insured person. Payments made during marriage by one of the couple will be divided among them equally, together with the one-third contributed by the state up to the maximum of \$20 for each of the two parties. Any insured person may at the age of fifty-five claim his pension, but the sum contributed by the state will be reduced correspondingly. Any insured person who is disabled by grave injuries or premature infirmities not intentionally brought about which render him absolutely and permanently incapable of labor will be entitled to the insurance allowance regardless of age. Foreigners may take advantage of this law only in case they come from countries which by a treaty guarantee equal privileges to French workingmen resident there. All these pensions, allowances and insurance are inalienable and nonassessable. All certificates, notarial acts and other documents are delivered free without stamps or registration fees. All questions relating to the administra-

tion of this act will be referred to a council under the presidency of the Minister of Labor and composed of two Senators and three Deputies elected by their colleagues; two Councillors of State elected by the Council; two delegates from the Supreme Council of the mutual insurance societies; four delegates from the Supreme Council of Labor, two elected by the employers and two by the workers; two members chosen by the Supreme Council of Commerce and Industry, one from each party; two members chosen by the Supreme Council of Agriculture, one from the employers and one from the employees; two persons distinguished by their knowledge of insurance, one chosen by the Minister of Labor and the other by the Minister of Finance. Farmers, tenants and land owners who employ laborers outside the family are obliged to make the compulsory payments like other employers. If they employ habitually only members of their own family they may admit them to the privileges of the law like other employees.



The Balkan Problem

In spite of the clearing of the situation by the agreements between Austria and Turkey and between Bulgaria and Turkey, there is still a danger of an outbreak in the spring, and during the past week the air has been full of alarmist rumors of an inevitable conflict between Austria and Servia. It has been announced that Austria is preparing a punitive expedition to be sent into Servia unless that country abandons its warlike preparations. This, however, has been officially denied by Baron von Aehrenthal. He admits the gravity of the situation, but declares rumors of inevitable war are devoid of all basis in fact.—A new cabinet has been formed at Belgrade composed of the leaders of all the political parties in order to put Servia in a state of defense, and arms are being distributed to the troops, among which are mentioned five new types of dynamite bombs for artillery and hand use. It is not expected that Austria would go so far as to annex Servian territory even if Austrian troops invade that country, but were the matter to be allowed to go so far there will be difficulty in preventing Austria from seriously crippling

the little country which stands in the way of her Mediterranean ambitions. Negotiations between the European Powers for the purpose of averting hostilities have been active, and it is anticipated that a joint note will be soon prepared and presented to Servia, constraining that country from demanding any territorial compensation for injury to her interests done by Austria and offering such trade concessions as Austria can be induced to make. The note will be prepared at Berlin and sent to Paris for approval and transmission to Russia and Great Britain. The Czar is turning a deaf ear to the Pan-Slavists, who demand Russia's interference in behalf of the Balkan States.—Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who took advantage of the Turkish revolution to declare himself Emperor or Czar on October 5th at Tirnova, has not yet received the recognition of his new title by the Powers. France and Great Britain have declared in response to Bulgaria's request that in their opinion this recognition should be the collective act of the signatories of the Berlin Treaty. Ferdinand was received by Russia at the funeral services of the Grand Duke Vladimir with royal honors.—The new Grand Vizier, Hilmi Pasha, was given a vote of confidence by the Chamber of Deputies after he had outlined the ministerial program as a continuance of the existing foreign policy and of the internal reforms in progress.—An earthquake on February 16th destroyed a number of houses and killed some thirty persons at Sivas, a villayet on the northern frontier of Asiatic Turkey. The shocks were felt in the Balkan States and Hungary. The earthquake which was recorded by the seismographs of European and American observatories on January 23d had its center of disturbance in the province of Luristan, Western Persia, in a sparsely populated district. Sixty villages, however, are reported to have been destroyed and the number of lives lost is estimated at 5,000 to 6,000.



The Opium Traffic The International Opium Commission, which opened at Shanghai February 1st, closed on February 20th without having

done all that was expected of it. The recommendations so far as they go are satisfactory, but the opposition of the British delegates to any radical and effective proposals prevented their adoption. The conference was called by the United States and was participated in by seven nations—America, Great Britain, Germany, France, the Netherlands, Japan and China. It was presided over by Bishop Charles H. Brent, of the Philippines, and was opened by an address from Viceroy Tuan-fang. He claimed that the cultivation of the poppy had been already largely reduced and that the consumption of the drug had been diminished by one-half. The reform which, according to the Imperial edicts, was to be accomplished in ten years, seemed likely to require but three. The Chinese report, which was later presented by Tong-kai-son, hardly confirmed this optimistic view. He estimated that out of China's population of 400,000,000, of whom 50,000,000 are adult males, the total number of smokers is 13,456,000. The total native production of opium was calculated at 34,800 tons in 1906, when the first decree against it was issued, and at 21,860 tons in 1908, but the figures were admitted to be untrustworthy. The Imperial edict of September 20th, 1906, was followed by eleven regulations in the same year, a second edict on June 26th, 1907, and two decrees in March and April, 1908. The commission formally expressed its confidence in the sincerity of the Chinese Government in its efforts to suppress the use of opium and resolved that it is the duty of all countries to adopt necessary measures to prevent the shipment of opium and its derivatives to any country prohibiting such drugs. The anti-opium societies of England are bringing pressure to bear upon the British Government to stop the production of opium in India and its exportation into China, but the opposition points out that India was not in 1906 responsible for more than a seventh of the opium consumed in China, that the loss of the revenue from it would seriously embarrass the Indian finances, and the Royal Commission of 1893 made a thorough investigation of the question and came to the conclusion that "the common use of opium is a moderate use leading to no ill effects."

and that "no extended physical and moral degradation is caused by the habit." Sir Frank Swettenham inquires in the *London Times* how Great Britain would like to have an international commission to consider the expenditure of \$900,000,000 annually by the 40,000,000 people of Great Britain for drink, or the killing of negroes by shooting, hanging, burning in the United States, which "offends the moral conscience even when it is done in moderation." The Shanghai commission called attention to the fact that morphine is being clandestinely introduced into China to a dangerous extent, and that the anti-opium remedies extensively employed all contained this or other derivatives of opium. The Japanese report good progress in their efforts to eradicate the opium habit in the island of Formosa, which they acquired from China in 1895. Opium traffic was then made a Government monopoly, and it was sold only to habitués, who were registered. In 1900 Formosa had a population of 2,840,873, of whom 165,752 were licensed opium smokers. In 1907, with a population of 3,193,708, the number had decreased to 127,477. The amount of opium sold has, however, increased. This is accounted for by the increased amount used by a smoker as he grows older.



Manchuria and Korea

A private letter, which, according to Pekin reports, has been written by the regent, Prince Chun, to President-elect Taft, is remarkable on account of its naïve opinion that the Japanese will soon withdraw from Manchuria and will ultimately retire from Korea. A lasting peace can, in his opinion, be secured only thru the renunciation by Japan of all control of the mainland. Prince Chun states that the reforms decided upon by the Government will be carried out, and that the dismissal of Yuan Shih-kai was entirely a personal and family matter and does not indicate any change of the internal or external policies of the empire. The letter says that the Government is determined to eradicate the use of opium and that the assistance given by the United States is contributing to this goal. —The reports of Japanese commerce and emigration to

Manchuria do not indicate any immediate intention of evacuating that country. Last year the number of ships entering the port of Dairen (formerly Dalny) was 526, with an aggregate tonnage of 980,244 tons. The corresponding figures for ships that cleared was 482 and 1,002,834. The number of Japanese subjects entering that port during the year was 28,555 men and 11,360 women. The departures were 27,385 men and 5,559 women. The fact that such a large part of the women remained is taken as proof that the Japanese in Manchuria are setting up households of their own. In Korea Japan will have spent by the end of next year about \$100,000,000, and has constructed in that country 641 miles of well equipped railroad. The Government of Korea has been completely reorganized by the Japanese and efficient departments of administration, finance, defense, currency, banking, commerce, communications, public undertakings, agricultural and industrial, sanitation and education, have been established. —Prince Ito, the President-General of Korea, has contradicted the interview emanating from Viscount Sone, the Korean Home Minister, who asserted that the American missionaries were encouraging the revolutionary element in that country. Prince Ito states that during a recent tour of inspection which he made with the Emperor of Korea he found the American missionaries entirely in sympathy with the present administration and co-operating with the Regency in its efforts to enlighten the Koreans. The Prince gave assurance that the Christians of Korea shall continue to receive equal treatment and encouragement. —Russia is getting into further trouble with the Chinese and foreigners at Harbin on account of the taxes and regulations imposed by the railway authorities on the people of that city. The owners of several Chinese stores and warehouses have refused to pay the taxes demanded and have closed up or moved away their establishments. The American and British ministers at Pekin have notified the Russian Legation of the necessity of compliance with the obligations of the treaty at Portsmouth. The Russian Foreign Office states that the matter is not under its control, but is in the hands of the Ministry of Finance.

The World of Life

BY ALFRED RUSSELL WALLACE, LL.D., F. R. S., ETC.

[This concludes the paper begun last week on "The World of Life as Visualized and Interpreted by Darwinism," by the co-discoverer with Darwin of the theory of evolution by natural selection.—EDITOR.]

Nature of Adaptations.—Before going further it will be well to give a few facts illustrating the nature and amount of the *adaptations* that are present everywhere, and on which the whole existence of living things depends.

It is an obvious fact that animal life of every kind depends on the vegetable world for its very existence, and it can also be easily perceived that it is on the overwhelming variety of plants that the corresponding variety of animals has been rendered possible.

Tho so well known it may be well to recall here Darwin's striking example of the complex relations and interactions of animals and plants in which he showed that cats may determine the abundance of a plant which has no direct relation with them whatever. The common red clover is fertilized by humble-bees almost exclusively and without these insects little or no seed is produced; field mice destroy the nests of humble-bees and feed upon the larvæ; cats feed upon the field mice. Hence where there are plenty of cats the field mice are destroyed, the humble-bees then increase, the red clover is well fertilized and produces plenty of seeds. Thus without cats there would be a great scarcity both of humble-bees and of red clover.

No doubt there are hundreds of such complex relations of which we know nothing, but I will here ask your attention to a few of the broader adaptations of familiar plants and animals to each other.

Most persons, especially those who have gardens, occasionally see with horror the leaves and buds of their fruit trees devastated by various kinds of caterpillars, while every one has noticed in certain years the oak trees almost denuded of leaves by insect enemies. Many garden crops, and even grass itself, are sometimes destroyed by wire worms and various other insect larvæ which burrow in the soil and devour the roots. And

we are apt to look upon all this defacement and destruction as we do upon epidemics in the animal worlds. They seem to us to be inflictions which we should be much better without, and are inclined to wonder why trees and shrubs, herbs and flowers, should not be allowed to develop in their full and beautiful luxuriance of foliage and flower. Yet all this destruction and disfigurement arises from a little exceptional increase of an absolutely essential portion of the life-world, without which some of its most beautiful features could not exist. To show how this is we need only consider what takes place in our own country every spring and summer.

At that delightful season our gardens and hedgerows, our copses and woods, are thronged with birds both resident and migratory, which are building their nests and rearing their young. A considerable number of these thrushes, warblers, tits, finches and many others are so prolific that they have two or three or even more families every year, so that the young birds reared annually by each pair varies from four or five up to ten or twenty, or even more.

For when we consider that the parents of these are all common birds and must exist in our islands in numbers amounting to several millions each, we can partially realize the quantity of food required to rear say five or ten times this number of young birds from the egg up to full growth—and the whole of the food they consume consists of the various caterpillars and other insect larvæ, with occasionally small worms and mollusks. Even the common sparrow, tho one of the great army of specialized seed-eaters, feeds its young on caterpillars.

In numerous cases (both by old and recent observers) many of these birds have been closely watched while feeding their young, with very interesting results. A *chiff-chaff* fed its five young ones almost incessantly from morning

all night. She brought small caterpillars, spiders, and flies at the rate of four times in five minutes.

A pair of *blue tits* with a large family worked for sixteen hours a day at mid-summer, and it was estimated that they brought in that time about 2,000 caterpillars or small grubs.

A pair of *marsh tits*, with a crowded nest of young ones, always went and came together, their mouths filled with small green caterpillars for their chicks.

Flycatchers sit on a dead branch near the nest, from which they catch flies, etc., in the air, and bring them to their young at intervals of from two to five minutes, while a wren brought them food 278 times in a day, or about every three minutes for fourteen hours.

The abundance of nests in all suitable places may be indicated by the fact that Mr. Kearton found nine species of birds with nests and young in a small copse in Hertfordshire, all within fifty yards of each other; while in another case three nests—a tit's, a flycatcher's and a wood wren's—were only ten or fifteen yards apart. Yet all these found sufficient food for their young and for themselves in the immediately surrounding trees and bushes or among the herbage below them.

And this vast destruction of insect life goes on for months together, and the supply never seems to fail. When the parent birds leave the nest in search of food they may be seen to fly to some adjacent bush, hop about it rapidly, and then perhaps fly off to another, where, finding what they require, they soon get a throat full of small caterpillars and return to the nest; but unless the numbers of such insects are enormous, and their development from the egg goes on day by day, week after week, month after month, it would seem to be quite impossible for the many millions of these small birds to succeed in finding the required daily supply without fail. For if they had to go further away, or the caterpillars required much longer searching for, the young would soon die of starvation or of cold, or be devoured by stronger birds or small arboreal mammals during their parents' absence.

What a wonderful perfection of adjustment there must be in these little creatures, what acuteness of vision,

rapidity of motion and parental love, enabling them to keep up this constant search for food, this extreme care and watchfulness of their nests and young, on the continuance of which day by day for several weeks the very existence of those young depend.

But all this would be of no use unless the insect tribes were so abundant, so varied and so omnipresent as they are, and also unless vegetation was everywhere so luxuriant, and its productive power of leaves and buds so superabundant, that the destruction of a considerable proportion of it by insects rarely produces permanent injury to the individuals, much less to the species.

Here, then, we see that what we term insect pests when they are a little more abundant than usual in our gardens and orchards do not exist solely for themselves, as an apparently useless part of the scheme of Nature, but are and have been thru the geological ages absolutely essential to the original development and continued existence of the most wonderful, delightful and beautiful of the living things around us—of our garden pets and song birds. Without the myriad swarms of insect life everywhere devouring the new and luxuriant vegetation, the nightingale and the lark, the red-breast and the wren, and the fairy-like tits and gold-crests, would disappear forever.

This seems to imply—and in my opinion does actually imply—that the lower forms of life originated and were so abundantly developed as the necessary forerunners of higher forms; just as we must, I think, look upon plant life as not being an end in itself, but an essential step toward the origination and development of animal life. Of course, it will be said that any such conclusion is unscientific, and further, that it is anti-Darwinian. But I deny the accuracy of both statements. Darwin no doubt declared that natural selection acts, and can only act, for the good of the species, and that the view of some writers that many structures or characters were "created for the sake of beauty, for our delight, or for the sake of mere variety," would, if it could be proved true, be "absolutely fatal to my theory." In this, as a general rule applicable to all or

many species, I agree with him. I still maintain that, given the fundamental properties of living protoplasm and the hidden powers of life, natural selection affords a full and sufficient explanation of *how* all the varied forms of organic beings were developed. But we may hold this view and yet maintain that the great facts of nature, viewed in their entirety, compel us to recognize a power and a purpose in the vast world of life, that the organic forces and laws are its manifestations, and that without this conception of purpose and foreseen result the whole cosmic process becomes unmeaning and unintelligible.

A Vision of the Earlier World.—By the help of the fragmentary tho at intervals very abundant records preserved for us in the rocks, we can picture to ourselves an earlier and an ever earlier world, always, as now, teeming with life, but, as we recede into the remoter past, with life of a somewhat lower type, and manifested thru somewhat less numerous and less varied specific and higher forms.

Always and everywhere these forms were being slowly modified, so as to keep them in constant adaptation with the slowly changing environment, both inorganic and organic.

The great gaps in the series of classes, orders and families of the animals and plants now existing are satisfactorily explained by the continuous increase of specialization and of perfect adaptation, which necessarily led to the dying out of the less specialized and less well adapted forms. But, anomalous as it may seem, a considerable number of the most highly specialized forms of past ages also died out; and this again was a necessary result of the process of evolution, because, having become specialized in adaptation to local and temporary conditions in an ever-advancing world of life, when those conditions changed, when new and more powerful enemies or competitors were developed, and when the climate and vegetation became less congenial, these specialized and often huge and unwieldy forms could not longer exist in competition with the newer and higher types and therefore diminished in numbers and became extinct.

That such extinction did occur even in

quite recent geological times is shown by the very interesting case of the American Continent. When that continent was discovered no animal of the horse tribe inhabited it. Yet not only are the remains of fossil horses abundant there but a long series of fossil remains have been found showing the process of development of the modern horse (or of one hardly distinguishable from it) from a small four and five toed animal in the early tertiary beds of Northwest America; while the last of the series—a true horse—has been found fossil all over both North and South America in the very latest deposits. Then, with apparent suddenness, the whole race became extinct. The fact is indisputable, tho the causes that led to the extinction are still unknown; but as numerous other large quadrupeds of very varied types became extinct about the same time, it seems probable that the cause was some great and rather sudden change of terrestrial conditions, such as of climate, or the flooding of great areas by subsidence, which led to the widespread destruction and consequent impoverishment of mammalian forms in America as compared with the Old World.

A Common Objection Answered.—Perhaps the best way of explaining how natural selection actually works will be by quoting one of the common objections to it and showing how the actual facts of nature afford a sufficient reply to it. The most common of all the objections to the action of survival of the fittest in the production of new species rests upon the strange belief that variation is a *rare* phenomenon, that favorable variations occur *singly* and at long intervals, and therefore can have no effect in producing any important change.

As a rather recent example of this objection we may take its statement by the late Lord Salisbury in his presidential address to the British Association at Oxford in 1894.

After describing how the most diverse races are produced by artificial selection, he continued:

"But in natural selection, who is to supply the breeders' place? Unless the crossing is properly arranged the new breed will never come into being. What is to secure that the

two individuals of opposite sexes in the primeval forest, who have been both accidentally blest with the same advantageous variations, shall meet, and transmute by inheritance, that variation to their successors? Unless this step is made good the modification will never get a start; and yet there is nothing to ensure that step but pure chance. The law of chance takes the place of the cattle breeder or the pigeon fancier. The biologists do well to ask for an immeasurable expanse of time, if the occasional meetings of advantageously varied couples, from age to age, are to provide the pedigree of modifications which unite us to our ancestors, the jelly-fish."

Here we have it plainly set forth that advantageous variations occur singly, on *rare* occasions, and *remote* from each other; and that even when they do occur, unless by some lucky accident a male and female should accidentally find each other "in the primeval forest," nothing happens, and the "advantageous" variations are swamped in the general mass of the species supposed not to vary. And this British Association address was spread all over the civilized world; and almost all the newspapers and a majority of the "general readers," firmly believed that Darwinism is and was—as a recent writer has termed it—"an unsuccessful hypothesis," and altogether played out!

What totally false idea of Nature such critics must have, both as to the numbers of individuals in every common, widespread and dominant species, and as to the nature and amount of variation, to imagine that the very existence of the organic world during each period of changing conditions should have been dependent on the chance meetings of single individuals; that, having millions, even hundreds and thousands of millions to her hand, Nature should be dependent on a few scattered individuals only!

Let us recur for a moment to the numbers of individuals in most of the common species. The "Brambling"—one of our rather common autumn and winter migrants—comes to us often in immense flocks of from upwards to 100,000 individuals each. It breeds in the Arctic regions, feeding its young on the myriads of mosquitos and other flies that often darken the air in those regions, and in early autumn spread southward over all Europe and a great deal of Asia, only a kind of small overflow of the migrating stream coming to us. On the

Continent the numbers have been occasionally estimated. In Lorraine, in 1765, about 20,000 were killed every night for many nights in succession, and in 1865, in Luxembourg, a single flight was estimated by a French ornithologist to have numbered sixty millions of birds. What must have been the numbers spread over the whole of Europe and much of North Africa and Asia? Probably a thousand millions would be below the mark. And with these all *varying*, in every part and organ, to the large amount shown to exist in every common species which has been measured, and with such very slow changes of the environment as we know to occur, there is hardly any conceivable modification that could be required to bring such a species into harmony with the new conditions, but such as would easily be effected in even a few generations.

It must be remembered also that Nature does not act by preserving favorable variations in such characters only as we can observe and measure, but in their results, as shown in faculties and powers of action; and as regards any such faculty or power, the whole adult population of every species can always be divided into two nearly equal portions, those which possess the faculty in a *greater* or a *less* degree than the mean value. Thus if a new enemy comes into a country, and can be avoided or escaped only by a combination of watchfulness and speed (or any other combination of characters) then the whole mass of a species will consist of those which possess the combination in a degree above the average, or below it. In countries like Europe or North America there will be many hundred millions of each sort; and we can hardly suppose that the new enemy could at once exterminate even the less adapted half. The better adapted would almost wholly escape, and would thenceforth by producing their like increase the adaptation of the whole species year by year till only a moderate toll could be taken by the enemy. And it must always be remembered that the enemy would not limit its attacks to one species only, but would, for a number of years, find an ample supply of food by capturing the young and the less-adapted members of perhaps a score or even a

hundred species inhabiting the same country, so that there would be ample time for the better adapted portion to raise its standard year by year, owing to the regular elimination of the less fit in regard to this special enemy. The enemy would itself bring about the adaptation to the new and somewhat less favorable environment its presence had created.

Now I cannot imagine any state of things to which this reasoning will not apply. No living thing can continue to exist which is not sufficiently adapted to all the recurring phases of its environment, inorganic and organic. The completeness and generality of the adjustment is indicated, as Darwin has pointed out, by the average number of individuals in a species and the extent of the area it occupies; and it is the populous and widespread species which vary most, and which, under changed conditions, give rise to several divergent new forms, or species, each of them often adapted to fill some special place in the economy of nature.

It follows—not as a theory but as a fact—that whenever any advantageous variation is needed, it can only consist in an increase or a decrease of some power or faculty already existing, and variations of these powers or faculties do actually occur in every dominant species, not by ones or twos, as the popular critics assume, but at least by millions and in most cases by hundreds or by thousands of millions.

What midsummer madness, then, is this often repeated tale of the *one* or *two* superior individuals meeting by chance in the primeval forest!

Again: what ignorance and prejudice is displayed by Lord Salisbury's reference to "our ancestors the jelly-fish." That is merely the clap-trap of the special pleader; for no biological student has ever claimed that the jelly-fish was in the line of our ancestry, or that the earlier portions of that line can be pointed out. Nor is it any way pertinent to the matter in hand which is, the origin or derivation from other pre-existing species, not their actual line of derivation from the very earliest forms of life. Such a reference is also dishonest, because the critics accept evolution, and

only deny or doubt the adequacy of the Darwinian explanation. But any and every mode of evolution implies a succession of gradual changes, however brought about. The only problem we have to solve is how, at every period whether late or early, the required successive variations could or could not have been effected thru heredity, variation and survival of the fittest.

Hardly less remote from the actual facts and processes of nature which are effective in originating new species are those modern studies termed Mutationism and Mendelism, which deal only with some of the rarer forms of variation occurring chiefly under the influence of domestic cultivation.

Yet the students of these strictly limited phenomena, which have rarely been found under natural conditions, sometimes claim for them an important part in the development of the entire organic world, comparable with that of universal variation and unceasing elimination of the least adapted portion.

Protective Colors and Mimicry.—Among the innumerable subjects of interest presented by living things which are only intelligible by means of the facts and processes which I have endeavored to set before you, are those of Protective Coloration and Mimicry among the higher animals, and the endless modifications of flowers and fruit so as to benefit the former by securing cross-fertilization and the latter by aiding in their wider dispersal.

In every department of nature color is one of the most variable of all characters, and it is this variability, together with the enormous importance to all insects of concealment from or protection against their innumerable enemies, especially in tropical countries, that has enabled those minute and striking resemblances to be brought about that were long the greatest puzzle to the naturalist who had the opportunity of conserving them in their native haunts.

The facts I have put before you with regard to the universality of variation, enormous powers of multiplication, and incessant weeding out of the unfit, afford a complete explanation of the whole phenomena of color, in all its variety and beauty, while no other adequate explana-

tion has ever been set forth, or even attempted.

The Dispersal of Seeds.—As regards flowers, fruits and seeds, volumes have been written on them; but here, too, there is, so far as I know, no other adequate explanation of the facts. The various forms of flowers have, it is true, been attempted to be explained by the direct action of the environment, especially by the visits of insects, but the explanation is verbal rather than real, and usually begs the question at issue. As regards fruits and seeds this mode of explanation is still more hopeless. Kerner tells us that one-tenth of all flowering plants possess fruits or seeds which attach themselves to birds or quadrupeds, and thus get widely dispersed; and the special modifications to secure this end are exceedingly various and very curious. Hooks and darts of special forms, as well as sticky exudations, are frequent, but it is impossible to suppose that contact of the ripe fruit or seed, after growth is completed with hairs or feathers, should in any way *cause* the production of such an instrument within the tissues of the future flower.

Neither is it possible to explain how the wind-vanes, or delicate membranes or tufts of silky hairs which so often enable seeds to be carried for very long distances thru the air, could possibly be produced by wind pressure either in the opened flower or after the growth of the seeds had ceased, and they became detached from the seed vessel. But the known facts of variations and natural selection explain the whole gradual process of modification without difficulty.

There is one other case of seed dispersal and protection that I have not seen mentioned in botanical works, but which seems to me very interesting and suggestive. There are many fruits or seeds of shrubs or forest trees, whose very purpose seems to be to supply food to mammalia, and yet have a certain amount of protection against being eaten, since to be eaten is to be destroyed. Such are the various nuts with hard shells, whose green color before maturity and brown when ripe and fallen seem calculated to avoid detection, the various chestnuts, whose fruits are green and sometimes prickly but the ripe seeds

brown, like the dead leaves among which they lie; and especially the great variety of acorns, which are produced in such enormous quantities and which attract many mammals, especially wild swine to feed upon them. Now, these various seeds are all rather large, nearly globular or oval in shape, with very smooth and firm outer coatings so as not to be readily injured, except by being actually eaten. If these were not attractive as food to some large animals they would lie where they fall, and until the parent tree died hardly one of them would have a chance of coming to maturity. But when a herd of swine or of cattle, or wild horses come to feed upon them, and are then disturbed by some danger and rush away, a certain number of these nuts will be kicked along the ground to a considerable distance in various directions, and thus have a chance of reaching a spot where some other tree has been blown down and left a space in which an oak may have a chance of growing. But there is yet another advantage to the species whose seeds are fed upon. In the repeated rush of animals, some of these large seeds will be trampled into the soil, especially where there are damp or muddy places, and these will be hidden from succeeding droves and will really be planted, so as to have every opportunity of germinating. Now, the productiveness of these nut-bearing trees is so enormous and their life so long, that it will be clearly advantageous to the species to have all but one in ten thousand, or even one in a million, seeds devoured if in the process the odd ones here and there get an additional chance of growing into a tree, and thus secure the continuance of the species when some tremendous hurricane or enormous increase of insect enemies or any other cause had destroyed large areas of forest. This is, I think, one of those cases which enable us to perceive how the enormous productivity of Nature, which so often seems to us pure waste, may yet, like everything in the organic world, have its use and purpose.

A somewhat similar case is that of the habit of squirrels, marmots, rooks, jays, nutcrackers and other birds of concealing fruits or nuts in hollow trees or by

burying them in the earth. These are intended for winter stores, but from various causes are not always used, and thus seeds are dispersed and have an opportunity of spreading which they would not otherwise have had.

A friend of mine, having in successive years seen rooks actually burying acorns in a pasture field near to which there was not a single oak tree, searched the spot the following spring and found several young oaks springing up.

In concluding this very incomplete exposition of the fundamental facts which alone render organic evolution intelligible, I must again impress upon you the enormous scale upon which Nature works. It is for this purpose that I have put before you a number of figures (not easily accessible to the general reader), in order to give some idea of the superabundance of life, whether in its endless diversity of types and of specific forms, or the overwhelming numbers of the individuals comprised in all the more dominant species.

It was also necessary to show by direct evidence and illustration the universality of variation pervading every part and organ, every form of action, every sense, instinct and emotion; and further, that these variations are not "infinitesimal," as so often stated, not even small in proportion to the mean value, but of such amounts as are easily to be seen even without measurement. Everyone knows that no two of his friend's children are so much alike that the difference cannot be at once perceived when they are together; and this is true throughout nature.

The enormous powers of increase, year by year, and the complex relations and interactions of all the various plants and animals that live together in each considerable area, complete the series of facts which, taken together, render "natural selection" inevitable. And the reason why this great principle is not seen and recognized by every observer is, firstly, because it has not been systematically looked for, but mainly perhaps because it only occurs on a large scale under permanently changed conditions of the environment. There are, however, several cases in which it *has* been clearly seen at work—in the rabbits of Porto Santo, the

mice upon an island in Dublin Bay, the sparrows in the Rhode Island blizzard, and the crabs in Plymouth Sound—all briefly described in my "Darwinism."

Again, we must always remember that where *we* observe or experiment with tens or hundreds of individuals, Nature carries on her work with millions and thousands of millions; that whereas our observations are only intermittent and for short periods, Nature acts perpetually and has so acted thruout all past geological time; and, lastly, that while we are concerned with one or two species at a time, and to a large extent ignorantly and blindly, she acts simultaneously on all living things—plants as well as animals—that occupy the same area—and always in such a way as to preserve every advantageous variation, however slight, in all those which are destined to continue the race and to become, step by step, modified into new species in strict adaptation to the new conditions which are slowly being evolved.

It is only by continually keeping in our minds all the facts of nature which I have endeavored, however imperfectly, to set before you, that we can possibly realize and comprehend the great problems presented by the "World of Life"—its persistence in ever varying but unchecked development thruout the geological ages, the exact adaptations of every species to its actual environment, both inorganic and organic, and the exquisite forms of beauty and harmony in flower and fruit, in mammal and bird, in mollusc and in the infinitude of the insect tribes, which have all been brought into existence thru the unknown but supremely marvelous powers of *Life*, in strict relation to the great law of usefulness, which constitutes the fundamental principle of *Darwinism*.

Arising out of the general survey of the World of Life I have endeavored to lay before you, are two somewhat important and interesting conclusions which may be briefly indicated.

There is, I think, a certain necessary analogy and correspondence between the individual organism of the higher animals and plants, and the vast complex whole—the organic world as we now find it. This has arisen from the continuous development of both under the same

general laws of heredity and variation, guided towards increasing complexity under the great law of survival of the most useful. For it is certain that just as each species varies and has become modified as a whole in adaptation to the external environment, so does each bodily organ, structure, tissue, and cell vary and become modified in order that each may fulfil its proper function in strict adaptation to all other structures in the same body.

The two phenomena are thus closely connected; are in fact the same phenomenon exhibited in a different field of action. We know that as we go back in time both organic life as a whole and the structure of the highest forms in each order or class, were simpler and less developed than they are now. We conclude that at the dawn of earth life all organisms were, as some are still, single cells, and that the process of development was towards a greater and greater complexity of structure, together with a correspondingly greater variety in the outward form and mode of life.

The result was the successive occupation of every place in nature, so soon as it became available—first the water, then the shores, then the land and then the air itself, till finally, but not till a comparatively recent period in the whole life-history of the earth, every place and station became occupied with highly developed types specially adapted to them. Then began a series of more minute adaptations to more specialized conditions, the progress of some of which we have been able to trace, such as that of the four-toed Eohippus to the living one-toed horse tribe, the primeval deer with short, simple horns to the branching antlers of the moose and the red deer, and many others.

In the middle or later stages of these final developments we ourselves began our earthly life, in what is not only a more perfect world than it had ever been before, but at or very near to the limit of possible development in vegetable and animal life. The horse and the camel, the deer and the antelope, the cat and dog, the pigeons and poultry, the lark and the thrush, the eagles, the humming birds, the parrots and the birds of paradise, all seem to have reached the high-

est development possible in their several orders and families, both in perfection of structure and in adaptation to the uses or enjoyments of man.

We are thus, in a very real sense, the "heirs of all the ages." We find ourselves in a world of greater variety, greater beauty, and greater interest than has ever existed before. We have powers and capacities which enable us to study, to enjoy, and to some extent to understand this glorious world, and we should hold ourselves under a solemn moral obligation to preserve as far as possible every manifestation of life not positively injurious to us, and to check that reckless destruction, whether for pleasure or profit, which is now so prevalent.

We should look upon this great treasure house of living things as a trust which we hold for posterity, and those who pride themselves upon their advanced civilization should so order their lives and their laws that, while cultivating the soil to its utmost capacity, a sufficient area should always be left in a state of nature, both for esthetic enjoyment, for health, and as a reserve for the preservation of as many forms of life as is possible.

The second and most important conclusion is this—that altho known facts, when fully examined and reasoned out, are adequate to explain the *method* of organic evolution, yet the underlying fundamental *causes* are, and will probably ever remain, not only unknown, but even inconceivable by us. The mysterious power we term life, which alone renders possible the production from a few of the chemical elements such diverse fabrics as bone and skin, horn and hair, muscle and nerve and brain cells; which from identical soil, water and air manufactures all the infinitely varied products of the vegetable kingdom—the thousand delicious fruits for our use and enjoyment, the endless woods and fibers, gums and oils and resins, to serve the purposes of our ever developing arts and manufactures, will surely never be explained, as many suppose they will be, in terms of mere matter and motion.

But beyond even these marvels is the yet greater marvel of that ever-present organizing and guiding power, which—

to take a single example—generation after generation, and even year after year during the life of the individual, builds up anew that most wonderful congeries of organs, the bird's covering of feathers. Not only is a feather a miracle of complex structure, in every minutest part adapted for most important and even vital ends, but it may be safely stated that no two feathers on any bird are absolutely identical, varying in contour, in curvature, in rigidity, in size, by almost imperceptible gradations, so that each fulfils its special purpose. And beyond this, in the great majority of cases, these feathers are adorned with colors which are infinitely varied, and which we can so often perceive to be of use to the individual, the sex or the species, that we conclude all to be so. But to produce the result of well-defined and very constant colors, shades and patterns on the outer surface of the bird, each feather has to be colored on that portion of its

surface which is not overlapt by the adjoining feathers *at the time when the color is needed*, and this is invariably the case.

Every attempt to explain these phenomena—even Darwin's highly complex and difficult theory of pangenesis—utterly breaks down; so that now even the extreme monists, such as Haeckel, are driven to the supposition that every ultimate cell is a conscious, intelligent individual, that knows where to go and goes there!

These unavailing efforts to explain the inexplicable, whether in the details of any one living thing or in the origin of life itself, seem to me to lead us to the irresistible conclusion that beyond and above all terrestrial agencies there is some great source of energy and guidance, which in unknown ways pervades every form of organized life, and of which we ourselves are the ultimate and foreordained outcome.

BROADSTONE, WINBORNE, ENGLAND.



After February

BY JOEL BENTON

WHEN Winter's strength begins to wane
In snow-edged February,
And greenery comes to tree and plain,
And suns and breezes vary—
While woodland birds their songs renew
I banish care and sorrow;
For whether Maud or Madge I woo,
My love shall win tomorrow.

Blue eyes or black, or brown, or grey,
And curls, with them down-falling,
Will bring young Eros on his way;
I hear his urgent calling;—
So whether Madge or Maud be true,
Or both become contrary,
Some pretty maid I shall pursue
In beckoning February.

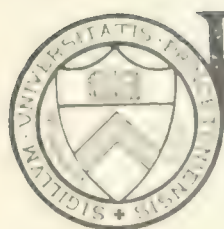
Since hearts beat high, and Spring is near.
And buds begin to glisten,
I feel the spurring atmosphere—
I pause, I thrill, I listen;
Hark now! some step among the leaves
Seems like rare music falling.
A sense, that no true heart deceives,
Whispers that Love is calling.

'Tis Claribel, her face aglow,
With voice (a rivulet's laughter)
Who comes, where buds adjoin the snow
And kisses shall come after.
I plead—she smiles. At once I know
No wicked elf can vary
The trustful troth we plight. And so—
All hail to February!

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

by EDWIN E. SLOSSON



PRINCETON is the most interesting of American universities to study just now, because it is in what Professor De Vries call a "mutation period." Oenothera Lamarckiana cannot be compared with it for novelty and rapidity of transformation. Nor can other universities of the day. To find anything equal to it we must go back fifteen years to the time when Harper built the new University of Chicago out of the ruins of the old, or forty years to the time when Eliot took hold of Harvard.

At every one of the fourteen universities I visited I was met by the remark: "You have come to us at a critical moment. This university is just now in a transition stage." No doubt the remark was to a certain extent true of all. It should have been more true than it was for in some cases the transit was so slow that I was not able to detect it. But there is no question about Princeton. Evolution is proceeding there as Darwin said it did not, *per saltum*. It is going forward by leaps and bounds, not in numbers, but in much more important

ways, in developing new forms of college life and training.

What I like about Princeton is that it has an ideal of education and is working it out. It is not exactly my ideal, but that does not matter to anybody but me. The remarkable thing is that here is a university that knows what it wants and is trying to get it. Many universities seem to me to be drifting. Some of them are trying in vain not to drift. Some of them are bragging about the speed they are making, when they are really being borne along by the current of affairs and not keeping up with it at that. But Princeton is steering a pretty straight course toward a port of its own choice, regardless of wind and current, perhaps even heading a trifle up-stream.

The fault of American universities in my opinion is their dead level of uniformity and conventionality. They imitate one another and where they cannot imitate they pretend to have imitated. Yet educational psychology has not become so exact a science that it can be regarded as certain what studies should be taught, in what order and how. If some educational revolutionist were to arise and assert that the whole curricu-

GREAT AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES.—This is the third of a series of articles on the present condition and future prospects of the larger universities of the United States by one of the editors

of THE DAILY PRINCETONIAN. The articles will appear as follows:

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| 1. Harvard University.....Jan. 25th, 1909 | 8. University of Minnesota.....Aug. 5th, 1909 |
| 2. Yale University.....Feb. 27th, 1909 | 9. University of Illinois.....Sept. 2d, 1909 |
| 3. Princeton University.....March 4th, 1909 | 10. Cornell University.....Oct. 7th, 1909 |
| 4. Stanford University.....April 1st, 1909 | 11. University of Pennsylvania.....Nov. 4th, 1909 |
| 5. University of California.....May 8th, 1909 | 12. Johns Hopkins University...Dec. 2d, 1909 |
| 6. University of Michigan.....May 29th, 1909 | 13. University of Chicago.....Jan. 6th, 1910 |
| 7. University of Wisconsin.....July 1st, 1909 | 14. Columbia University.....Feb. 3d, 1910 |

lum should be inverted, that we should begin with metaphysics and ethics and end with geography and arithmetic, nobody could prove him a fool, and if he were given a few millions and a free hand he might prove that he was not.

But I am wrong in using such wild words in connection with Princeton's educational novelties. They are not revolutionary or chimerical. In fact Princeton

have said that it was the loss of personal relationship between instructor and student, resulting in ill-adapted and careless teaching on the one side and in diversion of interest on the other. Teacher and pupil were not even on opposite ends of the same log. They were at opposite ends of a telephone working only one way. Now Woodrow Wilson is bringing them together by means of his preceptorial system. It may not be the only way



WOODROW WILSON.
President of Princeton University.

has shown its originality chiefly in going ahead and doing what others have always said ought to be done. Almost every educator if asked what was the main fault of our large colleges would

or the best way, but it is one way. It is something that ought to be done and he is doing it. It is therefore worth while to watch him.

Everybody agrees, as I said, that in-

structor and student ought to be brought together. The real question is, Where? It is like arranging a royal visit. Shall they meet on the territory of the one or of the other, or on a neutral strip, where neither of them is at home? Usually, whenever it was decided by the powers that be in a university that there should be "a personal relation" established it meant that the instructor was to go the whole distance. He was to "take an interest" in his students, which meant practically that he was to attempt to ingratiate himself by talking with them about the things in which they were interested. The docile professor, moved by his conscience or the Powers, inserted in his prayer the petition, "Make me a child again, just for tonight," and spent an arduous evening trying to talk athletics, class politics and campus gossip in a genial and informal manner with the boys. They parted after such a function with mutual feelings of kindness and contempt; kindness because the effort to make one's self agreeable never fails altogether of producing an effect, altho not always the effect intended, contempt on the part of the boys for a man who displayed so gross ignorance about such important matters, contempt on the part of the professor for those who regarded such matters as important. Would it not be better to reverse the procedure and induce the students to cultivate the acquaintance of their instructors, to become interested in the interests of the faculty? Is not this, in short, what education really means? It involves, however, the change of the center of gravity of student life, of giving them an entirely new conception of the purpose of a college course.

The prevailing philosophy of the day I found expressed in illuminated mottoes or golden texts on the walls of student rooms, East and West, of which one of the favorite forms is:

Don't Let Your Studies Interfere With
Your Education

The students of earlier days had more aspiring and conventional resolutions

upon their walls, but perhaps they did not succeed in carrying them out any better than those of the present. The college world reflects in miniature, like a drop of ink, the world outside, and this is simply a manifestation of the dominant tone of the age, the affectation of an inverted hypocrisy which has come as a reaction from the priggishness of a previous generation.

In this perverse conception of the aims of a college course I see the malign influence of the alumni. When "the old grad" sits by the open fire of the commons or fraternity house and the young men gather around in an attitude of discipleship that they rarely show to their official teachers, what does he talk about? Is his conversation apt to be of a character that could be called edifying? Does he help along what the president and faculty are trying to do with these boys or does he counteract their influence? What sort of an idea would they gather from his stories of the college life of his day, about the educational influences which have contributed to his successful career?

The favorite lie of the old grad is "nothing I learned from books was any help to me." And he acts in accordance with this by throwing the weight of his influence, money and applause mostly on the side of the various activities which divert the undergraduate from his books. Consequently college life became increasingly pleasant, luxurious and alienated from legitimate collegiate aims. No one has better described this condition of affairs or has done more to remedy it than President Wilson. The college to which he was called as president was popularly known as "the pleasantest country club in the United States," but that is not the kind of institution he wanted to preside over. His "Report on the Social Coordination of the University,"* exploded like a bombshell on the peaceful Princeton campus and shook its historic buildings to their foundations. The alumni promptly put a stop to the agitation of his proposal to substitute "residential quads" for the upper-class clubs, and in deference to their protests he consented to lay the motion on the table for a time and give them a chance to work out a

**Princeton Alumni Weekly*, June 12, 1907.

remedy for the conditions in their own way. His description of these conditions is worth quoting because it applies in some degree to many other or all other colleges, but not every president has had the courage to point it out so plainly:

"We realized that, for all its subtle charm and beguiling air of academic distinction, Princeton, so far as her undergraduates were concerned, had come to be merely a delightful place of residence, where young men, for the most part happily occupied by other things, were made to perform certain academic tasks; that, altho we demanded at stated times a certain part of the attention of our pupils for intellectual things, their life and consciousness were for the rest wholly unacademic and detached from the interests which in theory were the all important interests of the place. For a great majority of them residence here meant a happy life of comradeship and sport interrupted by the grind of perfunctory 'lessons' and examinations, to which they attended rather because of the fear of being cut off from the life than because they were seriously engaged in getting the training which would fit their faculties and their spirits for the tasks of the world which they knew they must face after their happy freedom was over."

President Wilson seems to have taken a hint from modern medicine, for he proposed to cure Princeton by injecting into its system an antitoxin from Oxford and Cambridge, which have long had the disease in its most virulent form. He imported from the English universities their system of tutors, their plan of separate residential colleges, their architecture and some of their men, but adapted all four to American conditions.

The adoption of the title "preceptor," over which there was much discussion, is indicative of this process of adaptation. "Tutor," having come in America to mean crammer or coach, was not suited to the dignity and importance of these new instructors, who were not expected to assist the students in doing their required work, so much as to induce them to do work that is not required. They were to be neither lecturers, drillmasters nor examiners, but teachers in the primitive and genuine sense of the word. The aim was, in short, a revival of the lost art of teaching.

The preceptors have the rank and title of assistant professors and may give courses of their own in the graduate school. The latter privilege is somewhat illusory, for the graduate students are so few at Princeton that there would not

be one apiece if they were divided evenly among the preceptors. The addition of so large a body of new men to the faculty—they now number fifty-six and the other professors seventy-three—facilitated the adoption and carrying out of the later reforms. It seems likely that President Wilson, in the course of his researches in English government, came across some reference to the advantage an incoming party gains by the creation of new peers.

It was hard to find suitable men for this new profession, because our universities have not been turning out teachers. There has been but little demand for them hitherto. If a professor happened to be inclined to take a personal interest in his undergraduate students he had to be careful how he indulged in this fad publicly, for he was liable to be suspected of incapacity for research. It was also dangerous to one's reputation for scholarship to profess a knowledge of more than one subject or fraction of a subject, and to admit the ability to teach any other even to elementary students. This necessitates one radical departure from the English system, where the same tutor may instruct a student all thru his course. At Princeton, as a rule, a different preceptor has to be provided for each course, even in such allied subjects as history, politics and economics. The distribution of the preceptors at present is: Classics, 12; English, 10; Modern Languages, 10; History, Politics, Economics, 10; Mathematics, 6; Philosophy, 5; Art and Archeology, 2; Geology, 1. The preceptorial system has not been extended to the sciences in general, for it is primarily an attempt to secure for the humanities the benefits that the sciences have enjoyed in the "elbow instruction" of the laboratories. It has had, however, an interesting reflex influence on science teaching. Scientific professors everywhere have found it easy to get three or four times as much work out of the students as their colleagues on the literary side of the faculty could for their courses, which are nominally equivalent. When the latter complained, the reply of the men of science was practically, "Well, why don't you get the students interested in your subjects, too, so they will hang around your seminar rooms all day, as they do

around our laboratories?" and the way in which they said it implied, "You know you can't." At Princeton it is the other shoe that pinches. The scientists complain that the preceptorial studies steal all the time and the students get so much interested in them as to neglect their sciences. They also demand more assistants, so as to give more personal attention to their students, and they are getting them. In most chemical laboratories there is one demonstrator to a

ate carries five courses at a time of three hours a week each. Two of these hours consist of the ordinary lecture or classroom work; the third is devoted to the preceptorial conference. In this the students meet at any convenient hour of day or evening in the study of the preceptor in groups of three to six, and more or less informally discuss the subject matter of the course. The preceptor is not expected to attend the lectures or to follow the course from day to day, but to



NASSAU HALL

Built in 1754 and occupied by the Continental Congress in 1783

group of students from eight to twenty, and the best he can do is to keep walking around and see that the students do not light the hydrogen generator prematurely or cut a stick of sodium under water. At Princeton there is one demonstrator to every five or six students, and he stays with them, quizzing, explaining, giving them problems and seeing that they know what they are doing and get it right in their notebooks.

The working of the preceptorial system is in general this: The undergradu-

ate give the students such drill and personal assistance as they most need and to guide and encourage them in collateral reading. The preceptor shifts his students from one of his groups to another until those of like mind and capabilities are brought together, and he may employ very different methods with the different groups and vary the amount and character of the work as he pleases. The conferences are intended to be regarded as opportunities rather than tasks and the student is expected to keep his date with his pre-



ceptor as he does a business or social appointment. The preceptor has nothing directly to do with the student's grades, altho he may debar him from examination if he regards his work as unsatisfactory. The best thing about the preceptorial relation is probably the opportunity it affords for unforced friendships to spring up between older and younger men. For this purpose it is superior to freshmen receptions, faculty-student baseball games, afternoon teas by faculty dames, advisers' evenings, class parties and similar mixing devices in vogue elsewhere. The student under the preceptorial system has at least had the opportunity to form the personal acquaintance of a number of cultured and scholarly men, and of conversing with them repeatedly and informally on the subjects with which they are most conversant. This is more than can be said for the opportunities afforded by our other great universities. The love of learning is contagious rather than infectious. It is conveyed mostly by personal contact, rarely thru the medium of buildings, furniture, clothing or books. A boy at Princeton has a good chance of catching it sometime during the four years if he is at all susceptible. That is all there is to it anyway.

Obviously whether a preceptor is a

good thing or not depends on whether he is a good preceptor. Many brilliant lecturers or distinguished investigators would not do in that capacity. He must have tact and kindness as well as scholarship. He must know boys as well as books. Every effort is being made at Princeton to keep the system flexible, to give the preceptor an opportunity to work out his own methods, to prevent him from becoming merely another cog in the educational machine. Some of the professors say they do not want to have a preceptor "coming between" them and their students. Some preceptors are more popular than others and the students want to be assigned or transferred to them. Sometimes the "personal relation" fails to develop according to program. One student was unable to tell the president the name of his preceptor, altho he did know where his room was.

But the preceptorial system on the whole works very well. Everybody agrees that it has made a great improvement in studiousness. A man who talks shop at the club tables is no longer whistled down. The library is much more used than formerly and for voluntary reading in lines suggested by the conferences. Still the students do not work so hard as they do at a university like Columbia, where student activities



THE HEAD OF THE PHILOSOPHIC SOCIETY.
One of the great best libraries founded prior to the Revolution.



THE GYMNASIUM.

Containing a main hall of 166 feet by 101 feet clear space, a trophy room, swimming pool and committee rooms.

are not so numerous and attractive. This is, of course, a personal opinion, insusceptible of proof. It may be disbelieved by those who know less than I about it or contradicted by those who know more.

The preceptorial system is a new broom and sweeps clean. The men who are "creating this new rôle" are conscious that they are being watched by other universities with emotions of mingled hope and fear; hope that the system may be just what is needed to make collegiate education effective; fear lest they too will have to put in preceptors and where can they get the money for it? The real test of the system will come in later years, when the preceptors get old, and lazy, and tired, and mechanical, and no longer able to tell apart the young men who file thru their studies in unending line. And what sort of men will the preceptors be when the system becomes old and commonplace? Will they be young and inexperienced men, just out of college, not interested in their duties, waiting for a chance at "something bigger" elsewhere or taking the job as a "grubstake" to keep them alive while they are writing a book or working out a scientific discovery that will make them famous? If so, they have the same faults as the younger instructors elsewhere. On the other

hand, if a man is contented to remain a preceptor all his life, teaching the same elementary studies over and over to a handful of students, living on a small salary, probably in a students' dormitory, a celibate and recluse, will he be the most inspiring and profitable of associates for young men? But this is borrowing trouble from the future.

Having decided that the students are to study something, the next thing is to decide what they are to study. On this point Princeton has also very definite ideas, and, unlike Harvard, does not regard it as an unwarrantable interference with personal liberty to impose them on the student. The faculty, believing that they know more about the proper sequence and correlation of studies than the students who have not taken them have arranged three well-defined courses of four years, leading to the degrees of A. B., Litt. B. and B. S., in which most of the work is prescribed or emphatically advised. This leaves the student little opportunity for the desultory "strolling" or "tasting" which some educators regard as one of the main benefits of a college course. That is, the student at Princeton, in the place of free election of particular studies, has the option of different groups.

Latin is required of all students, both

for entrance and in the Freshman year. Only those who take Greek can get the Bachelor of Arts degree. "The degree of Bachelor of Science is open to those who concentrate in one of the mathematical or scientific departments during the Junior and Senior years, and the degree of Bachelor of Letters has been constituted to be open to those who concentrate in one of the departments in philosophical, political, literary or other humanistic studies." After completing his Sophomore year the student may choose the department in which he will do his main work for the remaining two years. He has the option of any one of the following eleven departments, for which his previous work has prepared him: I, Philosophy; II, History, Politics, Economics; III, Art and Archeology; IV, Classics; V, English; VI, Modern Languages (Germanic or Romanic Section); VII, Mathematics; VIII, Physics; IX, Chemistry; X, Geology; XI, Biology.

The Litt. B. degree looks to an outsider like a monument erected on the field of a drawn battle. There does not seem to be any pressing need for another degree, so long as nobody can tell the meaning of those we have. But for the

kind of education for which it especially stands, a modernized humanistic training, there is an urgent demand. The new degree, in spite of its comparative lack of academic prestige in this country, has grown in popularity since its introduction at Princeton, as the following table shows:

Degrees conferred in the different undergraduate departments of Princeton since 1905, when the new degree of Litt.B. was first given:

	A.B.	Litt.B.	B.S.	C.E.
1905.....	168	9	52	31
1906.....	143	25	34	29
1907.....	143	51	30	34
1908.....	124	53	18	28

Candidates for degrees, registered January 1, 1909:

	A.B.	Litt.B.	B.S.	C.E.
1909.....	151	55	20	4
1910.....	127	37	21	5
1911.....	104	94		8
1912.....	148	143		69

The undergraduate figures of the last four lines above are not exact, for some students are not classified and others will change or drop out. The candidates for the degrees in science and letters are not differentiated until their Junior year. Apparently the new course has drawn from both the A. B. and B. S. courses those who did not care for either the classics or the sciences, but took them because they had to. Probably some allowance must also be made for those who entered the new course on the expectation that it would be easier than the others, in which they have doubtless been disagreeably disappointed. Students in their choice of studies are apt to be guided rather by their prejudices than by their preferences. The remarkable popularity of the course in civil engineering, as shown above, is in part due to the fact that it was the only way to get thru Princeton without Latin. This year a second language is added to the entrance requirements and no conditions are allowed in mathematics and this rule, to quote the president's report

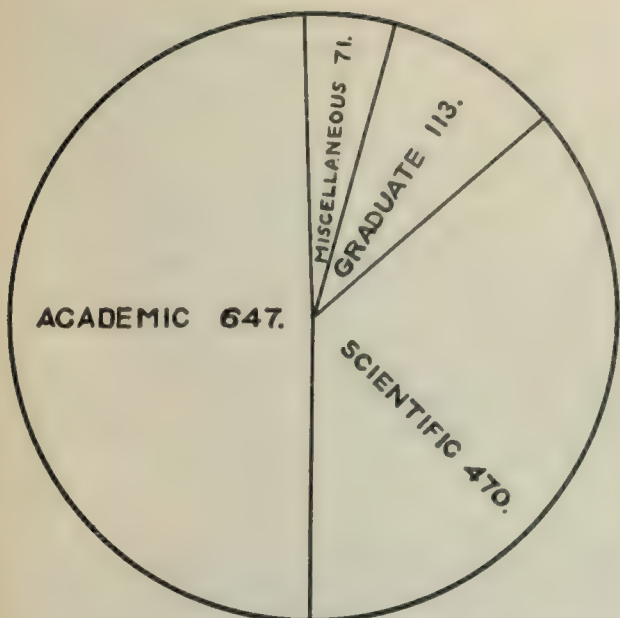
"would seem to be having the desired result, namely, that of keeping out of the C. E. Department men who have no serious purpose of studying engineering and of diverting them to the B. S. Department, where they more properly belong."

The modern college president, unless he avoids responsibility by letting the students seek their own level, has to keep pacing back and forth along the dams ready to stop up any weak point before the flood breaks thru.

THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY FOR THE PAST TWENTY YEARS, 1888-1889 TO 1908-1909.

Year.	Liberal Arts.	Science.	Humanities.	Engineering.	Architecture.	Law.	Medicine.	Total.
1888-89 ..	141	46	111					667
1889-90 ..	141	41	113					667
1890-91 ..	141	41	113					667
1891-92 ..	141	41	113					667
1892-93 ..	141	41	113					667
1893-94 ..	141	41	113					667
1894-95 ..	141	41	113					667
1895-96 ..	141	41	113					667
1896-97 ..	141	41	113					667
1897-98 ..	141	41	113					667
1898-99 ..	141	41	113					667
1899-00 ..	141	41	113					667
1900-01 ..	141	41	113					667
1901-02 ..	141	41	113					667
1902-03 ..	141	41	113					667
1903-04 ..	141	41	113					667
1904-05 ..	141	41	113					667
1905-06 ..	141	41	113					667
1906-07 ..	141	41	113					667
1907-08 ..	141	41	113					667
1908-09 ..	141	41	113					667

In the years 1888-89 and 1889-90 the total number of students in the university was 667. In the years 1908-09 and 1909-10 the total number of students in the university was 1,347. The increase in the number of students in the university is due to the fact that the university has been able to attract a larger number of students from all parts of the country. The increase in the number of students in the university is also due to the fact that the university has been able to attract a larger number of students from foreign countries. The increase in the number of students in the university is also due to the fact that the university has been able to attract a larger number of students from the United States. The increase in the number of students in the university is also due to the fact that the university has been able to attract a larger number of students from the United States. The increase in the number of students in the university is also due to the fact that the university has been able to attract a larger number of students from the United States.



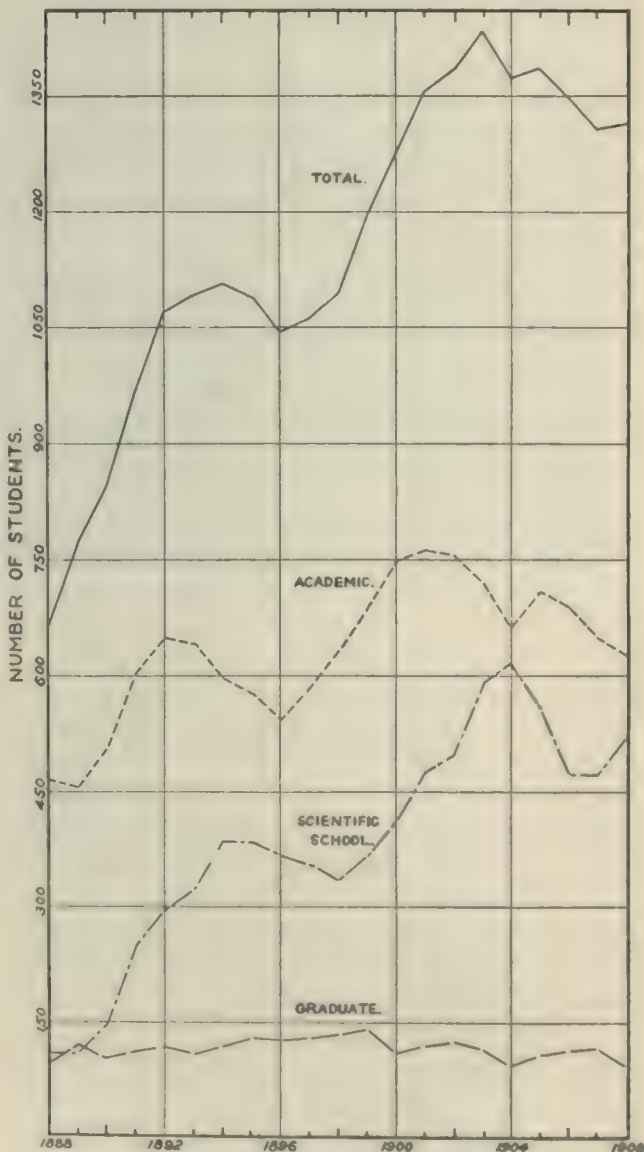
DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS IN PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, 1907-08.

This group system of undergraduate courses has, as I say, been very carefully worked out at Princeton and should be studied by all who are concerned with such matters. It insures a certain amount of concentration and correlation and yet allows considerable adaptation to the tastes and needs of the individual. It is, so to speak, like buying a ready-made suit of clothes in a well-ordered department store where a dozen standard sizes are kept in stock and slight alterations are made without extra charge to please the customer. As we saw from the examination of the records of the Harvard Seniors, the free elective system is equally abused in opposite ways; about 15 per cent. elected courses that were too narrow and the same number courses that were too scattering as judged by the common idea of a well-balanced education. Both these extremes would be prevented by the Princeton scheme.

It should also be borne in mind that the "free elective" system is after all not true to its name. When one comes to analyze it closely in a particular case it diminishes almost to the vanishing point of a hypothetical tho comforting potentiality like the freedom of the will. The student cannot always study what he most affects, for it may have as a prerequisite a course which he has neglected or for which he has a personal repugnance. Or there may be a conflict of hours, and President Eliot himself sug-

gests the judicious manipulation of the time-tables to prevent unwise combinations of courses.* It therefore happens sometimes that a student whose first two years at college are prescribed may have in his last year a greater range of selection than one who has had no restrictions from the beginning. That is, under the free elective system the Senior may have less real freedom of choice than the Freshman, while under the partially prescribed system the most freedom of choice is given to Seniors who can most judiciously use it.

But the fault of the Princeton system, as well as of all other attempts that I know anything about to secure a well-balanced education by making compulsory certain studies or groups of studies, is that the subjects are chosen according



STUDENTS IN PRINCETON UNIVERSITY FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

*University Administration, p. 133.

to their nominal and traditional signification, or to give every department a fair chance at the students, and not according to their real educational value. One cannot tell anything about the character of the training given by a certain course from its name or department. Their names come mostly from the chance of historical development or connection with a particular profession. Whether a study trains the eye, cultivates the memory, stimulates the imagination, improves the taste or inspires the soul depends not so much upon the subject matter as upon the way it is taught. The complementary distinctions of studies as technical and cultural, humanistic and scientific, practical and theoretical, historical and logical, represent real and very important differences, but the separation cannot be made by general rules based on catalog classification. A study may completely alter its character in a few years, as has physiology; may pass suddenly from the right to the left wing of the faculty without changing its name or department, like psychology. So, when we read in the Princeton catalog, for example, that a junior who elects to concentrate in chemical studies takes

"31a, 32a. Chemistry.

33, 34. Chemistry.

31, 32. Physics.

A course not in Division D.

An elective."

it does not necessarily mean that four of his courses give the same sort of mental discipline, two of allied nature and two of a very different character. Chemistry 33, Qualitative Analysis, is partly manual training. Chemistry 31, Advanced Inorganic and Theoretical, has in it much mathematics and some metaphysics. These two chemical courses are about as far apart as could well be, and if his "course not in Division D" (Science and Mathematics) is Philosophy and his "elective" is Calculus he will find them overlapping his Theoretical Chemistry much more than if he had been permitted to elect Botany, from which he is debarred because it is classed with Chemistry in Division D. I have no fault to find with this group of studies even in this case, but merely wish to call attention to the fact that a rule like this which provides for a distribu-

tion of studies in different departments, does not insure a variety of mental training, altho it does have the advantage of introducing the student to different fields of human thought. A man who knows Tom, Dick and Harry has probably no more diversified acquaintance than if he knew three men named John.

All this may seem trite and trivial, but it is not. The longest and most acrimonious sessions of faculties and committees are generally those devoted to the combinations of courses, and their length and acrimony are, it seems to me, chiefly due to the failure to keep in mind the fact that two studies having different names may be more alike than two studies of the same name. The same lack of discrimination of actual education values vitiates much of the discussion between the advocates of cultural and technical training. It is a mere matter of chance that stenography is not taught as a recondite branch of linguistics, in which case it would be admitted to the most select universities instead of being scorned by them on account of its being in trade.

Some classicists have argued that Latin should be adopted as an international medium of communication, instead of Volapük, Esperanto or other made-to-order language. It is lucky for them that their recommendation is not likely to be adopted for they would at once lose their present honorific position in the faculty. Latin would become as utilitarian as it was in Roman and medieval times, and would be taught in the business colleges to clerks and typewriter girls. Nothing would then be heard of its unique disciplinary, logical and cultural value, and all decent universities would refuse to accept it for entrance.

The chief advantages of the Princeton plan of semi-prescribed courses as contrasted with the Harvard system of free electives are the economy and convenience of keeping students together, and the assurance that all the students in a particular class have had the same preparation for it. As a corollary of this we find another marked departure from Harvard principles, the teaching of the same subject in a different way for students who have had a different preparation or who want it for a different purpose. For

example, there are three classes in elementary physics: first, for students who want it as a deep foundation for advanced work in the physical sciences, second, for engineers who need a practical familiarity with it, and, third, those whose main interests lie in humanistic lines and take physics as a culture study.

A segregation of students, according to their ability and industriousness, is effected by the new honors system. This was first introduced in the department of mathematics and physics two years ago, and having proved a success is this year

preferable. President Eliot is emphatic on this point:*

"Almost every course of instruction largely resorted to in colleges where the elective system is broad contains graduates, members of all the college classes, and special students all mixed together. When a scientific school makes part of the institution, some of the scientific courses will also be resorted to simultaneously by members of all the different classes. This mixing of students of different ages, and different academic status, is an unqualified advantage, provided that all are united in a common purpose to master the course they are attending together. The younger student from a lower class is stimulated by the older men with whom he associates, and if all the attendants



"HORSEING."

The freshman crew practises on the grass at the dictation of sophomores.

adopted by the classical department. I have called attention to similar movements in Harvard and Yale but Princeton seems to be working out this, as it is its other ideas, in a more thoroughgoing and consistent fashion. There are two very interesting features about this movement, first, the question of the advisability of separating the good students from the poor, and second, the adaptation of instruction to the needs of those who are not to be specialists.

The Harvard theory is, or rather was for as we have seen it is being modified, that classes of diversified elements are

are qualified to pursue the study to advantage, the older men suffer no harm."

Even with these two provisos, which in practice cannot be guaranteed, it is a very sweeping statement to say that diversity in a class is "an unqualified advantage." It seems to me rather that advantages can be seen in both plans, and that is why I am glad to have Princeton test the question by carrying out the opposite of the Harvard theory in a consistent and systematic way. The preceptorial system, the segregation for conferences, Special Honors and the

*University Administration, page 139.

Proseminaries as well as the rigid entrance and course requirements, and the dormitory and commons regulations, are all working to the same end, to the formation of small, homogeneous groups of students and the adaptation of instruction to the individual.

Each class is divided into five groups at the end of the first term, according to their grades, and students who have completed their Sophomore year with an average standing in their classical courses not lower than the third group may enter the Honors Course in the Classical Humanities for their final two years. They have special classes provided for them that the *οἱ πολλοί* may not enter, such as the Pro-seminary; they have a greater range of election and are not so strictly bound by the rules of compulsory attendance on classes, etc. If they fail to do satisfactory work they lose these privileges and are reduced to the ranks.

Here is another indication that the line of cleavage in the American university will be between the Sophomore and the Junior year, for students at Princeton are for the first time treated as true university students when they become Honor men. At Harvard all are given the freedom of the university from the moment they enter its gates, whether they are worthy or unworthy. President Jordan would prefer to have no Freshmen and Sophomores at all at the university, and no Juniors and Seniors except those who are well qualified and in earnest. Princeton separates out those deserving of university privileges, keeping the others in the institution, but under a collegiate *régime*. If President Jordan gets a chance to try his plan we shall see three very pretty experiments going on at the same time.

The second interesting feature of this Honors system is that it indicates a tendency toward a mutual approachment of the classicists and scientists; the kind of a reconciliation that is genuine and lasting, wherein neither party budes from its own ground but each holds out a helping hand to the other, or, at least, to the world outside the fold of the specialist. The fault with our system of education, from the bottom up, is that it is too exclusively preparatory. It is

everlastingly preparing students for things that the most of them are never going to do. The high school prepares for college, but few of its graduates go there. The college prepares for graduate research, but few of its graduates take it up. The medical schools aim to make investigators instead of doctors; the theological seminaries turn out more theologians than pastors. Now, I am willing to admit that the selection and training of the few who are capable of extending the bounds of human knowledge are so important to society that the interests of the many might well be sacrificed to them, but I submit that it has not been proved that it is necessary to make this sacrifice in order to get the highest grade of men at this highest grade of work, and further, that it has been proved that under the present system we are not getting the highest grade of men into research. Consequently I am interested in all attempts to get the specialist to doing something besides making more specialists; that is why I am going to quote a passage from the Princeton catalog which seems to me better reading than catalog literature usually is:

"The purpose of the Honors Course is not philological or scientific, but literary, historical, political, artistic and philosophical. The aim is to make clear thru lectures, preceptorial conferences, and intimate personal work in the Proseminary the fundamentally valuable lessons of antiquity for modern thought and life. The reading of selected masterpieces of the ancient writers, with abundant help given to the student in the way of explanation and criticism, is a necessary part of the course. In this reading the student will be guided as closely as possible along the line of his special aptitudes and desires. So far as practicable, the members of the Honors Course are assigned for their reading and conferences to instructors of their own choice. Certain parts of the reading will be slow and critical, but it is also intended to develop the practice of fluent and copious reading, particularly in the fields of history and literature."

It would have been a great setback to science and therefore to civilization in general if this program had been adopted and lived up to by the classicists of forty years ago, for if it had been they never would have been ousted from their educational monopoly.

From the physical side I find a similar indication of good will toward all men,

tho less adequately exprest as befits a non-literary department.

Every university should have a Department of Applied Humanities and a complementary Department of Humanized Physics, and the benefits of these departments also should be extended as freely as is practicable to those who need them most, that is, to those whose main work is in another field. Princeton seems to have a good start toward this and it is to be hoped that when the university has a few thousand technological students they will not be entirely ignored by the classical departments. When Mr. Wilson assumed the presidency it was commonly supposed that he was opposed to scientific education especially of a utilitarian nature, but he either was or is a broader-minded man than his critics at that time thought him. His first efforts were devoted toward building up a strong classical school and toward making the training in the classics attractive and profitable to the students. Having accomplisht this—at least I do not see what more can be done—he has turned his attention toward providing for those who persist in demanding a different kind of education. The greatest development of Princeton, as of Harvard, will next be in scientific and technological lines, both graduate and undergraduate. Whether any “McKay millions” are in sight for it or not I do not know, but, if we may judge of the hight of a structure from the breadth of its foundations, the extensive preparations now being made would give rise to such a surmise. We have seen the Massachusetts Institute of Technology hunting from New Jersey to California for a classical man for president, a striking illustration of the tendency I have discussed above. Schools of applied science budded on to a classical college like Princeton may be expected to produce a new variety, which will be worth cultivating elsewhere. An indication of this appears already in the announcement that the pure and applied sciences are to be kept under one head. I have criticised Harvard for making a pronounced distinction between them in starting its new graduate schools and have tried to show how the maintenance of this separation has been an injury to Yale, so I am glad to quote President Wilson in support of this view. In recommending in his re-

port of January 1st, 1909, the creation of a new officer of the university, a Dean of the Departments of Science, to have oversight of the departments of pure science as well as of the present technical schools of civil and electrical engineering and the future school of mechanical engineering, he says:

“By this broad title I would seek to ignore the antithesis which has been too sharply, not to say artificially, set up between pure and applied science. There is a difference, of course; but the two things should never be separated, and the line which divides them is nowhere, should nowhere be, distinctly traceable. It is our purpose to unite them in all that we do at Princeton for the promotion of scientific professional study, embodying from the outset the newer spirit now observable in the scientific professions.”

As at Yale, the majority of the Princeton graduates go into those branches of business and public service for which as yet no well-defined system of professional training has been provided by either institution. According to the decennial reports of the classes of 1895 and 1896 the vocational distribution of the graduates is approximately as follows:

	Class of '95. Per cent.	Class of '96. Per cent.
Business	43	43
Law	21	19
Ministry	10	9
Medicine	8	8
Engineering	5	4
Teaching	4	8
Public Service	2	5

Of course Law includes many whose occupations are not strictly legal, tho I do not mean that they are illegal either. During the last five years half of the graduate students at Princeton have specialized in the department of history, politics and economics and about the same proportion of undergraduates have elected such courses. Of 104 men in the diplomatic service of the United States over 10 per cent. have Princeton degrees, three of them heads of legations and eight secretaries. It remains to be seen whether the universities which are now providing special courses for such positions will succeed in producing men better qualified for them.

Princeton has been included in this series somewhat arbitrarily because I wanted to call attention to the new things it is doing in the way of collegiate instruction. It is not among the fourteen foremost universities of the United

States if we take as the criterion age, size, wealth, cosmopolitanism, publications, graduate students, professional courses or public services. It is the youngest of these universities, having borne that title less than thirteen years. It has the smallest annual income, except Johns Hopkins. Last year Princeton's income was \$411,910; the University of Minnesota had 50 per cent. more, Harvard and Columbia more than four times as much.* Princeton is the smallest of these fourteen universities, except Johns Hopkins, having about a third the number of students of collegiate grade of Harvard, Michigan and Columbia. Princeton University has no schools of law, medicine, pedagogy, commerce, agriculture, mechanic arts, forestry, dentistry, pharma-

press and supports no scientific, technological or humanistic periodicals. It serves no State in an administrative or advisory capacity, and carries on no experimental investigations at the request of the people. Such things as these have become so associated in the American mind with the word "university" that the right of Princeton to call itself a university has often been questioned.

The question hitherto has been an idle one, as useless as to discuss whether a certain man has a right to put Esq. after his name or Prof. before it. But now three influential bodies are engaged in defining the word "university" with all the solemnity of the Académie Française at work on the dictionary. These are the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the National Associa-



THE TIGER INN
One of the new upper-class club houses

cy, veterinary science, art, architecture, or music. It has no summer session, conducts no extension work, gives no evening courses and has no correspondence department. It has no university

* For example, in 1911, Columbia had the largest income in the United States, and Princeton the second largest.

tion of State Universities and the Association of American Universities. They are pretty well agreed altho the Association of State Universities goes much farther than the other two in its specifications, but this I shall discuss later. Princeton was one of the charter mem-

bers of the Association of American Universities and is therefore not required to submit its claims to the tests now imposed upon applicants for admission. This Association was formed nine years ago of the following fourteen universities: California, Catholic

There are this year seven students so qualified in the school. The Civil Engineering course of four years is altogether undergraduate. These are all the professional or technical schools connected with Princeton. The Theological Seminary in the same town is somewhat



THE IVY CLUB.
One of the new upper-class club houses.

University of America, Clark, Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Stanford, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Wisconsin and Yale. It was intended at first as a somewhat exclusive and informal organization for private consultation between the heads of these institutions, but the demands of other universities for admission, and the refusal of Dutch and German universities to recognize the degrees of any American institution except these, forced the Association to adopt objective standards of admission. The Association now requires a university to have suitable entrance conditions, a strong graduate department and at least one professional school having a combined arts and technical course of five years. Princeton barely qualifies for this last requirement by its School of Electrical Engineering. This gives only two years' work, but requires a bachelor's degree for entrance.

ostentatiously kept at a distance. It is not as nearly allied with the University as Union Theological Seminary is with Columbia. The number of Seminary students taking incidental graduate work in the University has been falling off of late and is this year forty-three.

The total number of students doing regular graduate work in Princeton University in 1908-9 is therefore forty-eight, half of whom are Fellows. Twelve are in the Department of History, Politics and Economics. The Department of Classics, one of the strongest in the country, with twenty-two men, not counting related departments, has only five graduate students.

But it is not profitable to spend more time in attempting to define Princeton's status, because Princeton is not static. If it is not a university now it is going to become one in the fullest sense of the

word. At present the metamorphosis has only affected externals. Princeton is still a college in spirit. The graduate and professional students are too few to exert any decided influence over student life. The absence of older men, of men who mean business, who are tremendously set on something, gives to the place an air of leisure and of youth. I know that there is hard studying done there, that the students are noted for strenuous athletics, but they do not make much fuss about it, they do not seem hurried and worried. The machinery does not rattle and bang as it does in some universities. I do not know that I ought to mention such intangible impressions. Tho they are very real to me they can be only hazily exprest and not substantiated at all.

The students at Princeton struck me as being more boyish than elsewhere. This is not a reproach. I do not think youthfulness necessarily objectionable in youth. They seemed like Peter Pan, not quite grown up and not quite wanting to. I believe that Eastern students are, as a rule, a trifle younger for the same grades than in the West, but that is not it. The Easterners are more advanced in their studies, more carefully trained, more sophisticated, yet it does not seem to me that the Westerners could at any period of their lives have been so youthful in spirit as the Princetonians. The Westerner is in dead earnest, if not about his studies, then about getting out of them. The Princetonian does not seem to care whether school keeps or not, but this is not a cynical affectation of indifference; it is the natural indifference of irresponsible and careless boyishness. I cannot say exactly what gave me this impression. Perhaps it was the way they trooped into the back seats of Marquand Chapel and grabbed their certificates of attendance for the "spotters" at the door; or the air with which they wore their yellow slickers (it rains every day at Princeton. I know, because I was there a week); or else it was their habit of whittling their desks, and talking and laughing during the lecture in a carefully modulated undertone. At the baseball game—it was Syracuse, I

believe, they were beating—some students in black caps crept up under the shelter of the grandstand to get out of the rain, and the other students whistled them off and they went home. I askt why, and they said they were Freshmen. I askt why again, and they did not answer. I did not see the "horsing" of the Freshmen. It is thought to be amusing. It is a sort of hazing with the brutality eliminated. It must be done publicly and in daylight, and without the laying on of hands. Any upper classman can interfere if he thinks a Freshman is being abused, and by a word release him from his Sophomore teasers. "The Freshmen like it," I was told, and my informant added conscientiously, after a moment's reflection: "Not, perhaps, at the time, but afterward. It teaches them to know their place." Doubtless, but what is their place? Are they the playthings of those who have a year's advantage, or members of a democracy where all are free and equal? What sort of training for citizenship do they get by living for four years where the lines are so sharply drawn between the classes that a Freshman cannot cultivate a friendship with a Sophomore, or a Sophomore with a Junior without being suspected of improper motives, and where a man has to be careful from the start to be seen always with the right set or he will be shut out from an upper-class club and practically shut out from university life?

These clubs are institutions peculiar to Princeton, which thought to get rid of the Greek fraternity evil by making all students sign the following pledge:

"We, the undersigned, do individually for ourselves promise, without any mental reservation, that we will have no connection whatever with any secret society, nor be present at the meetings of any secret society in this or any other institution so long as we are members of Princeton University, it being understood that this promise has no reference to the American Whig and Cliosophic Societies. We also declare that we regard ourselves bound to keep this promise and on no account whatever to violate it."

But the clubs that have grown up are as luxurious, engrossing and exclusive as fraternities. They are, however, different in some important respects. A student, not at Princeton, explained to me the essential distinction, and I will

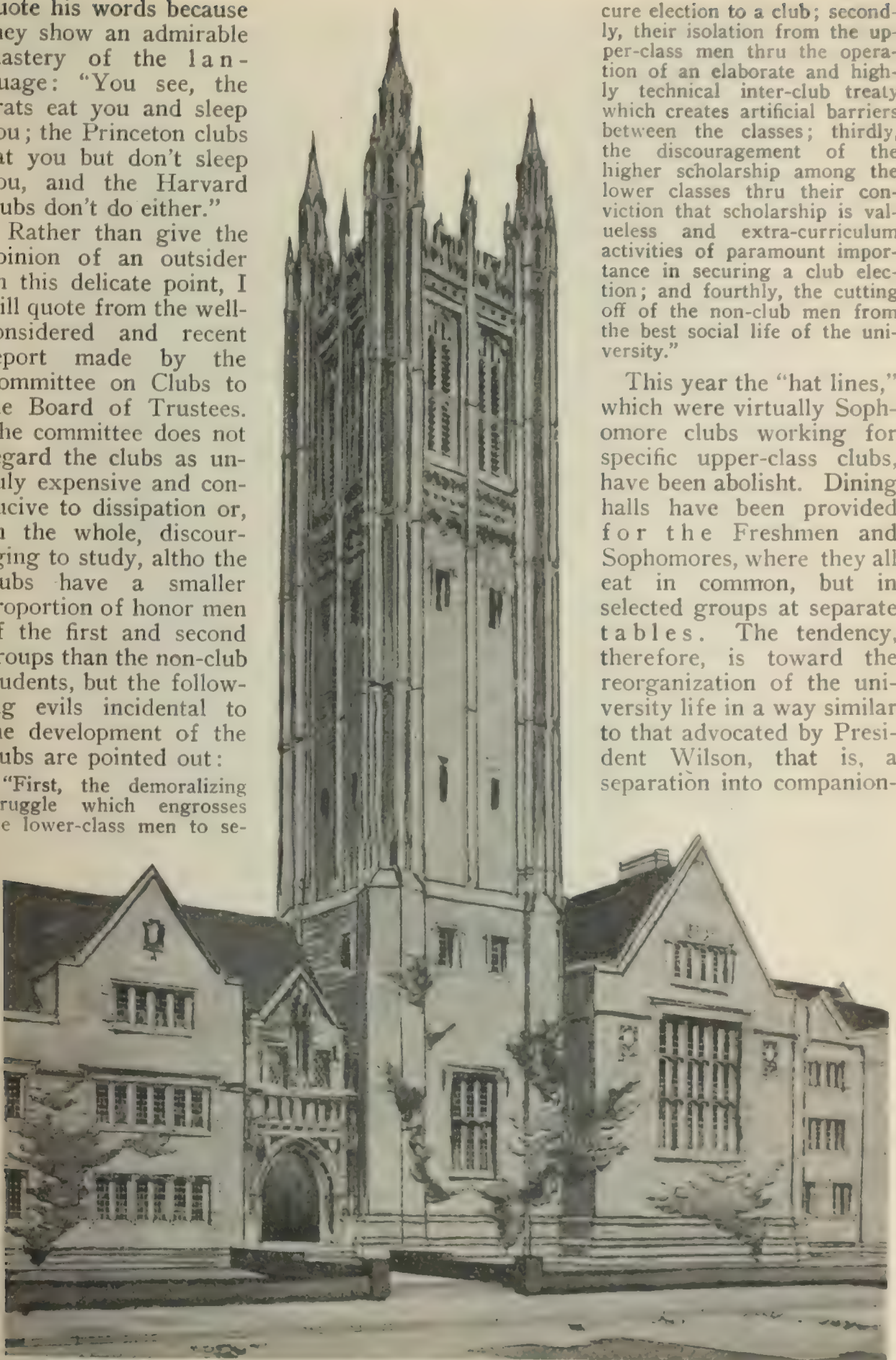
quote his words because they show an admirable mastery of the language: "You see, the frats eat you and sleep you; the Princeton clubs eat you but don't sleep you, and the Harvard clubs don't do either."

Rather than give the opinion of an outsider on this delicate point, I will quote from the well-considered and recent report made by the Committee on Clubs to the Board of Trustees. The committee does not regard the clubs as unduly expensive and conducive to dissipation or, on the whole, discouraging to study, altho the clubs have a smaller proportion of honor men of the first and second groups than the non-club students, but the following evils incidental to the development of the clubs are pointed out:

"First, the demoralizing struggle which engrosses the lower-class men to se-

cure election to a club; secondly, their isolation from the upper-class men thru the operation of an elaborate and highly technical inter-club treaty which creates artificial barriers between the classes; thirdly, the discouragement of the higher scholarship among the lower classes thru their conviction that scholarship is valueless and extra-curriculum activities of paramount importance in securing a club election; and fourthly, the cutting off of the non-club men from the best social life of the university."

This year the "hat lines," which were virtually Sophomore clubs working for specific upper-class clubs, have been abolished. Dining halls have been provided for the Freshmen and Sophomores, where they all eat in common, but in selected groups at separate tables. The tendency, therefore, is toward the reorganization of the university life in a way similar to that advocated by President Wilson, that is, a separation into companion-



ARCHITECT'S SKETCH OF MEMORIAL TOWER.

The dominant feature of the new group of dormitories, of which part has been built with the gift of Mrs. Russell Sage.

able groups, not too large for acquaintance, not so small as to be cliques.

The aim of Princeton is homogeneity. Harvard's ideal is diversity. The Harvard students are gathered from all over the world, admitted under all sorts of conditions and given the most diversified training. A State university, altho in a way more local in its constituency, cuts a slice down all the way thru its particular jelly-cake, taking in part of every layer, except sometimes a bit of the frosting falls off. But Princeton practically offers one particular kind of college training to one rather limited social class of the United States. Its entrance requirements, which are high, narrow in range and exclusively by examination, its tuition fees and expensiveness, its limited range of election, its lack of professional schools, its rules and customs, its life, traditions and atmosphere, shut out or fail to attract the vast majority of potential students.

In the first place half the human race is excluded on the ground of sex, a congenital defect for which they are not in the least to blame. Princeton is the only one of these fourteen great universities which does not in some way provide for the educational needs of women. Negroes also are shut out by reason of their race, another injustice in which Princeton is unique among the universities. Nothing is said about this in the catalog, but I think I am safe in saying that if a negro, presuming upon this omission, should present himself for entrance he would be so strongly advised to go elsewhere that he would go. Princeton has no share in the international movement which is sweeping over the country. Harvard, Yale and Cornell have twenty-five or more Chinese apiece, but never one has Princeton. The Princeton students, I believe, support some of their graduates as missionaries among the Chinese, but apparently they do not like to have them around. There are thirty-three Japanese in Columbia; one at Princeton, in the graduate school. Cornell has thirty-two students from South America; Pennsylvania has thirty-seven; only one at Princeton, and he has an English name. The Christian tradition of Princeton, the exclusiveness of the upper class clubs and the prejudices of the students keep away many

Jews, altho not all—there are eleven in the Freshman class. Anti-Semitic feeling seemed to me more dominant at Princeton than at any of the other universities I visited. "If the Jews once got in," I was told, "they would ruin Princeton as they have Columbia and Pennsylvania." Sixty-six per cent. of the students of Princeton come from the three States of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

That there are certain educational advantages derivable from association with a greater diversity of students than obtains at Princeton is undeniable, but it is also true that the university avoids some evils and difficulties by thus limiting its field, and is able to do with a homogeneous body of students many things that are impossible to a city or State university. I have talked about some of them, but I must mention another because it is one of the institutions of which Princeton is most justly proud, that is, the honor system.

The "honor system" must not be confused with the "honors system," altho there seems to be more connection between the two words at Princeton than elsewhere. At Harvard I saw a crowd of students going into a large hall and, following them in, I found I could not get out, that no one was allowed to leave the examination room for twenty minutes. The students were insulated, the carefully protected papers distributed, and guards walked up and down the aisles with their eyes moving like the searchlight of a steamer in a fog. Nothing like this at Princeton; the students are on their honor not to cheat and they do not, or but rarely. Each entering class is instructed by the Seniors into the Princeton code of honor which requires any student seeing another receiving or giving assistance on examination to report him for a trial by his peers of the student body. In all universities it is customary to trust certain classes, but in no other of the fourteen did I find so complete a reliance on student honesty. I do not think the plan would be practicable in the long run with a very large and heterogeneous collection of students. It is probable that Princeton will lose this and some other fine features of its student life as the university grows and

becomes more cosmopolitan. The semi-monastic seclusion of the country village cannot be long maintained. There is as yet only one branch railroad leading to it, but the automobile and the trolley have brought near to it the distractions of New York and Philadelphia and those of Trenton nearer still. In spite of those alumni who think that Princeton ought to remain a college just as they left it, like a museum specimen in a sealed glass jar; who call the P. G.'s "hangers-on" and "Seminoles"; who talk of "the crime of '96," when East College was removed to make room for the new library, Princeton is bound to expand and take a more active part in the business of what some university men are fond of calling "the extra-mural world."

The metamorphosis of Princeton from a college into a university is most interesting to watch because of the clear-sighted and systematic way in which it is being accomplished. It is like looking over the shoulder of an artist, the gradual realization that the dabs of different colored paint which he is scattering apparently haphazard over the canvas, I mean the canvas, belong just where he put them and are coming together to make a complete picture as he, and nobody else, saw it before he began. The greater Princeton is an artistic achievement. There seems to be nothing accidental, nothing forced about it, altho there must be, since chance and necessity enter into all plans human. One department after another is taken up and strengthened; first, the classics, then physics, next, I believe, biology. Princeton does not undertake to do so many different things as other universities, but what it does undertake it does exceptionally well.

The unfolding of its plan can be seen best in its building. They say that the new buildings under construction last summer represented an expenditure of nearly \$2,000,000. That is not so remarkable as the fact that the campus was improved by them. I know of universities where every new building, no matter how much it costs, makes the campus look worse. I have seen buildings where the architect seemed to have had a spite against the men who were to oc-

cupy them and where the men who occupied them certainly had a spite against the architect. But the new Princeton buildings are both artistic and inhabitable. They are harmonious and yet individually interesting. As soon as you turn your back on the little railroad station there is a noble arch in front of you that invites inspection and entrance. On each side of it, fencing in the campus, is a long irregular line of dormitories stretching from the gymnasium up the hill to the corner where a tower, 140 feet high, is to crown the group; low, comfortable-looking residences they are, with separate entries, each leading to a few rooms. I do not know exactly what the architecture is, but I should call it the Cosy Gothic Style. On the opposite side of the campus is a similar group of dormitories, these for graduates, with cloistered courts, unprofaned by undergraduate feet and noises, and a Fellows' garden wherein may walk in the cool of the evening the graduate students, discoursing, if they would not shock the architecture, on themes no less lofty than those

"Of Providence, Foreknowledge, Will and Fate, Fixed fate, free will, foreknowledge absolute."

The new physical and biological laboratories are monumental refutations of the common opinion, founded unfortunately on common experience, that buildings cannot be both beautiful and commodious. These buildings are designed from the inside. They are fitted to their purposes, to the preceptorial system, to the combined lecture-laboratory, to the unit table and tray. Scientific men in other institutions who are housed like hermit crabs in shells that do not fit them will appreciate the advantages of having an architect who considers the purposes of his edifice.

In this visible form President Wilson is working out his ideal of the American university, an ideal which is best expressed in his own words:

"Our colleges should conceive of themselves as organizations into which young men are received as into a family of free persons bound together by common obligations and common privileges, living together, teacher and pupil, in an intercourse of common advantage; its main object, study; its diversions diversions, not occupations; its sport sport, not competitive business; its society a free society of equals, not a congeries of rival social groups."

NEW YORK CITY.

America's Welcome Abroad

BY REAR-ADMIRAL SEATON SCHROEDER, U. S. N.

[Admiral Schroeder, appointed to the Naval Academy from South Carolina, graduated in 1868, and has since been in constant service. He served with distinction in the war with Spain, was for a while Naval Governor of Guam, and in the cruise about the world commanded the Third Division of the Second Squadron of the Atlantic Fleet. He is the author of a history of the "Fall of Maximilian's Empire." Having just returned from the most memorable cruise his account will be of great interest.—EDITOR.]

THE story of the welcome accorded to the great white fleet by the various countries visited in the course of the recent voyage might be epitomized in simply saying that our motto at the outset of the cruise was, "Now let good digestion wait upon appetite," and at the end of the cruise, "Now let indigestion wait upon satiety."

However, thruout those fourteen months, there were forces at work other than those that have to do with mere creature comforts. The enterprising newspapers of the day have kept the world so well informed as to everything that took place (and even possibly a little more) that there is little left to be said as to actual occurrences. But it will ever be a lifelong source of gratification to hark back to one sweet, continuing note that made its music felt thruout all the hospitable attentions lavished upon us, the note of an unfeigned heartiness of welcome in all lands, by all peoples, in all ways. No selection had been made of friendly countries to visit; there had been no picking and choosing of ports where cordiality would be most confidently anticipated. We went everywhere, from the northern hemisphere to the southern, from the western hemisphere to the eastern, all named to vie with one another in a glad acclaim.

When first we girdled the southern

half of our own continent, and understood the significance of the wealth of good feeling displayed, we realized how smooth had been made the way by that great American statesman who had completed his mission but a short time before, whose straightforward tongue had proclaimed the new diplomacy, whose personality had won for us the love of those who were to be our hosts. I can but hope that we did not mar the tale he had told so well. In that southern continent no possible vehicle of greeting was left unharnessed. When shallowness of

channel forbade the big ships entering the harbors of one country of the eastern coast, a squadron was dispatched to the high seas to intercept us and salute the flag of our commander-in-chief as we past; and it must be said that that was done with a skill and an exhibition of good sea manners that left nothing to be desired. Also, when excessive depths

prevented the fleet from anchoring off a metropolis of a country on the western coast, there was spread before our eyes a gigantic word, "Welcome," framed upon the green hillside in living letters of white-uniformed sailors. What appealed perhaps most forcibly to at least a portion of the fleet was the personal conducting by an officer of that same country's navy, of our torpedo flotilla thru sheltered interior channels for miles



REAR ADMIRAL SEATON SCHROEDER, U. S. N.

and miles further than would otherwise have been possible, saving them just that much storm and stress upon the open sea—surely a most tangible form of practical hospitality.

Thence we past on to other climes and to a people with whom we have the sympathy born of a common language, common aims, common methods. Under the Southern Cross, in a remote part of that great empire upon whose flag the sun never sets, this sympathy was well voiced in a song prepared to our special intention, the refrain of which was clothed in these words:

"The same old blood,
The same old speech,
The same old songs
Are good enough for each."

Nor in that island continent was there lacking generous allusion to the great heart-cry of the American captain, Tattall, who, fifty years before, had proclaimed that "Blood is thicker than water," as he took his ship in and stood side by side with his kinsmen of that other country who were so sore beset.

Later on in the cruise we were greeted in no less fraternal fashion by other branches of that same stock, with the same open-handed and open-hearted admission to home and fireside not easily forgotten.

Then came we to another people, another race; a country which today gracefully and gratefully acknowledges its debt to Perry and Townsend Harris, who carried to them America's message of invitation and appeal half a century ago. All have read of the greetings extended to us by that youngest of modern nations, whose warmth and enthusiasm of welcome were unsurpassed by that of any corner of the globe. I call upon all good Americans not to let any germ of doubt enter their minds as to the whole-heartedness of that greeting. The unstudied eloquence of careless attitude revealed at every turn cannot be controverted by a distant view possibly tinged with prejudice. A safer guide will be in the dispassionate judgment of intelligent and sentient observers, who have the opportunity to see and the discrimination to weigh what they see. When it is said that thousands of school children lined the hedges along the highways and

waved in unison the flag of the stars and stripes and the flag of the rising sun, it has been retorted, "That is easily done by imperial command." So it is. When it is said that hundreds of children sang "Hail Columbia" in the squares, and that myriads of torches flashed in the processions at night, it has been retorted, "That is easily done by imperial command." And so it is. But when crowds lining the thoroughfares are five, ten, even fifteen files deep, day after day, at all hours from morning until late at night, upon every occasion of the American guests being taken about the capital; when men and women and children surging on the outskirts of those crowds, striving to see over those in front but hardly possibly seen themselves, are smiling with lips unmistakably framing the "Banzais" that rend the air in one continuous thundering chorus—no such retort is possible. If such a thing there be as generous spontaneity, seek it in those gatherings. Come what may in the distant future, with its possibly conflicting interests, or antagonisms, or what you will, there is in that Far Eastern empire today no popular feeling toward America other than one of respect and cordial friendship. Let us trust that this may not be checked by anything or anybody.

(So convinced am I of the sincerity of those demonstrations that I hardly have felt called upon to allude to the one startling incident, when our respected commander-in-chief was, together with his division commanders, hoisted aloft at a naval banquet in the sturdy arms of our supposedly undemonstrative hosts.)

Still one more land did a part of the fleet visit in that ancient Orient, a land whose civilization far antedates our own, and whose present standards differ from ours, not infrequently to our disadvantage. In that Flowery Kingdom, so singularly destitute of available harbors, partly thru the inscrutable agency of Nature and partly from causes less easily discussed, a port was selected far from any emporium whence could be obtained the means of extending a welcome conforming to the customs of the expected visitors. To that haven were transported with unstinted lavishness the resources of distant cities, to the end that the visitors might be entertained in a fashion

prevailing in the Western world; and the warmth and royal prodigality of that welcome was astonishing to even our seasoned hearts (and digestions). We were also further honored in that the reception fleet was under the command of that veteran flag officer, Admiral Sah, who upon more than one occasion had made the most of his opportunity to befriend America's ships — once when threatened by Nature's forces, once at a time of the surging of human passions. All honor to that people, who, undismayed by seemingly insuperable initial obstacles and by subsequent destructive typhoons, gave expression to their country's friendship in a way that at least has rendered the first squadron of our fleet hopelessly jealous of the more fortunate second squadron, whose lucky star took it to that land of champagne—and sharks' fins.

Quitting these interesting scenes, with a typhoon or two thrown in by way of variety, and after tarrying in our own recently acquired waters long enough to keep alive the skill in the peculiar arts of our profession upon which we rely for maintaining "peace on earth, good will among men," we were spread along the classic shores of the Mediterranean, wherein one division had the opportunity to do what lay in its power in aid and comfort to that sorely distressed people whose misfortune has aroused the sympathy of a united world. Amid the dreadful scenes of that fearsome cataclysm the American seaman's hand was as ready and as powerful in kindness as it has ever been found to be in conflict, and another nation has been strengthened in its affection for the great republic of the western continent.

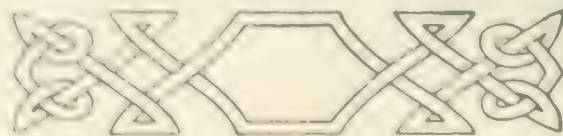
Our offices were extended also in other directions. Another division of the fleet, sheltered in a magnificent harbor upon the Tropic Sea, had the opportunity to convey an informal expression of felicitations to an old empire upon the accomplishment of an important step in governmental evolution; and upon sailing from that land of the star and crescent,

we brought away ten Young (with a capital Y), exponents of the new constitutional *régime*, who, anxious to perfect themselves in their chosen profession, the navy, had, with their Government's leave, paid us the compliment of seeking to familiarize themselves with our methods. I may perhaps be pardoned in thinking that they could not have come to a better school. And from what I hear I gather that those apt observers and accomplished gentlemen are not leaving any stone unturned in their researches, and also that they are loyally appreciative of the welcome extended to them.

And so has ended a somewhat unique cruise—unique in its extent, unique in its singularly successful achievement, unique in its propaganda of good will.

I wish that I might stop here. I wish that I might stop with the words "peace" and "good will" as my closing expression, the lingering savor of which must ever be most sweet to even the sternest warrior. But misunderstandings must be avoided and prevented. We have fellow countrymen just as conscientious, just as earnest, just as patriotic as any, who doubtless would ask in all sincerity: "If all these love feasts be as described, why build more battleships?" The answer lies in the teachings of history, in the inexorable logic of past events. It would be futile to attempt here to marshal all the axioms drawn from the world's experience in human nature. From the far-back days of the great Covenanters comes to us the sagest of all advice: "Put your trust in Providence—and keep your powder dry." We do put our trust in Providence. And we do put our trust in our statesmen, both at home and abroad; we know what they are. And we do put our trust in our battleships as an effective handmaiden to diplomacy. We will see that they are keyed up to the proper pitch. We will see that our guns remain powerful and under proper control, and behind those guns we will keep the men who have proved their right to be there.

HAMMON RIDGE, VA.





Condonation

BY ALFRED AUSTIN

POET LAUREATE OF ENGLAND.

Now that wise Time hath shown me I was
wrong,

I to its stern arbitrament submit.

Long have I lived, but Time hath lived more
long,

And many an eon more hath mellowed it.

It hath seen Princes crowned, and Kings dis-
owned,

Forsaken Rituals, desecrated fane

Goddesses scorned and demigods dethroned,

Hillocks of wounded, holocausts of slain.

Entombing hatreds in the nerveless grave,

It hath condoned rebellion and wrong,

Embalming only memory of the brave,

The friends of Freedom and the sons of Song.

So whether I have ill or rightly striven,

Be all my faults forgotten and forgiven.

ASHFORD MANOR, KENT, ENGLAND.

A Defense of Missouri

BY THE HON. CHAMP CLARK

[We are glad to print, exactly as received, the following indignant article of protest from the leader of the Democratic party in the House of Representatives. Missouri is not guilty of having enacted the fraudulent laws confessedly intended to disfranchise negroes, and we did not mean to be so understood. Representative Clark is one of the most distinguished of the Democratic leaders who opposed the bill reducing the salary of the Secretary of State, but he and his State are not responsible for the laws enacted in so many States to evade the Constitution. We regret that our language seemed to include him in criticism meant to apply to others. As to the concluding portion of the Hon. Champ Clark's communication we refrain from speaking.—EDITOR.]

The Editor of The Independent:

It is written, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor," and yet that is precisely what you do on pages 378 and 379 of the issue of your periodical of February 18th. In speaking of the fight against the efforts of Congress to make Senator Knox eligible for the Secretaryship of State by overruling the Constitution by legislative enactment, you say *inter alia*:

"But it then came to the House and the Democratic leaders, the Hon. Champ Clark, of Missouri, and the Hon. J. Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, and their followers oppose, and the bill may fail to pass the House; or, if it can pass by a party vote Senator Knox may not think it wise to accept an office whose tenure is thus declared to be tainted. The objection they make is, that this provision is nothing less than an evasion of the distinct provisions of the Constitution. It is an act simply intended, to get around the Constitution, and after a law has been past making him ineligible, trying to sneak him in under another law enacted for his personal benefit.

"It is beautiful, we say, to see such devotion to the Constitution from such a source. They are horrified at the idea of evading the Constitution—these men who have been doing their best to evade it all their political lives. They represent States which have enacted laws whose sole purpose, frankly expressed a thousand times, freely admitted when those laws were under discussion, openly announced within the last few days in the Senate by Mr. Tillman, was to annul the provisions of the Constitution which give equal rights to all citizens. Those laws are defended still by these members of Congress. They think they have been shrewdly devised to accomplish what the Constitution forbids, and they glory in the evasion. And these are the men who now make their indecent expression of their intense loyalty to the Constitution of the United States! Pah!"

Hon. John Sharp Williams and Senator Tillman, whom you name along with myself, are amply able to take care of themselves in a controversy with you or with anybody else without any help from me; but I desire to say that, so far as the State of Missouri and myself are concerned, there is not a syllable of truth

in your assault. I haven't much money, but I will give one hundred dollars in cash to any charity you may name if you will prove that I have ever tried to evade the Constitution or that the Legislature of Missouri, when Democratic, has ever "enacted laws (or a law) whose sole purpose . . . was to annul the provisions of the Constitution which give equal rights to all citizens." Missouri has the best and fairest election law of any State in the Union, a law which I introduced in the Legislature in 1889, and with the passage of which, after a bitter fight, I had much to do. It is based on the best Australian model and stands today as I introduced it except that it has been amended in the light of experience so as to more thoroly guard the secrecy, sanctity and absolute freedom of the ballot. Among its other provisions is one to the effect that not more than one-half the judges and clerks at any precinct shall belong to any one party. I cannot comprehend how anything could be fairer than that. Can you? The only qualifications on suffrage in Missouri are that the voter shall be a male citizen, native born or naturalized (or shall have taken out his first papers), and shall be at least twenty-one years old, and shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the precinct at least sixty days, and shall not have been convicted of certain specified crimes.

Every qualified male in Missouri votes if he chooses; votes as he pleases; and, what is more, his vote is honestly counted. All this applies to white and black alike. There is no attempt except the usual arts of electioneering, as practised all over the country, to control anybody's vote, and absolutely no effort whatever among Democrats to coerce a voter. As a matter of fact, there is not as large a percentage of stay-at-home voters among the negroes as among the whites, for the

reason, I think, that the right of suffrage is comparatively new with them, while it has been the heritage of the whites for generations. The only attempt at coercion of voters in Missouri during the thirty-four years that I have lived in the State was on the part of Republicans to compel their employees to vote for the Republican candidates for the Presidency and for Republican candidates for Congress. The worst case of the kind was in 1896, when the employees of great corporations were forced to vote the Republican ticket, on penalty of losing their bread and butter.

Since Missourians in 1870 emancipated themselves from the domination of as conscienceless a gang of carpet-baggers and scalawags as ever plundered a State, there has been no attempt in Missouri, directly or indirectly, to disfranchise anybody, black or white, except for conviction of crime. The test oath of the Drake Constitution disfranchised between fifty and one hundred thousand of the best citizens of the State, among them many Union soldiers. The successful crusade to abolish that beastly test oath in order to re-enfranchise the citizens was led by such Republican Union soldiers as Major-Generals Frank P. Blair and Carl Schurz, Brigadier-General John B. Henderson, and Colonels David P. Dyer, George W. Anderson and B. Gratz Brown, whose names are still held in reverence by all decent folks in Missouri, without regard to politics. General Frank Blair, who commanded a corps in Sherman's march to the sea, and who won the *sobriquet* of "the Marshal Ney" of that army, a man whom so good a judge of soldiers as General Grant pronounced to be one of the two best volunteer officers in the Union armies, would not take that test oath, saying he could not do it without committing perjury. The Radical election judges—all the judges and clerks were of one party then—would not let him vote. He sued the judges, and finally a Republican Supreme Court of the United States held that test oath to be unconstitutional, and therefore void and against the spirit of our institutions.

The very fact that Governor Hughes has been making a great fight to have the New York Legislature adopt a primary election law which is almost a

replica of the Missouri primary election law proves that Missouri is ahead of New York in the fairness of her election laws. So you would do well to take to heart the scriptural injunction to remove the beam from your own eye before you endeavor to perform a surgical operation on the optics of Missourians to remove a mote.

One fact proves beyond peradventure your deliberate intention to be unfair, and it is this: You select Hon. John Sharp Williams and myself among Representatives for lambasting and at the same time neglected to state that twenty-six Republican Representatives voted with us on the Knox matter, and that the best speech on the floor of the House against the preposterous performance of overriding the Constitution by a legislative enactment was made by Hon. James R. Mann, of Illinois, one of the ablest of living Republicans, a man whose honesty and fidelity to duty are proverbial.

President Ulysses Simpson Grant had some vogue in his day. He nominated A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince, for his Secretary of the Treasury. All men gladly admitted Stewart's pre-eminent fitness for the place, but the Senate, overwhelmingly Republican, refused to confirm him because a statute barred him. Grant, with his military glories fresh upon him, wanted a Congress, overwhelmingly Republican in both branches, to repeal the statute, but it peremptorily refused to do it. That was only a statute, mark you, which Congress had authority to repeal. Now comes the present Congress endeavoring to override the Constitution by a mere statute because Judge Taft wants Senator Knox in his Cabinet! And you, who assume to be a great public educator, a preacher of civic righteousness, a *censor morum*, stand by consenting, as did Saul at the stoning of Stephen. Ay, more; you go farther and cast a handful of mud at Stephen, because, in this case, Stephen possess the conscience, courage and patriotism to observe his oath of office and to stand by the Constitution!

One of the greatest discouragements to a man in public life is that every descendant of Ananias and Sapphira assumes that he has *carte blanche* to lie about all public men.

Literature

The Negro

AN intelligent and unbiased observer, Mr. Ray Stannard Baker, has visited the places, North and South, where the negro problem could be studied at first hand, and has recorded his observations and conclusions.¹ His account of the Atlanta race riot in September, 1906; of the social conditions out of which it grew and of the revulsion of feeling that followed it, is graphic and illuminating. The nameless dread on the part of the white population for some days preceding the riot, the constant incitement by sensational newspapers, the outbreak with its murderous violence to industrious and inoffensive negroes, are strikingly portrayed. The reaction, too, is fully related. After the storm, the better element took hold of affairs and brought about an immediate betterment of conditions. A committee of prominent citizens published a report in which the rioters were unsparingly denounced, a Civic League was formed, and a movement was begun which has since succeeded in closing every saloon in Georgia.

Mr. Baker does not mince matters regarding the injustices suffered by the blacks. The police courts have long been a source of oppression. A tardy recognition of this fact in Atlanta has caused the Civic League to employ a lawyer for the purpose of looking after the interests of arrested negroes. In few or no places are there proper educational facilities for the blacks, wherever "poor whites" and blacks are found in the same community there is a particularly strong race feeling growing out of economic competition; and the system of hir-

ing out convicts to labor (a system which brought into Georgia's treasury \$354,000 in a recent year) is relentlessly used against the negro.

In the rural districts of the Black Belt Mr. Baker finds a somewhat general fear and dread of the negro. As a laborer he is often shiftless and incompetent, a wanderer from place to place, without industry or ambition. Yet he finds that the quality of labor is very often dependent upon the character and attitude of the landlord. Good landlords develop industrious and thrifty laborers. Espe-



FROM BAKER'S "FOLLOWING THE COLOR LINE."

¹ *Following the Color Line*, by Ray Stannard Baker. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.00.

cially significant are the accounts which he gives of interviews with two prominent Mississippi planters. "The secret," says one, "is to treat the negro well and give him a chance." The result of good treatment by this planter has been most encouraging. With the other it has been equally so. "The white people down here," he says, "have simply got to take the negro and make a man of him; in the long run it will make him more valuable to us."

There is a great wealth of material in Mr. Baker's book, which needs to be studied by every one who would form a well-based opinion on racial conditions in the South.

The tone and temper of Mr. Stone's book² cannot be too highly praised. It is the attitude which is disappointing. Mr. Stone is a Mississippi planter who has given years to experimentation with and study of this problem. He writes with a fervent and an unfaltering conviction of the correctness of his views, yet with an unflinching courtesy to his opponents. His view is but little different from the traditional one of the slaveholder, and nothing affects it. The asserted absence of crimes against white women by negroes in the Yazoo Delta is ascribed by him "to the persistence of the same relative status between the masses of the two races that existed when the one was master and the other slave." It is only in localities where the negro has risen above the status of a slave that he ventures to commit such crimes. Mr. Stone finds no such happy experience in trusting his negroes as do the two planters of the same section instanced by Mr. Baker. To him the Southern negro has lost ground, and increasing numbers of Southern people are coming to the conclusion that they must render themselves independent of the negro by substituting white labor. Space does not permit us to give more than a mention of the mass of data which this book contains; nor of the conscientious care with which this material is employed in argumentation. But the viewpoint is hopelessly reactionary and cannot win its way.

We observe in these two volumes the

constant misspelling of the word *color*, by the insertion of *u*, as if it were old French and were pronounced like *colure*, which is a term in astronomy. Such spelling is affected and offensive.

Mr. MacCorkle, who is an ex-Governor of West Virginia, has a good deal to say about the negro in his series of valuable papers on Southern questions.³ He accepts the localization of the negro in the South as a permanency, and dismisses all kinds of colonization talk as idle. The Southern whites want and need the negro, he maintains. Considerable space is given to a record of Southern efforts for negro education. The repression of the negro vote is admitted, but the author maintains that the best Southern opinion insists only upon an intelligence qualification, and wishes to disfranchise the ignorant white as well as the black.

Dr. Flack precedes his study of the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment⁴ with an account of the struggle over the Civil Rights and Freedmen's Bureau bills. The arguments made on the amendment on its passage thru Congress are summarized, and a review of its reception by the people generally and by the various Legislatures is given. There is plenty of evidence of a patient and devoted industry in the preparation of the work; but the standpoint is biased and the treatment often unfair.



Three Good Stories

If you are a bachelor, not merely a single man, but a bachelor beyond recall, choose the new novel by Mr. Lucas.⁵ A more whimsical story of the sterilized life of a perfect gentleman was never written. Usually when a man writes about himself, it is in the manner of a Rousseau or a Falstaff, but the hero of these experiences is not a hero at all. He is simply a gentleman with an iota subscript, a mere bookmark of a man, who would be as uninteresting as

³SOME SOUTHERN QUESTIONS. By H. WOODLEY and MacCorkle. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

⁴THE ADOPTION OF THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT. By Horace Edgar Flack. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. \$2.00.

⁵OVER REMERTON'S. By E. F. LUCAS. New York: Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

²STUDIES IN THE AMERICAN RACE PROBLEM. By Alfred Holt Stone. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.00.

any other of this type if it were not for the inimitable kindness and humor with which he turns the pages of lives about him. He returns to England at the age of fifty-five, after spending years in

store, and regarded as a providential location for a man who does not know that his step-niece is in love with him, but thinks that his interest is entirely absorbed in ancient volumes. And he ac-



E. V. LUCAS.
Author of "Over Bemerton's" (Macmillan's)

a counting house at Buenos Ayres, unmarried and unincumbered by a single vice, such as men are apt to bring home with them from foreign parts. He is persuaded by a beautiful and angelic step-niece to take up his abode "Over Bemerton's." This is an old book

tually does make our acquaintance over the contents of a "Chinese Biographical Dictionary." He quotes from it, and, looking up over his glasses, comments with such irresistible wit that the spell has fallen upon us before the end of the chapter. Afterward he walks abroad.

with his thin arm hooked gently in that of the reader's, reconstructing the London of his youth and comparing it with this noisier place. He involves himself with equal primness in the lives of a few interesting people, about whom he tattles so shrewdly that presently we realize that he is giving a better impression of the English suffragette, for example, in the character of his other step-niece, Drucilla Wynne, than we shall have again before all suffragettes have past to join their fore-mothers and the movement has its paragraph place in history. There are equally revealing comments upon other half-familiar English types. And all the while, the bachelor himself is slipping into favor with us, and we become positively indignant at his really exquisite literary expression of a personal humility. But after all it is so fine that it must be rarer than that rude assertive thing we call self-respect. But the greatest charm of the performance lies in the fact that the author appears to have written in so leisurely manner as if, being a single man, without family demands upon his resources, he is in no hurry to turn his book over to the publisher.

By way of contrast, Mr. Ollivant's novel may come next.² For it has none of the bachelor-bloom of Mr. Lucas's story, altho not a woman appears in the book. The time is 1804, when Napoleon was massing his army to invade England. The hero is an Irish gentleman, serving the Emperor because he hates England with the ancient hatred of the unconquerable Irish. The scenes are laid off and on an obscure bit of English coast, convenient to the French. Lord Nelson figures occasionally in the large background of the story, which is the sea. He is represented as the weathercock of England's fate, to whom every character in the book looks with adoring faith. The period covered by the events recorded is less than three days, and it is beyond question the most thrilling sea tale of the year, if not of the years. Above all, it is a masterly interpretation of a form of courage and virtue and sentiment that shall pass with the passing of wars and military heroes. Every page is stained with blood and il-

luminated with glory—not the sane, commercially purchased, peace-guarded glory of our own times, but that coronal of manhood that once showed so barbarously and brilliantly in deeds of daring. A poor reviewer, whose words have been tamed by the times, can give no idea of the poetry, the fury and charm of such a tale. But one thing remains to be said—the author has restored the God-idea to its proper place in fiction. For some years we were without it, except in the religious novel where it has always been only crudely exprest, and we felt the loss. For, whatever has been or shall be said of the God-idea theologically, it is absolutely essential to the highest art. The trouble is that only a great artist may aspire to it, and we have had very few of these since the days when they wrote poetry and painted Madonnas. But from the fact that Mr. Ollivant has literally laid the theme of his story upon such an idea, we may infer his ability. He is a great novelist, because really he is a great poet, a great painter with the color of the sea, and the thrilling breath life in his words. The spirit of his book is elemental, belonging to Genesis, and to poetry and to the hearts of brave men, who have a patriotic rather than an ethical notion of right and wrong.

Mr. Anthony Partridge's story³ is as startling as it is dangerously suggestive. The idle rich should avoid it as offering a peculiar temptation to them in particular. The spirit of enterprise, of adventure, lives in us all. Wealth and the consequent lack of natural incentive to achievement may pervert it, but does not destroy it. And this is the premises upon which Mr. Partridge has based his plot. "The Distributors" are a group of men and women, belonging to the wealthiest and highest social rank in London. They band themselves together for the original purpose of exploring the mysteries of life and death. They are called "the Ghosts," and to be eligible one must have become thoroly wearied of life. This, the author represents in the terms of dramatic conversation, is really the logical state of thoughtful men and women who are born so rich and fortunate that nothing remains for

²THE GENTLEMAN. By Alfred Ollivant. New York: Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

³THE DISTRIBUTORS. By Anthony Partridge. New York: McClure Co. \$1.50.

them to accomplish for themselves. Exploring psychic mysteries is a common and tame pastime, after all, and soon palled, so by way of diversion and excitement the Ghosts made a practice of robbing rich, stingy people of their jewels and other valuables, which they disposed of and then distributed the money anonymously to needy charitable institutions. The story deals with the social furors these robberies occasioned and with the hairbreadth escapes of the philanthropic criminals. The sequel indicates that their terror of detectives is greater than their boasted indifference to life, and that the effect upon their characters was to produce the usual criminal consciousness.



Poems. Hymns of Nature and Songs of the Spirit. By Mrs. Merrell E. Gates (Mary C. Bishop). 16mo, pp. xv, 224. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.25.

Over two hundred of Mrs. Gates's short poems are gathered in this volume. She was a writer of verse and prose, largely on religious themes and for the religious press. The spirit of them, with their love of nature, is shown in these lines:

"Over the farm-fields plowed,
Swiftly a swallow flew;
Over the bird hung a cloud,
Over the cloud shone the blue,
And over the blue was God."

But not all are thus frankly religious. Take such a purely nature poem as "The Fisherman and the Stream." The fisherman lover says:

"She leads me thru winding mazes;
She trips down the green hillsides;
She cuts a path thru the daisies,
She comes, but she never abides."

Of the thirty hymns we would choose "Rise on the Shadowed Nations," or perhaps one to "The New Womanhood." The spirit of the poems is gracious, and the expression true, and the volume will be a treasure to many friends of the author.



The Making of Personality. By Bliss Carman. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 30-30.

In his latest book of essays Mr. Carman expounds what he calls "a triumistic or unitrinian philosophy." There is much about the beauty of the trained body, the

sorcery of the hand, the poise of the chest and foot; how to walk, to stand, to dance to the music of life, and, to be perfectly just, a little, too, about manners and morals, albeit the latter are to be the blossoming of the personality and never ascetic or achieved by painful effort. Our ancestors thought otherwise, but we are to seek the kingdoms of art, of beauty, of "abandon," and of joy, and in the hope that righteousness will be added unto us, trouble our heads little with self-discipline, while giving all our energies to self-development. It is a Greek ideal, unashamed of its pagan egoism.



Early Christian Hymns, Translations of the verses of the most notable Latin writers of the Early and Middle Ages. By Daniel Joseph Donahoe, author of "Idyls of Israel," etc. New York: The Grafton Press. \$2.00.

The translations contained in this volume, of one hundred and sixty Latin hymns, were all made during the past four years, and more than one version is occasionally thrown in for good measure. Judge Donahoe began with the Whitsuntide hymn, "Veni Sancto Spiritus," known as the "Golden Sequence." Then, falling in love with his work and urged by his hymn-loving friends, he continued until he had put into verse all the hymns in the Roman Breviary. Nearly seventy of these, together with fifty more drawn from other sources, down to the time of Thomas à Kempis, might lead the devotions of Protestant and Catholic alike, a very large proportion of them having been already rendered into English verse by such translators as Palmer, Mant, Chandler and Neale, and a fair proportion being now in use in Protestant Churches. Judge Donahoe has included also about fifty from the Roman Breviary, generally of later or unknown origin, that are more distinctly Roman Catholic in character. His versification is correct and metrical, sometimes cramped and formal, as is the way with most translations, but, again, spirited, as in the Everlasting Sabbath, "O Quanto Qualia," which is almost as free and fresh as one of Neale's best. A short biographical sketch introduces each Latin writer. The book will interest students of hymnology.

Roman Holidays. By William Dean Howells. New York: Harper & Bros. \$3.00.

The leisurely and reminiscent in travel talk has never been more delightfully exemplified than in *Roman Holidays*, by Mr. Howells. It is Rome revisited by the author after forty years, and the past and present shade into each other by such delicate nuances, such imperceptible vanishes of the tip of the brush, that we can only be humbly grateful that we are the fortunate sharers of his double wealth of former and later reminiscences. In such work as this we have the author at his best, which is better than we always realize, because it is so delicately done. Skilled art looks easy, unless we have labored at it ourselves and we fancy some of our younger men may dream that they can write like the genial incumbent of the Easy Chair until they try it. At least such is our inference from the fact that they do not do it. It is not reasonable to expect the ripe wisdom nor the mellowed style of seventy, from the crude art of—say—seven and twenty. Yet we seem to remember that the young consul at Venice, in 1861, had a very pretty style of his own!



Meat and Food Inspection. By William Robertson, M. D., D. P. H. London: Bailliere, Tindall & Cox.

Two classes of people will be interested in this statement of conditions in meat and food inspection in England. We have a large number of people now living on country estates who want to know how to avoid the dangers of impure food, especially meat, for themselves and for others, and who care to have some of the principles of prophylaxis at least in this matter clear in their minds. In his preface the author, who has had large experience in the public health departments of England, declares

"that the laymen of intelligence who gives the subject close study can also be trusted to form a judgment as to the fitness or otherwise of meat for human consumption." "It is not suggested that the place of the physician or veterinary surgeon should be usurped, but there is room for the layman to do good work."

The information conveyed in the book is thoroughly practical and as a rule so lacking in technicality that any one interested in the subject can understand it. The second part of the book is taken up with

the English pure food laws and their enforcement. This is of interest to public health officials of this country at the present time, because it shows just what efforts are made to get around the pure food laws in England and just what excuses and pleas may be expected in justification of their violation, and what the decisions of the English courts in the matter have been.



The Fly on the Wheel. By Katherine Cecil Thurston. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

The author of "The Masquerader" needs no introduction to American readers. The scenes of her new novel are laid in an old Irish town, and she has given an admirable interpretation of modern middle-class social life in Ireland. The book is unique in this particular, for, as a rule, the Irish do not figure as proper drawing-room characters in fiction until they have matriculated as citizens and politicians in some other country. The interest of the story centers about the fate of a beautiful girl who is apparently innocently possessed of wrong inclinations. She is what she is in spite of circumstances. She has a heart that burns its way wilfully to what is worst and weakest in men. The end is frightful and the reader closes the book with the disagreeable feeling of having seen something beautiful providentially perverted and destroyed—which is by no means an orthodox impression for an author to produce.



John C. Calhoun. By Gaillard Hunt. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. \$1.50.

This biography of John C. Calhoun belongs to the "American Crisis Series." Calhoun did more than any man of his times, according to the author, to create a national spirit. But when the Civil War was imminent, his position as a loyal Southerner was directly opposed to this spirit. He was for the South, and the South's contention against the larger coming mind of the nation. This circumstance renders him one of the tragic figures in the history of that period. And Mr. Hunt has given an interesting interpretation of the man and the situation.

Literary Notes

....A handsomely printed and illustrated volume on the *History of the Sage and Slocum Families*, including the allied families of the late Russell Sage and Mrs. Margaret Olivia (Slocum) Sage, and tracing lines of descent from Mayflower ancestors, has been prepared by Henry Whittemore, of New York.

....Wallace Nelson Stearns, Ph. D., presents fragments from *Græco-Jewish Writers*, accompanied by a brief introduction, notes and bibliography. (University of Chicago Press, 1908, 75 cents.) Seven pages of introduction treat of the interval between the classical period and the Christian Era, where "lie centuries of literary development and linguistic change." The Septuagint affords a mine in which the author has delved with excellent discretion. Sophocles would be bewildered by the change in language. The literary seats, too, have changed. Antioch, Pergamon, Alexandria have superseded Athens in large measure. Demetrios (222-205 B. C.) was one of the first to use the changed medium. Herod the Great broke down the Jewish religion and a language appeared which was neither Jewish, Greek nor Barbarian, but it made its way. The Alexandrian Jew, the Greek, and the Hebrew, used largely the same jargon to express their thoughts.

....Of the new Lincoln books the most notable is the smallest; Percy Mackaye's *Ode on the Centenary of Abraham Lincoln*, delivered last month before the Brooklyn Institute and published by Macmillan at 75 cents. Its irregular rime and meter are well suited to its subject, and both thought and feeling find original expression in such lines as these:

"He was the madstone to his country's ire,
 His name the banner of our nation's pride,
 Aile, true, he was a madman, but a good one,
 Restored to its bough the storm-unrested bird,
 Or raised the wallow'd pig from out the mire.
 And he who used to wear the English crown
 And tackled Euclid with a wooden spade,
 And excavated Blackstone from a barrel
 To hold moot trials in the gloaming, made
 By lighted shavings in a cooper's shop,
 He is the madman, too—this R. B. Mackaye,
 Himself a rail, clean-grained, of character
 Self-hewn in the dark glades of Circumstance
 From that deep-hearted tree
 Which grows in our own's bosom,
 Reforests age on age,
 Perpetual in strong fecundity."

—Lyman Whitney Allen's *Abraham Lincoln* (Putnam, \$1.25) is also a good poem, or rather series of poems. It received the thousand dollar prize offered in 1895 by the New York *Herald* for the best poem on America and now appears in its fourth, the centennial edition.

—A third personal volume in the same series is *Our American Holidays*, by Walter, author of "The Woodcarver of 'Lympus," telling how a humble Vermont home received the enlistment of Henry and the birth of Lincoln. (Little, Brown, \$1.00.)—In that convenient series of volumes on "Our American Holidays," edited by H. H. Webster (Little, Brown, \$1.00), the latest is *Lincoln's Birthday*, a collection of the best songs that have been and about Lincoln and his time.

Pebbles

CORPULENT SUITOR (on his knees)—If you will not accept my offer, at least help me up.—*Meegendorfer Blaetter*.

A PRETTY school teacher, noticing one of her little charges idle, said sharply: "John, the devil always finds something for idle hands to do. Come up here and let me give you some work."—*Judge's Library*.

HE—If you refuse me I shall blow out my brains.

SHE—Impossible.

HE—Maybe you don't believe I have a pistol.

SHE—Oh, I dare say you have the pistol, all right.—*Philadelphia Record*.

"I AM going to see your father about you," said a teacher to a boy who had exhausted her patience.

"If you do you'll never come back."

"Why?" demanded the teacher.

"'Cause pa's dead."—*New York Tribune*.

A POOR lady the other day hastened to the nursery and said to her little daughter:

"Minnie, what do you mean by shouting and screaming? Play quietly, like Tommy. See, he doesn't make a sound."

"Of course he doesn't," said the little girl. "That is our game. He is papa coming home late and I am you."—*Everybody's Magazine*.

A MAN who was "wanted" in Russia had been photographed in six different positions, and the pictures duly circulated among the police department. A few days later the chief of police wrote to headquarters: "Sir, I have duly received the portraits of the six miscreants. I have arrested five of them, and the sixth will be secured shortly."—*New York Sun*.

CRIMSONBEAK—Do you know Theodore Roosevelt?

YELLOW OCHRE—No. Never heard of him.

CRIMSONBEAK—Never heard of President Roosevelt?

YELLOW OCHRE—No! Who is he?

CRIMSONBEAK—Why, his name will go down in history with that of Washington.

YELLOW OCHRE—George or Booker?

A PRIVATE, anxious to secure a leave of absence, sought his captain with a most convincing tale about a sick wife breaking her heart for his presence. The officer, familiar with the soldier's ways, replied:

"I am afraid you are not telling the truth. I have just received a letter from your wife urging me not to let you come home because you get drunk, break the furniture, and mistreat her shamefully."

The private saluted and started to leave the room. He paused at the door, asking: "Sor, may I speak to you, not as an officer, but as mon to mon?"

"Yes; what is it?"

"Well, sor, what I'm after sayin' is this," approaching the captain and lowering his voice. "You and I are two of the most iligent liars the Lord ever made. I'm not married at all."—*The Mirror Times*.

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Theodore Roosevelt

ON this day Theodore Roosevelt ceases to be President of the United States. In the case of most other Presidents, one has been required to review his administration; in the case of President Roosevelt, no matter how notable his administration has been, one must consider and weigh the man. In the case of George Washington, what he did for his country is supreme over his admirable personal character. In the case of Abraham Lincoln, we love to remember the quality of the man even as much as his monumental work in regenerating the nation while preserving the Union. Something like this is the feeling of the country toward the character of Theodore Roosevelt, which in thought almost dominates his services to the country.

Unlike Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Roosevelt was born in the purple of wealth and opportunity for education and privilege. But, unlike most sons of rich parents, he had in him the genius of democracy. He had wealth, but he craved fellowship with the poor. He had culture, but he could make friends of untrained strength. He had the large heart which made him one with hunters

and cowboys. He could admire their sort of training, their superiority. Lincoln was a man born from the people; Roosevelt chose to be of the people. His democracy is as radical as Lincoln's, but the fruit of principle and will rather than of birth. Would that other rich men could teach their children democracy as he has taught his by example, precept and training.

The next quality of Mr. Roosevelt to be considered is his devotion of himself to the service and benefit of the people. But this is something that cannot be considered apart from that outreaching breadth of his thought which made him feel and search for opportunities to serve. His ethical nerve center kept its hungry tentacles moving in every direction to find something to feed on. Scarcely was he thru with his professional studies before he sought service in the State Legislature. There every chance that came to him he took. Two years later he was candidate for Mayor of New York, with no chance of election, then for five years United States Civil Service Commissioner, in which position he did admirable work; then for two years President of the New York Police Board—hard work and little glory; then for a year Assistant Secretary of the Navy, before the Spanish War, and then resigning to do soldier's duty as Colonel of a Rough Rider regiment; then for two years Governor of New York, and then shunted off from re-election by being made candidate for Vice-President, so that he might not continue civil service reforms as Governor. Unwillingly he took the place, but it was duty, and that self-sacrifice gave him the opportunity to succeed to greater opportunities of service than could fall to the Governor even of the Empire State, and to smite harder blows at political and social evils than those which his enemies had feared from him at home. And during all this strenuous public life he found time to write a dozen books of history and forest life.

And this brings us to his career as President. The notable thing about his two Presidential terms is the multitude of things he has said and done, not in the ordinary routine of official service, but from the initiative of his own brain.

He has let nothing drift. He has waited for no occasion to force his hand. He has been on the masthead looking for foes to fight or friends to help. The world has come to look on him as its mentor and leader. Who but he would have uttered the world's voice that the war between Russia and Japan must end, and summoned the combatants to parley for peace at Portsmouth? Who but he, a rich man's son, dared to tackle the combinations of wealth, and compelled them to cease their unfair competition with their weaker competitors? That has been a long and a hard fight, and Theodore Roosevelt has been the principal champion in it, himself the leader of both parties, and most opposed in his own. He has demanded a square deal, and we have loved him for the enemies he has made. It would have been vastly easier to keep quiet, and let natural selection and the laws of trade work their prettiest and worst, but he wanted the just thing done, and done by law, and he deserves the credit.

These labors of war and peace and business have had many ramifications, in which he has had to originate and direct, but they have not been enough to exhaust his energy. He has taught us to honor the strenuous life. He has emphasized domestic duty and the evil of race suicide, and his has been the example of the head of a pure, simple, faithful and fruitful home. He has purified the civil service of the nation as well as its business methods and its domestic life by example and precept and rule, and the whole country is better for what he has done; and even railroads and corporations confess that what he has compelled them to do has been for their good also.

He has protected our forests, urged a simple life, ended a mischievous conflict with coal-miners, investigated agricultural conditions, and swiftly turned, as the chance came, to foreign interests, Hague Conference, open door in Manchuria, gunboat diplomacy, Central American federation, naval enlargement, Panama Canal, South American good will, and a hundred other matters we cannot take space to mention, until he has made himself the dominant forceful factor in both continents.

He has been persistent as well as strenuous, has written more messages and made more addresses and traveled more miles than any other President, and talked more sermons on honesty and faithfulness until not a few were tired of them; but the good common people have accepted them and believed in him as their spokesman for whatever is fair and square and right.

Of course he has made mistakes, but we have no use for a man who makes no mistakes; one mistake out of three things done leaves one to the good. A man makes no mistakes who does nothing—which is the greatest mistake of all.

The amazing thing about Mr. Roosevelt is the multitude of his interests, and the energy with which he finds so many things to do. A distinguished alienist who did not like his vigor declared that he had incipient softening of the brain, and dared to print it. We have actually heard it declared that it must be that his excessive activity was due to stimulants. But such a prodigious amount of approved labor has required both cool and quick judgment and sound mental poise; and it has held the loyalty and admiration of an extraordinary family of official advisers who share his honor. Governor Hughes has well expressed the sentiment of the country:

"An administration is drawing to a close, a virile, strong, aggressive administration destined to be illustrious, an administration which has impressed the American people with the necessity for the correction of obvious evils and has stirred American conscience. All honor to the great man who lays down the power conferred upon him by a free people and who has so nobly represented many of its highest impulses and aspirations."



William Howard Taft

At twelve o'clock today William Howard Taft ceases to be a private citizen and becomes President of the United States. At the same hour Theodore Roosevelt lays down the highest honor and power of any man in the country and perhaps on the earth, and becomes a private citizen. So suddenly, so absolutely, does the will of eighty million people, with a sort of divine decree, set up one and cast down another.

But the people's will has set up Mr.

Taft not as the foe but as the friend of President Roosevelt and his policies. They have taken the man who was Mr. Roosevelt's choice and one of Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet. Mr. Taft was President Roosevelt's most responsible executive officer, and it was he that had the task of carrying out the President's most important work as the United States developed from an American nation into a colonial empire. Nine years ago he was sent to the Philippines to inaugurate civil government there; three years later he was made Secretary of War, which meant Secretary of Colonies; in this office he went to Cuba to quiet the insurrection; he was sent to Rome to adjust the Philippine Friars' evil; and again to Cuba and to Porto Rico to study conditions there; and more than once to Panama to consider the Canal question and to harmonize matters between the United States and Panama; and again back to the Philippines and to Japan on business of harmony and peace. He has been the President's Envoy Extraordinary all over the world, Secretary of War, by title, but Secretary of Peace in fact, whose business it has been by gracious tact to bring peace out of discord, order out of chaos, our first Proconsul.

The Presidency is the first elective office that Mr. Taft has ever occupied, and he has been in office the largest part of his active life, but always by appointment. He has not sought office, but his unusual combination of character, ability, judgment, strength and genial tact has made him sought for executive service. A high position was expected of him from his college days. His chief quality is not tact, altho in that he is unsurpassed. Tact and Taft differ but by a letter and not at all in reality. He has all the ability to please people that President McKinley so pre-eminently possessed. He knows how to do a difficult thing, a disagreeable thing, with positiveness, and yet so as not to give offense. In this he differs from Mr. Roosevelt, who utters himself with less care whom he may hurt. We do not expect President Taft to end his term with Congress impatient or resentful. Whoever meets him is attracted to him. He has a certain lovable *bon-homme* which marks him the friend of the world, and of you in particular.

And yet this is not his chief quality. It gilds, but does not mask, a solid, stern, purposeful body of principles, which are puritan and republican, and which embrace all that Mr. Roosevelt means by the square deal. What Mr. Roosevelt has stood for in the way of justice for all and the suppression of unfair privilege, Mr. Taft stands for equally. In resistance to the caste prejudice of color and race he has, in the Philippines, does more in act, not in word, than any other man since Lincoln. He has insisted that socially and politically the brown man shall be treated just like the white man. Americans there, in military and civil life, did not like it, but he had his way, and the Filipino believes in Taft. Japanese and Chinese and negro will find him the friend of equal opportunity and treatment for all. But he will do it all, and will have his own way in it, so graciously, with so much good will for all, that it will not give offense. He has what Cardinal Gibbons credits him with, an iron hand in a silken glove.

We expect of him a peaceful, progressive and fruitful administration. We expect his party and the Democratic party in Congress as well, to be on good terms with him. We expect the recovery of prosperity. We expect the establishment of sympathetic relations with the people of our colonies, and a period of organization and increased self-government. We expect at home no weariness with the work of correcting and punishing the wrongs to which President Roosevelt has aroused the nation, but effectual work will be done to make the political atmosphere as well as the commercial conditions more healthful.

Mr. Taft has the judicial temper, a temper which rests on justice and does not run to extremes. We do not recall that he has given the world one epigram, and epigrams are the expression of unjudicial emphasis. He has made himself the wordy champion of no special cause, for he has not chosen to stress one good cause above others which he maintains. He was made for a judge, and President Roosevelt offered him the post which he most wished, of Justice of the Supreme Court, but told him he much preferred he should take in hand the harder task of creating civil government in the Philip-

pires. Against his will he took it, as an act of unwelcome duty, and it made him President. We believe his administration will be one of the most beneficent, if not most dramatic, in the history of the United States.



The Shame of Wesleyan

THE trustees of Wesleyan University, of Middletown, Conn., have surrendered to the demands of its male undergraduates and have voted that hereafter girls are to be excluded from that institution. For thirty-six years a policy of equal rights has prevailed, but in recent years the boys have made a systematic effort to get rid of the girls and at last they have succeeded. They have vindicated their manhood and demonstrated that they are the stronger sex.

For it is not true that women are the equal of men in all respects. There are two weapons which men, or those who presume to call themselves men, may use against women, and in the use of which decent women are not their match; these are brute force and insult. The second of these weapons has been freely employed by the male Wesleyans in their long campaign against the opposite sex. Women have been socially ostracized; have been excluded from class meetings and class exercises to which they had an equal right; they were not admitted to societies or alumni associations; the dormitory, "the Quail Roost," was daubed with paint at night after class banquets, and in all possible ways the women were given to understand that they were unwelcome. Nine years ago the trustees made a concession to the anti-feminists by passing a resolution limiting the women to 20 per cent. of the total number of students, and since then the efforts of the P. D. Q. Society—it is explained to the public that these initials stand for "Put Down the Quails"—has been directed toward keeping down the number as far below the limit as possible. If they could get hold of the name of any presumptive female student they would write her a letter warning her of the sort of welcome she would receive. By these tactics the proportion of women was kept down to about twenty per cent., and now these are to be worked out until the

last co-ed is gone. In the 1908 catalog the Highest Honors are divided equally between the sexes, and in the Honors list there are two young women to thirteen young men. No wonder they want to rule the women out of the competition. In Tufts College the Phi Beta Kappa is practically monopolized by the weaker sex, and there, too, is heard a cry for protection by the passage of a woman's exclusion act. It is well that it is coming to be generally understood that the only way that men can escape the humiliation of being occasionally beaten by women in any field of work is by arbitrarily ruling them out. This clears the air of dubious questions and makes plain the moral issue at the bottom.

Of course the closing of Wesleyan will be no material loss to feminine education. We do not see why any girl should want to go there or any decent boy either so long as the present feeling prevails. No mother would want her son to go where he would learn to despise her sex. If one does not like coeducation there are plenty of purely masculine colleges where sex prejudice is not so violent. But Wesleyan's educational facilities are seriously impaired by this action. It cannot claim to give a Christian education, because the fundamental principle of Christianity is justice combined with chivalrous treatment of the weaker members of society. It cannot claim to give a liberal education, for its students and graduates have shown themselves conspicuously deficient in this quality. In fact, the institution has no right to the honored name it bears, and the trustees should in fairness pass another resolution changing it. We suggest that it be called the Nietzschean University or the Schopenhauerean University, to indicate its present anti-Christian and anti-woman (the words are almost synonymous) tendency.

The policy of coeducation is an open and debatable one, not to be decided by a fixed rule, but according to the circumstances of each case. The degree to which it is safe and profitable for the two sexes to be allowed to associate depends upon the prevailing manners and morals of the locality and the times. In some parts of New Caledonia it is regarded as improper for a brother and sister to eat

together. In some parts of New England it is regarded as improper for a brother and sister to study together. There are degrees in heathenism, but it is shocking to find any form of it outcropping in a Christian institution. Another departure from Methodist principles was demanded by the Wesleyan boys at this same meeting, and tho the trustees postponed action on it, they will doubtless ultimately yield on this point also. The boys want the use of the new gymnasium for their dances. This, too, is a question on which it is not safe to be dogmatic. We do not venture to decide whether it would be a wise change at Middletown or not. But we believe we are safe in saying that if a line has to be drawn in either case it would be better to have segregation in the ballroom and coeducation in the classroom. There are always dangers and difficulties wherever boys and girls come together, but in our opinion they are less where they study together and waltz separately than where the opposite policy prevails.



Germ and Living Conditions

THE announcement that Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., was about to erect a number of apartment houses for the use of tuberculous patients is an index of that newer phase of our relations to disease and its causative agencies which has come in as the result of recent studies in nosology. It represents a movement that cannot be praised too highly, and that while founded on the broadest of common sense principles has the backing of the latest scientific advance. We have heard much in the last quarter of a century or more of germs as the cause of disease. There is no doubt at all that for most of the ordinary ills of humanity germs are directly responsible. The more the subject has been studied, however, the more fully it has come to be appreciated that there is always something else needed besides the germ before a disease develops. Germs may be present, they may even find a favorable avenue of entrance into the individual's tissues, and yet under certain circumstances they may not cause the disease, or may cause only some slight symptoms and then be overcome by the normal resistive

vitality. Immunity to disease, vital resistance, is an extremely important factor. If this is not lowered, if the individual is not predisposed in some way, there are many even serious diseases that will not affect them.

Tuberculosis, because of its universality, its power to affect all races and all ages, and all sorts of individuals, might be supposed to be a distinct exception to this rule. It is, on the contrary, perhaps the best exemplification of it that we have. One of the most interesting and beyond all doubt one of the most valuable communications made to the recent International Congress on Tuberculosis, which held its sessions in Washington last October, was that from the Russian Surgeon - General. This distinguished military sanitarian declared that the investigations made in the Russian Army left no doubt that practically every individual over the age of thirty had at some time had tubercle bacilli active in his tissues, or that they were actually active at the moment. The bodies of adults who had died from other diseases than tuberculosis, when carefully examined, showed traces of this activity of the tubercle bacillus, which makes it very clear that the individual has had the bacilli at work in his tissues, tho he may have walled it off. Of course this was not absolutely new, for the investigations of Villemin, of Cornet, and especially those carried on in Vienna some thirty years ago, made it very clear that the great majority of people either have or have had tuberculosis. The German expression which represents this fact is very well known, and deserves to be recalled, "*Wir sind alle am Ende ein bisschen tuberkulös*" ("All of us taken by and large are a little tuberculous").

How is it, then, if practically every one has had tuberculosis at some time or other, that only one in eight dies of the disease? This is the most interesting question at present occupying experts in tuberculosis, and of course there are many answers. It is evident that seven-eighths of humanity are quite capable of resisting the invasion of the tubercle bacillus to any extent, even after it has secured a foothold in their tissues. This is extremely important, because it is the natural immunity and resistance to dis-

case that physicians have in the modern time come to look to as their greatest aid rather than drugs and remedies. Long ago Hippocrates emphasized the *vis medicatrix nature*—the curative power of nature, and tho there have been many times since his day when physicians would not trust it, or even abused it roundly, the more we know of medicine the more do we realize what a wonderful insight into healing processes is represented by this expression. What is the reason for the resistive vitality and the immunity of seven-eighths of mankind?

Even here the mystery is not as deep as it might seem to be. Apparently it is not because of the possession of any special virtue that these seven-eighths are able to resist so well, as that their reaction against the disease is not hampered by unfavorable conditions. To take but a single striking example. It has been found that in many of the polishing trades, where men are engaged in polishing various metal objects by holding them against a rapidly revolving wheel, the workmen die so rapidly from tuberculosis that it is quite impossible to maintain a death benefit fund. Five years is practically the limit of life, and the men die from tuberculosis. Readers of THE INDEPENDENT will remember the discussion of this subject by the walking delegate of one of these unions some time ago in our pages. The polishing must be done with a very rapidly revolving wheel. If the wheel were to revolve away from the workman the objects would be snatched out of his hands. It must turn toward him, then, and that compels him, unless special arrangements are made for carrying away the dust, to breathe in a great many dust particles during his working day. The special protective arrangements are not made, because they are costly, while human life is cheap, and so these men, tho they are the average workmen of the city and are usually in quite good health when they begin, are carried off so rapidly by tuberculosis that any ordinary system of assessment for death benefits breaks down under the burden of the number of deaths that inevitably take place after the workmen have been engaged for a few years in these trades.

Here is a case where the normal re-

sistive vitality is completely broken down by conditions of work and of life. The hyperemia produced in the lungs by the presence of these dust particles favors the growth of the tubercle bacillus, and so the men are not able to resist it. Just this same thing has been found to occur among other workmen who breathe in dust to a considerable degree. Sweat shop workers, mill workers, miners where the mining is very dry, all of these people have a lowered resistive vitality for tuberculosis. Whenever men live in crowds closely packed together with insufficient air, then their normal resistance to tuberculosis is very much lowered. Tuberculosis is a germ disease, but only that favorable conditions for the growth of the germ are produced by certain unfortunate conditions of life and work, the germ itself would have very little power over mankind. It is true that where frequent doses of inoculation of the tubercle bacillus are given to people, as for instance has been found among the washerwomen of Paris who wash the clothes of many tuberculous people, or the scrub women in the large buildings in London, whose employment brings them in contact with expectorated tubercle bacilli every day, even normally healthy individuals fail to resist, but even here living conditions have much to do with the lack of resistive vitality, and the amount of contagious material of course breaks down resistance in spite of its saving reaction.

In the present crusade against tuberculosis and the precious diffusion of information with regard to the disease, there is a tendency in the minds of some people to exaggerate the role played by the germ of the disease over the predisposition in the individual produced by unfavorable conditions. This would be extremely unfortunate, for it would call attention away from the most important phase of the causation of consumption. The direct causation by the bacillus is not near so important a factor as the indirect predisposing influence which lowers the resistive vitality of the individual. Probably every adult in New York, certainly nine-tenths of them, have or have had tuberculosis. Seven-eighths of all of them are quite able to resist it if they only have the opportunity to live a rea-

sonably normal life, and only a very few are so susceptible to it as to be in serious danger if their living conditions and working circumstances are not very unfavorable. The movement, then, that would make the habitations of the poor, and especially those afflicted with tuberculosis, better is a great step in the right direction. If conjoined with the corresponding movement, of which there are also many signs above the horizon, to make working conditions better, it would constitute at the present moment the best possible safeguard against the further increase of the disease, and would gradually lead to its obliteration—a consummation devoutly to be wished.



A Married Priest

WE have had this week the report of an American priest who ventured to marry. If we are to believe the story told of him his record has not been reputable; but quite otherwise was the career of a distinguished French priest whose life-long marriage has come to public knowledge since his death.

M. Houtin has just made public in a volume, "*Un Prêtre Marie*," the curious fact that a French priest—an honorary Canon to boot—was a married man. Charles Perraud was drawn into the priesthood chiefly thru love of his brother, Adolphe, who died Bishop of Autun and a Roman Cardinal, after enjoying the honor of being one of the forty Immortals. A strong affection also for the Abbé Henry Perreyve helped Charles's decision. Perreyve died still young, professor at the Sorbonne. All three were members of the Paris Oratory under the famous Gratry, whose philosophic ideas Orestes Brownson so strongly attacked. Gratry was outspoken in his opposition to the Vatican Council, and only when nearing death did he give a sort of milk and water acceptance of Papal Infallibility. When challenged as to the same dogma, Charles Perraud answered that the Vatican Council decreed it, but created no standard by which to gage when the Pope was defining *ex cathedra*.

Those leaders of thirty-odd years ago were a different set from the recent Modernists. Nowadays the ancient claims of the Church are ignored; higher criticism

accepted and followed, the development of the Church explained as an ordinary human growth; harmony between her and science sought after. Père Hyacinthe, however, Gratry, Perreyve, Charles Perraud and countless more in France, together with Doellinger and his school in Germany, regarded the old traditional status of the Church assured—perhaps unassailable. Celibacy, of course, came up among those men. Perraud asked Père Hyacinthe to consult Doellinger on the subject while on a visit. The German historian answered that a married priest was unknown in ecclesiastical history; quite a sweeping statement, and correct only when seen thru Hildebrand's spectacles. He past over in silence the widespread evil of concubinage. Henry Perreyve died of a broken heart, because he thought that as a priest he could not marry the woman he loved, while Gratry, "in 1870 and '71, that is, a short while before his death, had a great affection for a lady whom the Bishop of Autun [Cardinal Perraud] knew well, and this affection would have ended in marriage if the lady in question had consented." In his turn, Loyson openly married his wife in London, while Charles Perraud secretly wed his choice, a widow, named Duval. The history is curious.

In July, 1872, she received communion from his hand. After mass she went into the sacristy, where he gave her a blessing which both regarded as the seal of their union. This idea of marrying one's self was not original with Perraud. Urbain Grandin, curé of Loudon, performed the same ceremony *at night* in his parish church of St. Peter's, taking to wife a Mlle. Madeleine de Brou. The honeymoon of the Perrauds was past at Brussels, whence the husband informed Père Hyacinthe of the step. In reply he got a severe condemnation, not of the marriage, but of the way it was done and of the double life it entailed. Writing in April of last year to M. Houtin, Père Hyacinthe again renewed his disapprobation of Perraud's secrecy. "I blamed my friend; I pitied him; I loved him none the less; I will add, I almost venerated him." In a chat many years later on Perraud said to Hyacinthe: "Perhaps if I were in your place I would

have done as you did, and perhaps if you were in mine you would have acted as I did." Charles Perraud wisht to remain a priest; hence the secrecy, which extended even to his correspondence, in which himself figured as X and his wife as Z. His love for his brother was also a great reason for secrecy, but perhaps the main cause was that he was weak-kneed—"faible"—as Père Hyacinthe put it.

For five years after his marriage he did very little; gradually he resumed active work, and from 1880 to 1887 he was at the hight of his renown, specially as a preacher. His brother had created him an honorary Canon of Autun's Cathedral; he was, moreover, president of the council in charge of the work in behalf of incurable children. But he shone as a preacher. In the provinces, at La Rochelle, Orléans, Grenoble, Rheims, Lyon, Autun, he delivered courses of sermons. In Paris he faced large audiences at St. Ambroise, La Trinité, Ste. Clotilde, The Madeleine, St. Roch. In the last named he was publicly applauded.

The marriage, however, was unhappy; not indeed as far as man and wife were concerned, but because of her illness, his own severe headaches, but chiefly because of the double life. In his travels thru the provinces, in his goings to and from the churches of Paris, his wife, publicly known as his housekeeper, always traveled with him. This failed not to stir up much jealousy among the devout female sex.

In 1887 Madame Perraud died at Pau, after receiving the rites of the Church at her husband's hands. Shortly before her death he had said to her: "We have followed our conscience, but perhaps we have deceived ourselves. Do you wish to confess to another priest?" "No," was her reply; "we have done well, and I will never give my confidence to any other priest than yourself." When in her agony, he recited a very devotional litany of the dying, composed by a Marchioness of Audelarre. "Merciful Jesus, be merciful to me," is the response after every aspiration.

Charles Perraud survived his wife five years, dying in 1892. His sorrow cropped out in his sermons. Less and less he ap-

pealed to his hearers to lead a Christian life, while more and more he labored to console them—or perhaps rather himself—in the care and cark of life. His afflicted heart poured itself out in a touching work entitled "Meditations on the Seven Words of Our Savior Jesus Christ upon the Cross." "This book," writes Houtin, "is his masterpiece, the testament of a lifelong desolation."

When dying, January 18th, 1892, Charles askt his brother, Cardinal Perraud, who stood by his dying bedside to the last, to read the same touching litany which five years before the dying man had recited for his agonizing wife.

In conclusion, it was Père Hyacinthe Loyson who turned over to M. Houtin the documents from which this life was written. The author terms it a study in history and religious psychology. He might have added: a conquest of nature. Here then is a new phase of Modernism, quite beyond that which Pius X inveighs against, altho in his encyclical the Pope speaks of Modernists who desire the suppression of clerical celibacy. Loisy, against whom Sarto leveled his hardest blows, in his "Simples Reflexions" points out that he himself never exprest any opinion about it:

"Not that I do not believe that it is bound up with the rest, but because, being part of a general plan of government and ecclesiastical action, it can only be usefully discussed and settled after the others."

Charles Perraud differed from Loisy not only by his marrying, but also by the fact that as far back as 1869 he had drafted a memorial, addrest to the Vatican Council, urging the discussion of clerical celibacy. The argument against celibacy is that it has so often led to a greater moral evil, altho a less evil from the standpoint of Church government than clerical marriage.

Champ Clark's
Denial

It is with peculiar pleasure that we print this week the indignant and not wholly courteous letter from the Hon. Champ Clark, leader of the Democratic minority in the House of Representatives. Even its belligerent tone does him no discredit, altho his reference to Ananias and Sapphira might have been spared as among gentlemen. We like it

that he resents so angrily the suspicion that he or his State has any share or sympathy with those statesmen and those States that try to pervert the Constitution of the United States and annul its positive provisions by excluding a class of citizens from the right of suffrage. His letter sets him and his State of Missouri in a separate class from those statesmen and those Southern States that have enacted and defended laws whose express and belauded purpose it was by their administration to shut out negro voters, but not one white voter. Missouri and her distinguished representative deserve high honor for resisting the Southern tide of injustice and fraud, and maintaining the democratic right of all citizens equally under the Constitution. Indeed Missouri is more a Western than a Southern State. We would further have Congressman Clark understand that we have, and have had, no word of condemnation for those Democrats and Republicans who have honestly believed that the bill repealing the increased salary of the Secretary of State was an evasion of the provisions of the Constitution. There was a technicality there in which honest men might differ. We did not care to defend the amendment, altho we hold with those who believe that the repeal of the law is no evasion. There is no principle violated, no increase of salary for the benefit of a salaried officer who voted for it. It is not like the case of Mr. Stewart, in whose behalf it was proposed to repeal both law and principle at the same time. But we were not attacking those who opposed the amendment to a law just past, but were criticising those who were so virtuously strict in straining at a gnat while swallowing a camel; and we regret that we appeared to include the Hon. Champ Clark and his State in this criticism. That criticism belongs to others. Mr. Tillman said in the Senate:

"We have our educational qualification in South Carolina, but we know how to handle that. There never was a negro enfranchised under it, and never a white man disfranchised." And the *Atlanta Constitution* comments thus:

"Just the same thing as was promised for the Georgia law on the same subject. Tersely, that is the truth of it, no matter how much we may try to conceal or suppress it."

Congressman M'Call's Warning

Mr. M'Call, of
Massachusetts, is
one of the most

independent Republicans in Congress, and does not hesitate to follow his own judgment and differ from his party and his President. He is needed where he is, but the trustees of Dartmouth College wanted him as its president, a layman worthy to follow an unbroken succession of ministers. It is to Congressman M'Call's honor that for the high purpose of service he gave himself to the task of politics, and he does not think it right to lay it down even to be the leader of hundreds of young men in college; but the pessimistic view he takes of public affairs is not one we would have impressed on college youth. He says in his letter to the trustees:

"This is not the place for political discourse, but perhaps I should say to you that the crisis I referred to is in my opinion full of peril to our institutions, and how soon the movement is to begin toward sanity and safety I do not know. I am far less concerned by particular theories than by general methods of government—methods which have been carrying us swiftly toward a condition under which limitation upon governmental power would be done away with and favoritism and caprice of an autocrat would take the place of constitutional restraint. And some chance barbarian as an autocrat might overturn our temples and do more harm in the direction of uncivilizing the country than all our colleges together could possibly repair."

It is to us incredible that any sound mind could see danger either of our people choosing such a barbarian for President, or submitting to the violent overthrow of our institutions.



Two Wise Men In an issue which contains an important article by Alfred Russel

Wallace, it is appropriate to quote the opinion of this veteran scientist on one of the practical questions of the day as expressed in a recent letter published in the *London Times*:

"As long as I have thought or written at all on politics, I have been in favor of woman suffrage. None of the arguments for or against have any weight with me, except the broad one, which may be thus stated: 'All the human inhabitants of any one country should have equal rights and liberties before the law; women are human beings; therefore they should have votes as well as men. It matters not to me whether ten millions or only ten claim it—the right and the liberty should exist, even if they

do not use it. The term "Liberal" does not apply to those who refuse this natural and indefeasible right. *Fiat justitia, ruat cælum.*"

We publisht lately the severe rebuke given by the Boston *Pilot*, Archbishop O'Connell's official paper, to the women who wish the suffrage. A very different notion is exprest by Cardinal Moran, the distinguisht Australian Archbishop, who says in a letter which we quote from the *London Tablet*:

"What does voting mean to a woman? Does she sacrifice any dignity by going to the poll? The woman who votes only avails herself of a rightful privilege that democracy has gained for her. No longer a mere household chattel, she is recognized as man's fellow worker and helpmate, and credited with public spirit and intelligence. As a mother she has a special interest in the legislation of her country, for upon it depends the welfare of her children. She knows what is good for them: just as much as the father, and the unselfishness of maternity should make her interest even keener than that of man, who is naturally more self absorbed. It is natural for every woman to look forward to the day when she will mold the future of young children, and she should deem it one of the grandest privileges of her sex that she can now help to choose the men who will make the laws under which they must live and exert her purer influence upon the political atmosphere of her time. How can she sacrifice any dignity by putting on her bonnet and walking down to the polling booth? Women think nothing of transacting ordinary commercial business, of working alongside men, of playing their part in the practical business of life. They do not mind going to the box office of the theater to purchase tickets for the play. There is very little difference between doing that and putting their vote in a ballot box. The men about booths show them every courtesy, the officials are anxious to make things easy for them, and the whole business of voting will not occupy more than five minutes. The woman who thinks she is making herself unwomanly by voting is a silly one."

Cardinal Moran has had observation of woman's suffrage in Australia and speaks from knowledge. He is a somewhat different man from his uncle, Cardinal Cullen, who lived most of his priestly days in Rome, and identified liberalism with atheism and anarchy.

Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, the oldest contributor of THE INDEPENDENT, and one of the great pulpit leaders of the last generation, died on February 26th. at his home in Brooklyn. Tho other preachers excelled Dr. Cuyler in eloquence and theological lore, none had a more attractive

personality or a readier pen. His prolific writings have appeared in all the best religious papers of the land and have been eagerly read by millions of Christians. For many years he used to send us a religious article every month, invariably written on both sides of the paper. Of late years the infirmities of age lessened his output, but he was always ready to heed a request, and only last November he sent us his reminiscences for our "Sixtieth Anniversary Number," telling of his friendship for the founder of this paper and how Lincoln told him he read THE INDEPENDENT. He always took an active interest in public affairs, and in both Church and State was one of America's foremost citizens. Thus passes the last of that brilliant galaxy of Brooklyn preachers which made "The City of Churches" the religious center of the land — Beecher, Budington, Storrs, Talmadge and now Cuyler.

Dr. Wallace on Theism Dr. Wallace, whose important paper we conclude this week, is no materialist. He follows in the line of the poet Gray, who wrote his own epitaph:

"Too poor for a bribe, and too proud to importune,
He had not the method of making a fortune,
Could love and could hate, so was thought somewhat odd;

No very great wit, he believed in a God."
But no one can deny that Dr. Wallace is a scholar even if he does believe in a God. In this article expounding natural selection he yet "recognizes a power and a purpose in the vast world of life," without which "the whole cosmic process becomes unmeaning and unintelligible." His conclusion is:

"The irresistible conclusion that beyond and above all terrestrial agencies there is some great source of energy and guidance, which in unknown ways pervades every form of organized life, and of which we ourselves are the ultimate and foreordained outcome."

The point of the argument is that in the processes of life provision is made anticipating what will later be needed, but as yet is not needed, and which mere survival of the present fittest could not supply; and this requires foresight and purpose on the part of an overseeing Intelligence. The conclusion is valid if the facts can be substantiated, as Dr. Wallace believes they abundantly are.

Insurance

New York's New Superintendent of Insurance

FOLLOWING the withdrawal of the name of Frederick A. Wallis from consideration as Superintendent of Insurance for New York, notwithstanding the clean bill of health given him by the State Senate following a public hearing in which he cleared himself of the charges of rebating, Governor Hughes nominated for the office William Horace Hotchkiss, of Buffalo. Mr. Hotchkiss was confirmed by the Senate as Insurance Superintendent without opposition on February 17th, for a term of three years at a salary of \$7,000 per annum. Mr. Hotchkiss was born at Whitehall, N. Y., September 7th, 1864; he is a lawyer of Buffalo and is president of the American Automobile Association. He is a graduate of Hamilton College, but has not heretofore been connected in any way with the insurance business. Since McKinley's time he has been United States referee in bankruptcy for the Western District of New York.

One of the first acts of the new insurance superintendent was concerned with the Washington Life Insurance Company. Under a plan formulated by Mr. Hotchkiss the proceedings looking toward the appointment of receivers for this company have now been discontinued and the affairs of the Washington Life will be administered by the State Insurance Department pending the determina-

tion in the courts of certain disputed questions.

Results of the Armstrong Investigation

THE Armstrong investigation revealed many abuses. It showed that money was wasted under the old order in many ways: excessive salaries, inordinate commissions for new business, writing deferred dividend policies, buying and selling securities thru syndicates, and other entanglements with Wall Street alliances. Thanks to the reforms which the investigation inspired, the various insurance companies have "cleaned house." Their commission rates to agents have been much reduced, their home office expenses (including salaries) have likewise been reduced, they issue only annual dividend policies, they have had no connection with syndicates, nor do we believe they have

any but strictly legitimate relations with Wall Street. If the annual reports of the companies for 1907 and 1908 are compared with previous years, much improvement will be noted, including increasing dividends to policyholders, thus reducing the net cost to the latter. There are, however, among the Armstrong laws several that are regarded by conservative and careful life underwriters, who suffered no criticism of their methods during the investigation, as hindrances to the progress of the companies, and, to that extent, the policyholders' interests.



WILLIAM HORACE HOTCHKISS,
Superintendent of Insurance.

Steel and Securities

PRICES of iron and steel were very uncertain thruout last week, except the price of rails, which appears to have been held firmly at \$28 a ton. This high and artificial rate continues to be maintained by agreement. If the prices of other steel products are to remain at the new and lower level, that of rails also should fall. Railroads will not pay the present price unless compelled by their needs to do so. The Steel Corporation has been diligently seeking orders at large concessions, and is said to have made rates which the independents could not meet. This aggressive policy has been effective in various ways. There are signs that the independents now desire to reach an agreement with this powerful interest. But we venture the prediction that no agreement will restore the old rates. Business will not support them, and within a few months the new and lower tariff duties will make it impossible for the manufacturers to exact them from consumers.

Following a sensational decline in the stock market on the 23d, there have been fluctuations, the net result of which at the end of the week was only a slight loss for railroad securities, as a rule, and the recovery of a considerable part of the reduction in Steel shares and those of other metal combinations. Copper stocks were deprest by reports of an open market in copper, and the coal railroads (Reading, especially) suffered because of rumors or expectations that the Supreme Court would decide against them in the cases under the commodities clause of the Rate law.

Revision of the tariff may compel that readjustment of prices which has been required by prevailing conditions but has been prevented in many industries mainly by the power of combinations. It is the duty of all who can exert any influence upon members of Congress to urge that the revision be made without delay. There are Senators and Representatives who talk of the tariff session running into July or even until August. Judge Taft hopes that the work will be

finisht by June 1st. He will be disappointed. But surely the new tariff bill should be a law before the end of June. There should be an emphatic popular protest against a postponement of final action beyond that date.

....The Manitoba Government, which bought the telephone system in that province a year ago, announced on the 26th ult. a large reduction in charges. Business telephones are to be \$25 instead of \$50.

....It is said that the Grand Trunk Pacific will build a city at Melville, in the province of Saskatchewan, for its western headquarters, and that its yards there will be the largest between Winnipeg and the Pacific Coast.

....George G. Henry, who for two years has been vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, recently resigned and has been elected vice-president of the Union Trust Company, of which John W. Castles is president. Mr. Henry is a Yale man and has been connected with the banking houses of Spencer Trask & Co. and Potter, Choate & Prentice.

....A long contest relating to several copper companies whose mines are in Michigan was ended last week, when the Calumet and Hecla acquired, for about \$8,000,000, a controlling interest in the Osceola, Tamarack, Ahmeek, Seneca, Isle Royale and Laurium companies, heretofore known as the Bigelow properties. Albert S. Bigelow retires from the copper mining field.

....After deducting \$1,252,399 for dividends, the Associated Merchants Company had a surplus of \$20,648 for the year ending on January 31st, and a total surplus of \$1,662,429. Speaking, in his report, of the pending tariff revision, President John Claflin says:

"That disturbing condition removed, we should soon enjoy a fair measure of prosperity. It is gratifying to note that the net income of the year 1908 would have enabled us to pay extra dividends at the rates of 1907 without encroaching on our surplus. Trade improved gradually thruout the season now ended, and we have no doubt that the year 1909 will prove more profitable than 1908."

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Survey of the World

Inauguration of President Taft

Judge Taft went to the Capitol, on the 4th, in a driving snow storm, and took the oath of office in the Senate Chamber. For the first time since the beginning of Andrew Jackson's second term the ceremony did not take place in the open air. The storm began on the preceding day, with a heavy fall of rain. This was followed in the night by snow and sleet. Thousands of telegraph poles went down, Washington was isolated, and railway trains were greatly delayed. The train bearing New York's Seventh Regiment was thirty-one hours on the way. Arriving too late for the grand parade, the regiment was reviewed by President Taft on the morning of the 5th. This storm was more severe, in the neighborhood of Washington, than any other similar disturbance since the blizzard of 1888. Telegrams were sent to New York by way of Atlanta, Memphis and St. Louis. The Weather Bureau had predicted for Inauguration Day fair weather, with sunshine and a temperature ranging from 35 to 40 degrees. Visitors who made their way to the capital with so much difficulty experienced much delay and discomfort in returning to their homes, for the regularity of the railway service could not be restored quickly. In the Senate the movement for deferring the inauguration until the last Wednesday in April has been revived. —On the evening of the 3d Judge Taft attended a reunion of 800 graduates of Yale. With Mrs. Taft he dined with the President and they were the latter's guests at the White House thru the night. After the oath had been administered, on the following day, by Chief Justice Fuller, the new President delivered his inaugural address. At the close

of it, Mr. Roosevelt took him by the hand and after a brief conversation left the Capitol. The ex-President was at once escorted to the railway station by nearly 1,000 members of the New York County Republican Club. At a little after one o'clock the next morning he reached his home in Oyster Bay, where he is now preparing for his hunting trip in Africa. He intends to sail from New York on the 23d inst. Heretofore the retiring President has sat with his successor in the carriage on the way back to the White House from the Capitol. This time, Mrs. Taft sat with her husband, and Mrs. Sherman with the new Vice-President. Later in the afternoon, President Taft, wearing a heavy fur coat, reviewed the long inaugural parade. In the evening he attended the dinner of the members of his Yale class and afterward was for a time at the Inaugural ball, which was a brilliant and highly successful affair. To the Senate, on the 5th, he sent his Cabinet nominations, as follows:

Secretary of State—Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Treasury—Franklin MacVeagh, of Illinois.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson, of Tennessee.

Attorney-General—George W. Wickersham, of New York.

Postmaster-General—Frank H. Hitchcock, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Navy—George von L. Meyer, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Interior—Richard A. Ballinger, of Washington.

Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson, of Iowa.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor—Charles Nagel, of Missouri.

These nominations were promptly confirmed. William Loeb, Jr., President Roosevelt's secretary, was nominated to be Collector of Customs at New York.

and this nomination was confirmed on the 6th. Mr. Loeb displaces Collector Fowler, who had three years of his term remaining. Judge Taft was informed some time ago that Collector Fowler had sought to prevent his nomination by appealing to the labor element in New York and by exciting opposition because of his judicial decisions in labor cases. The Collector denies that he did this. Secretary Dickinson said in Chicago last week that he was a Democrat and always had been one, altho he had never voted for Mr. Bryan. Ex-Secretary Straus will succeed Thomas J. O'Brien as Ambassador to Japan. Dr. William D. Crum (a negro), Collector at Charleston, whose recent renomination had not been confirmed, has resigned, in order, as he says, to save President Taft all possible embarrassment. The special session of Congress, for tariff revision, will begin on the 15th.

His Inaugural Address

At the beginning of his inaugural address, President Taft undertakes to make the maintenance and enforcement of the reforms initiated by Mr. Roosevelt "a most important feature" of his administration. These reforms "were directed to the suppression of the lawlessness and abuses of power of the great combinations of capital invested in railroads and in industrial enterprises carrying on interstate commerce." Much has already been accomplished:

"To render the reforms lasting, however, and to secure at the same time freedom from alarm on the part of those pursuing proper and progressive business methods, further legislative and executive action are needed. Relief of the railroads from certain restrictions of the anti-Trust law has been urged by my predecessor and will be urged by me. On the other hand, the Administration is pledged to legislation looking to a proper Federal supervision and restriction to prevent excessive issues of bonds and stocks by companies owning and operating interstate commerce railroads." He intends to submit, in December next, definite suggestions for needed amendments of the Anti-Trust and Interstate Commerce laws and for certain desired changes in the executive departments directly concerned in the enforcement of these statutes:

"It is believed that with the changes to be recommended by the Commission on Interstate Commerce, the

of that measure of stability and certainty in respect to those things that may be done and those that are prohibited, which is essential to the life and growth of all business. Such a plan must include the right of the people to avail themselves of those methods of combining capital and effort deemed necessary to reach the highest degree of economic efficiency, at the same time differentiating between combinations based upon legitimate economic reasons and those formed with the intent of creating monopolies and artificially controlling prices."

Revision of the tariff, he says, is a matter of most pressing importance. It should secure an adequate revenue and afford to labor and to all industries protection equal to the difference between the foreign and the American cost of production, with provision for maximum and minimum rates. Changed conditions, "it is thought," will permit reductions in certain schedules and require an increase of few rates, if any. Business halts, awaiting revision, and the bill should be passed promptly. In making a tariff bill, "the prime motive is taxation and the securing thereby of a revenue." Pointing to the large deficit, he says it must not continue. If it be impossible to secure sufficient income by import duties, "new kinds of taxation must be adopted," and "among these" he recommends "a graduated inheritance tax, as correct in principle and as certain and easy of collection." Reasonable economy is commended, but expenditures really needed to make government effective should not be cut off. He speaks of new demands upon the Treasury for necessary investigations and projects which involve large expenditure, also of the cost of maintaining a proper army, a proper navy and suitable fortifications. He desires to reiterate all the reasons heretofore presented by Mr. Roosevelt "in favor of the policy of maintaining a strong navy as the best conservator of our peace with other nations, and the best means of securing respect for the assertion of our rights, the defence of our interests, and the exercise of our influence in international matters." While favoring such instrumentalities as The Hague Tribunal and arbitration treaties for the promotion of peace, we must be armed and prepared for war, to prevent other nations from taking advantage of us. Such preparation is needed for the protection of our



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRESIDENT-ELECT TAIT ARRIVING AT THE CAPITOL.
MARCH 4, 1900.

interests in controversies likely to arise in the Orient. Speaking of the admission of Asiatic immigrants, he says we should take every precaution to prevent or to punish outbursts of race feeling against foreigners. There should be legislation giving the Federal Executive power to enforce in Federal courts the treaty rights of aliens. In a paragraph concerning the currency, reference is made to the work of the Monetary Commission. A proper Postal Savings Bank bill, he says, should be past by the incoming Congress. Free trade with the Philippines would increase our exports. He hopes Congress will see the wisdom of an effort to establish new steamship lines by the use of mail subsidies. The substance of his remarks about the Panama Canal was recently published. The lock type has been selected. We must now hold up the hands of the nation's agents authorized to do the work, and "not keep up a fire in the rear." In Porto Rico and in the Philippines, our Government is upholding the traditions of civil liberty and doing work which redounds to our credit as a nation.

The South and the Negroes

A considerable part of the address has for its subject the political condition of the negroes. The new Pres-

ident says he looks forward with hope to increasing the already good feeling between the South and other sections of the country:

"My chief purpose is not to effect a change in the electoral vote of the Southern States. That is a secondary consideration. What I look forward to is an increase in the tolerance of political views of all kinds and their advocacy thruout the South, and the existence of a respectable political opposition in every State; even more than this, to an increased feeling on the part of all the people in the South that this Government is their Government, and that its officers in their States are their officers."

This leads him to some remarks about the negro race. The Fifteenth Amendment, he says, ought to be observed, and "the tendency of Southern legislation today is toward the enactment of electoral qualifications which shall square with it." In time, it will be enforced fairly and justly. It is clear to all that the domination of an ignorant and irresponsible element can be prevented by constitutional laws which shall exclude from voting both negroes and whites who have not the proper qualifications:

"The danger of the control of an ignorant electorate has therefore past. With this change, the interest which many of the Southern white citizens take in the welfare of the negroes has increased. The colored men must base their hope on the results of their own industry, self restraint, thrift, and business success, as well as upon the aid and comfort and

sympathy which they may receive from their white neighbors of the South. There was a time when Northerners who sympathized with the negro in his necessary struggle for better conditions sought to give him the suffrage as a protection, and to enforce its exercise against the prevailing sentiment of the South. The movement proved to be a failure. What remains is the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution and the right to have statutes of States specifying qualifications for electors subjected to the test of compliance with that amendment. This is a great protection to the negro. It never will be repealed, and it never ought to be repealed. If it had not been past, it might be difficult now to adopt it; but with it in our fundamental law, the policy of Southern legislation must and will tend to obey it, and so long as the statutes of the States meet the test of this amendment and are not otherwise in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States, it is not the disposition or within the province of the Federal Government to interfere with the regulation by Southern States of their domestic affairs."

There is now in the South, he says, a stronger feeling than ever in favor of the industrial education of the negroes. Their progress since the days of slavery has been marvelous:

"Any recognition of their distinguished men, any appointment to office from among their number, is properly taken as an encouragement and an appreciation of their progress, and this just policy shall be pursued. But it may well admit of doubt whether, in the case of any race, an appointment of one of their number to a local office in a community in which the race feeling is so widespread and acute as to interfere with the ease and facility with which the local government business can be done by the appointee, is of sufficient benefit by way of encouragement to the race to outweigh the recurrence and increase of race feeling which such an appointment is likely to engender. Therefore, the Executive, in recognizing the negro race by appointments, must exercise a careful discretion not thereby to do it more harm than good. On the other hand we must be careful not to encourage the mere pretense of race feeling manufactured in the interest of individual political ambition."

In conclusion, he reviews Mr. Roosevelt's efforts in behalf of labor legislation, saying he hopes to promote further legislation of this character, and arguing in favor of a liability law for Government employees. He also repeats the opinions which he forcibly expressed during the campaign, concerning injunctions in labor disputes, and denounces the secondary boycott. But the conditions under which a temporary injunction ought to issue, he says, can be and should be defined in a statute to prevent abuse of the process.

The Anthracite Coal Miners

The three years' agreement with the anthracite coal miners in Pennsylvania will expire on the 31st inst. It has been understood for some time that the miners' union would demand that the union be recognized, that the operators collect union dues by withholding these from the wages paid, that the new agreement be for only one year, that wages be increased, and that certain other concessions be made. The assertion was published last week, probably by authority, that the operators (or mine-owners) would grant none of the demands, would insist upon a renewal of the present agreement for three years more, and would shut down on April 1st, with the intention of keeping the mines closed until a settlement should be reached. With a stock of nearly 10,000,000 tons of coal on hand, it is said, they are prepared for such action, and would prefer to stop work for a time. President Lewis, of the union, has discussed the matter with President Baer, President Truesdale and other officers of the railroad companies, and arrangements have been made for a conference, to be held on the 11th, between these officers and the officers of the union. The leading independent operators will also be represented. About 160,000 persons are employed in the anthracite mines, but less than one-third of them, it is said, are now members of the union, in good standing.—A reduction of 10 per cent. has been made by the Lackawanna Steel Company, at Buffalo, and one of about 10 per cent. by the Reading Iron Company.

More Panama Libel Indictments

Additional indictments in the Panama Canal libel case were reported, on the 4th, by a Federal grand jury in New York. These are against the company that publishes the *New York World* and Caleb M. Van Hamm, managing editor of that paper. It is charged that the defendants are guilty of criminal libel, and that the libellous statements were circulated on the Government's grounds at West Point and in the New York post office. These specifications, it is held, enable the Federal Government to apply the State law. According to the indictments, the persons injured were

Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft, Charles P. Taft, Douglas Robinson and William Nelson Cromwell.—Joseph B. Kealing, of Indianapolis, for the last eight years United States District-Attorney, resigned on the 2d, because he was unwilling to assist the Department of Justice in its efforts to bring to Washington, for trial, Delavan Smith and Charles R. Williams, of the Indianapolis *News*, recently indicted at the capital. In a letter to the Attorney-General, having said that it would be his official duty to assist in the removal proceedings, he continues as follows:

"In this case I have made a careful investigation of the law applicable thereto. As to the guilt or innocence of the defendants on the question of libel, I do not attempt to say. If guilty, they should be prosecuted, but properly indicted and prosecuted in the right place, viz.: At their homes. It is only with the question of removal that I have to do.

"I am not in accord with the Government in its attempt to put a strained construction on the law, to drag the defendants from their homes to the seat of the Government to be tried and punished, while there is a good and sufficient law in this jurisdiction, in the State court. I believe the principle involved is dangerous, striking at the very foundation of our form of government. I cannot, therefore, honestly and conscientiously insist to the court that such in the law, or that such construction should be put on it. Not being able to do this, I do not feel that I can, in justice to my office, continue to hold it and decline to assist."

He asks that his resignation be accepted not later than the 15th, in order that President Taft, for whom he has "the highest respect and admiration," may have time to name his successor. Mr. Kealing has been notably successful in prosecutions, and in one case he secured the conviction of a bank officer who had been his intimate friend. In the campaign preceding the Republican national convention, and also at the convention, he was an active supporter of Vice-President Fairbanks, opposing the nomination of Judge Taft and criticising the course taken by the latter's political representatives.



British Poor Law Commission

One of the most complete and thoro studies that has ever been made of the question of pauperism is that which has just been completed by the Royal Commission on Poor Law and Relief of Distress, of which the first vol-

ume, containing the conclusions and recommendations, has just been published. The commission was composed of twenty-one members, three of them ladies, comprising an ex-Cabinet Minister, a Roman Catholic bishop, three clergymen of the Church of England, three professors of political economy and various persons engaged in official and unofficial philanthropic and social work. The investigations of the commission have covered more than three years, during which evidence of 1,300 witnesses had been taken and more than 800 personal visits of inspection paid. The evidence when published will occupy more than forty volumes. The volume now published consists of 1,250 folio pages and contains a majority report signed by fourteen commissioners and a minority report by four. The commission recommends the reorganization of the British Poor law, including the change of name to that of "Public Assistance"; the abolition of the direct election of guardians; the abolition of the small unions or districts; and the establishment of a single responsible authority in each community, and the substitution for the workhouse of more scientific and systematic methods of relief. The commission finds that in spite of the immensely increased expenditures, and on the whole better methods, the number of paupers, particularly of able-bodied men, has increased in the last thirty-five years, even leaving out the last three years of exceptional hard times. In the whole of England and Wales the number of indoor able-bodied paupers has increased by 21 per cent. and the outdoor by 49 per cent. In metropolitan districts the increase of indoor paupers has been by 38 per cent. and of outdoor by 137 per cent. In London alone 15,800 more paupers are being maintained than in the eighties. Notwithstanding that nearly \$300,000,000 a year has been spent on poor relief, education and public health, the army of those dependent upon the community for subsistence does not diminish. The commission finds that workhouse life has a deteriorating effect and is becoming increasingly resorted to by those who wish an easy and care free life. The outdoor relief, on the other hand, results in many cases in keeping paupers living in unsanitary,

filthy and immoral conditions. There is a great waste in voluntary charitable efforts owing to the want of organization and proper methods. There are too many small miscellaneous charitable trusts; for example, in the diocese of Ely there is a separate organization for managing on the average every \$100 of income. Under modern industrial conditions wealth and wages have increast, the cost of living has diminisht, and conditions of the workshop have improved, but the stress of machinery and of competition, on the one hand, demands a higher skill than our system of education produces and, on the other hand, rejects or ejects the workman with increasing frequency at an increasingly early age. The tendency is to create an immense body of casual workmen, and there is no satisfactory method by which their labor can be applied where and when it is needed. Great stress is laid by the commission on the importance of a reform of elementary education, in which manual work, physical drill and industrial training should predominate. The tendency of the present public school system is to prepare boys for clerical employment instead of skilled trades. Boys should be kept longer in school, at least until the age of fifteen, and hindered from entering uneducative and "blind alley" occupations, which pay comparatively high wages to boys fresh from school, but lead nowhere. A national system of labor exchanges should be establisht as a substitute for the present inadequate methods of distributing labor thru advertisements and private agencies. The commission does not favor insurance against unemployment such as the proposed French law calls for, but would have the unions which provide for all the members of their particular trades assisted by State subsidies. Labor colonies are to be preferred in general to work-houses.

The Balkan Question

The probability of a conflict between Austria-Hungary and Serbia has apparently been lessened by the disposition evinced by Serbia to withdraw her claim of territorial compensation or at least to place her interests unreservedly in the

hands of a conference of the Powers. On March 2d the Russian Minister at Belgrade called on the Servian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Milovanovitch, and gave him advice to that effect, stating that Servia could not rely upon the support of the Powers in her demands. He was followed by the British, French, German and Italian Ministers with the same counsel from their Governments. According to the reports, the action of the Servian Cabinet during the next few days was vacillating and contradictory, as indeed was natural, for the Cabinet was instructed by the Servian parliament last January to insist upon territorial compensation and the autonomy of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and had put the country on a war footing, and had induced Montenegro to do the same. Yet, on the other hand, to go contrary to the united opinion of the Powers and to attack Austria single-handed would give that country just the opportunity she wants to crush Servia. Servia's territorial demand was for a strip of Southern Bosnia, which would connect her with Montenegro and so give access to the Adriatic. Montenegro demands that Austria restore to her the port of Spezia, which was very unceremoniously turned over to Austria by the Congress of Berlin. By the complete annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which had been placed under the control of Austria by the Congress, Austria has frustrated the ambitions of Servia to form a federation of the Balkan states. But the Powers show no disposition to interfere with Austria in making permanent and formal the possession of the two provinces somewhat hazily authorized by the Powers at Berlin. Now that the question of territorial indemnity is practically relinquisht by Servia, Austria is working to prevent the calling of a new conference altogether, or at least to settle the matter with Servia directly, so that the conference, if called, would have nothing to do but to ratify the agreement and no vext questions would be reopened. The provisional commercial treaty with Servia expires on the 31st of this month, and Count Forgach, the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade, has announced that his Government is not willing to enter into any

negotiations for its renewal so long as Servia maintains its present irreconcilable attitude. It is intimated that Austria-Hungary will grant valuable commercial concessions if Servia will abandon her appeal to the Powers and settle all the questions at issue immediately by direct agreement.



The Italian Election The election for members of the Chamber of Deputies held on March 7th resulted in the satisfactory majority for the present administration. Premier Giolitti is returned as representative of the unfortunate district of Messina and his Ministry will have the support of about 350 Deputies, against some 158 votes of all the opposition parties. There were no very important issues on which to appeal to the country, and the recent earthquake disaster had to a certain extent sobered the country and induced a feeling of unity and responsibility in the electorate, so the election was in most places peaceful. The Government was able to announce in its campaign address some creditable achievements. Altho the expenditure had increased by \$50,000,000, the revenue had also increased by \$42,500,000. The national debt has been converted into a more economical form, the railways have been nationalized, taxation lowered and the condition of the industrial classes materially improved. The novel feature of the campaign was the greater participation of the Catholics than at any time since 1870. The Pope suspended the *Non expedit* restriction in seventy-two constituencies, including three in Rome. As a result the Clericals will nearly double their representation in the next Chamber, having probably some fourteen seats. In Rome, however, the Anti-Clerical party, which last year elected a mayor, triumphed in five constituencies. Woman suffrage for the first time played a part in Italian elections, and in Sardinia a number of votes were cast for Signora Grazia Deledda, altho she was ineligible as a candidate.



Foreign Notes Augustin Birrell, in a speech at Bristol, expressed his disappointment at the reference to the increase of armament in President Taft's inaugural. It was a miserable pity, he said, that America was to join

the ranks of the great armed nations, thus shattering some of humanity's greatest hopes.—The Daylight Saving Bill, a private bill, but supported by Winston Churchill, president of the Board of Trade, passed its second reading in the House of Commons by a vote of 130 to 94. The bill provides for putting forward the clocks twenty minutes on four successive Sundays in April, and reversing the process on four Sundays in September, in order to induce people to get up and go to bed earlier in the summer months.—In a by-election in Glasgow, the Unionist candidate, W. Scott Dickson received 7,298 votes against 5,185 cast for the Liberal, Gibson Bowles, the most severe defeat that the Government has yet experienced.—The guard at Yildiz Kiosk mutinied against the Young Turks and refused orders from the Committee of Union and Progress. The rebellious battalion was replaced by a more loyal one.—A meeting of the students at Warsaw University, called to consider changes in the examination system, was broken up by the Russian police, aided by infantry, and 178 students were arrested and may be deported. In the Duma the Government was arraigned for interference with the right of free speech. During the past year 73 newspapers have been suppressed and 120 fined a total of \$50,000.—A shocking state of public opinion in Portugal was revealed by the carnival celebration in Lisbon. Many of the masqueraders were made up to represent the chief actors in the drama of the assassination of February 1st, 1908—the late King Carlos and the Crown Prince, Queen Amelia, Prince Manuel, and regicides Costa and Buissa. Coffins carrying the assassinated King and Prince were carried in mock funeral procession thru the streets. The re-enacted scenes of the assassination were applauded by the people and the masqueraders defended against the police. Stones were thrown from the streets and windows, and the police were not able to subdue the mob by revolvers and swords. Finally the troops were called out and over two hundred arrests were made. The attempt to celebrate the anniversary of the assassination by a demonstration on the 1st of the month was frustrated by the police.



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President Taft's Cabinet



Photograph of Chas. Nagel, copyright by J. C. Straus, St. Louis.

President Taft's Cabinet

President Taft's Cabinet

BY WILLARD FRENCH

THE Cabinet of the new President is an interesting study. With the President himself a judge, it was but natural that his selections should be more or less from the legal profession and that they should comprise men from the front rank. More than half of the new officials have accepted portfolios at great personal sacrifice, financially, while for Knox, who could easily command a hundred thousand dollars a year at the bar, there had to be sliced four thousand from the amounts paid his colleagues, to make him constitutionally available.

There are but two members of the new Cabinet who are not lawyers, at least by graduation, and five are leaders at the bar in their respective States, thoroly grounded not only in the law, but in its modern evolutions in connection with the social, corporate and industrial problems of the day. That they have most of them have been great corporation lawyers, President Taft considers—not without reason—to be strongly in their favor for the great work bequeathed to him of controlling corporations. He has directly aimed to have about him, for consultation, men who are a match for Milburn, Cravath and the rest.

The only men who are not lawyers are the venerable Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson, of Iowa, who has been in the Cabinet ever since 1897, and George Von L. Meyer, who now holds the position of Secretary of the Navy, also coming from President Roosevelt's Cabinet, in which he was Postmaster-General.

Secretary Wilson holds the championship for long Cabinet service, and no one who appreciates his signal worth and ability in his distinctive field will fail to congratulate the agricultural interests of the country that he is to continue in the department where he has made such a success during the past twelve years. Secretary Wilson was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1835. When a boy he was brought to America, and grew up as a farmer, in Iowa. But, to being himself a practical farmer of rare ability, he adds

the reputation of a wise and conservative legislator, won in six years' service in Congress. The two combined have made him the guiding genius of American agriculture, since the beginning of McKinley's first administration. He again becomes the only bearded member of the Cabinet. His white hair and snowy beard, cut Lincolnesque, remain, *pro bono publico*.

The other who is outside the law, Secretary George Von L. Meyer, is a Boston man, born in the City of Cities, in 1858. He was born to a fortune—being the son of a wealthy East India merchant, and is creating fame, having been Speaker of the Massachusetts Legislature and Ambassador to Italy and Russia before he came into Roosevelt's Cabinet. He is unobtrusive and democratic, but an inherent gentleman, a quiet but energetic executive and a keen financier. Every one likes Secretary Meyer. It would be against the dogmas of his life to allow any one to dislike him. He does not look it, but one would go far to find a more ardent sportsman and outdoor athlete. Exercise is a kind of religion with him. The fifty-two years rest lightly on his shoulders and he can not only outride, but outwork most of his associates. He was a member of the class crew at Harvard, and has medals for running. He has many qualities which will prove effective in the Secretary of the Navy.

Frank H. Hitchcock, who follows Mr. Meyer, as Postmaster-General, is another Harvard man—New England born and Boston bred—and another champion athlete. He was a '91 man and won the university heavyweight at boxing. But he looks it more than his predecessor. They are both tall men, but Hitchcock's broad shoulders and heavy chest indicate the muscular development. He is the bachelor of the Cabinet, son of a clergyman, and student of ethics at the feet of Cortelyou, who took him thru the Department of Commerce and Labor, thru the campaign of four years ago, and the Post Office Department. It is little won-

der that he mastered the art of saying nothing, but sawing wood, and that he won out in the last campaign, as Chairman of the National Committee, and carried off the spoils thereof, the Postmaster-Generalship. He is forty-two, with light hair and beardless face, which, in spite of his size, establish him as the Cabinet baby. It should not be forgotten, however, that his generalship, during the campaign, also won for him the sobriquet of "Steam-Roller Man."

Secretary Knox, the chief adviser, is a man to whom Cabinet duties are not new. Since his sudden appearance before the world as McKinley's fortunate choice for Attorney-General, he has sat at the Cabinet table of two Presidents and served in the Senate with such profound ability as to make himself one of the best known men in America—all since 1901. He was born in Brownsville, Penn., in 1853, and practised law in Pittsburg till 1901. He had made such a signal success of it that he came to Washington with the reputation of a great corporation lawyer. He has never attempted to evade it, but says, frankly, that he considers the abstract fact of being a corporation lawyer a compliment to the lawyer, and that it is what a lawyer does for a client, not who the client is, which should be the criterion of his integrity. He had served but a short time as Attorney-General when the most aggressive advocates of Federal control of corporations were fully satisfied, and today the nation hails the fact that the affairs of state will rest in his hands. He was no random selection on the part of the President. He has sat beside Taft before at the Cabinet table. Roosevelt and Root vacating their seats has simply had the effect of shoving Taft up to the head of the table, with Knox still at his right hand. They are tried friends, there, and understand each other. It is well known that Knox's influence in the former Cabinet was conservative and restraining. President Taft knew what he was doing when he appointed Knox as Secretary of State. He did not want it. He preferred to remain in the Senate, where he was already a tremendous power. Twice Mr. Roosevelt offered him a position on the Supreme Bench, but he declined it to remain in the Senate. Secretary Knox is by far

the smallest man in the Cabinet, but he is superbly built and carries himself with such dignity and deliberation that, except by contrast, one does not notice it. The extremes meet, however, when Taft and Knox are side by side.

The remaining five members are new in the administration, but colossal in repute. George W. Wickersham, of New York, who occupies Knox's former position, as Attorney-General, was born in Pittsburg, in 1848. He has been the law partner of Henry W. Taft. As counsel for leading railroads he has gained a wide reputation as an expert in railroad law. Those who know him best predict an administration distinguished for actual accomplishments along the lines of the great battles which have thus far only been begun. He is a born fighter, and has given up a practice worth a hundred thousand dollars a year to fight out these battles which were smilingly left as a legacy by Charles J. Bonaparte. Bonaparte took it as a joke. Wickersham is a man very likely to take it in earnest. He has made his success in life by taking serious things seriously. When he was a young man he came to New York to make his fortune. He noticed an advertisement for a clerk in the law office of Strong & Cadwallader, and immediately applied. He had some difficulty in obtaining the position, which simply roused his determination to have it. Once there he adapted himself so successfully to his surroundings that he soon became chief clerk, and in 1893 was made a member of the firm. His face, with stern eyes, firm jaw and heavy lips, as well as every characteristic motion, and method of conversation, bears out the impression of insistent pertinacity.

Judge Jacob McGavock Dickinson, of Tennessee, the Secretary of War, is another scholar at the bar, of much the same intent as Attorney-General Wickersham. He was born in Mississippi, in 1852, and was Assistant Attorney-General under Cleveland. He has been president of the American Bar Association and general counsel for the Illinois Central Railroad. When a boy he went with his family to Nashville, and after graduating at the Cumberland University, took a degree in the University of Leipsic before he began practising law.

He has served several terms as Supreme Court Judge in Tennessee, and was attorney for the Alaskan Boundary Commission. One of his proudest attainments, in his own estimation, is the Belle Meade Farm, one of the famous stock farms of the world, formerly owned by General Jackson. He is an exceptionally pleasant man to meet, cordial and democratic, with a keen sense of humor, continually betraying itself in his eyes and lips. He is quiet and unassuming, but has given ample evidence of his Tennessean ability to fight when fighting is the proper thing. He is of Democratic family, environment and proclivities, but—as he puts it—the Democracy of the old school, as opposed to the theories of recent date.

Richard A. Ballinger, the new Secretary of the Interior, from the State of Washington, was born in Iowa, in 1849. He has practised law in Arkansas and in Alabama, but in 1899 struck out for the West and established himself in Seattle, where he has been Mayor and Commissioner-General of the United States Land Office. He, too, is a Harvard man—the Harvard Law School—which suggests the thought that, tho a Yale man himself, Taft has selected the majority of his Cabinet from Harvard. Secretary Ballinger's great work has been the codification of the laws of the State, but it was his bold, determined course in dealing with the delicate questions connected with the General Land Office which suggested his exceptional adaptability as Secretary of the Interior.

Charles Nagel, the new Secretary of Commerce and Labor, is another appointment which is particularly interesting as placing the right office and the right man together. Secretary Nagel is from Missouri, tho he was born in Texas, sixty years ago. His father was a strong Union man during the Civil War, which influence followed him thru his education in St. Louis and at the University of Berlin. He has been president of the

City Council of St. Louis and managed the Taft campaign in Missouri, being practically in charge of the Western headquarters. He is the man of whom Roosevelt once spoke as a "parlor politician," but their acquaintance had not lasted long before he demonstrated a decided political ability which made him one of the Administration's trusted advisers in Missouri matters. By both Roosevelt and Taft he was looked to, more and more, and has the credit of having outwitted the Cannon and Hughes movement in Missouri, and won the State for Taft at Chicago. He is a keen-eyed, quiet man, with thick gray hair and a robust mustache over firm lips. The "parlor" part is suggested by a certain characteristic gentleness which disappears when other qualities more in keeping with the eyes and lips are encouraged by conditions.

The last and most difficult post for the new President to fill was the Secretary of the Treasury. He selected Franklin MacVeagh, of Illinois. Thru his acceptance Chicago has lost one of her leading merchants. In deference to the law that the Secretary of the Treasury must not be an importing merchant or a bank officer, Mr. MacVeagh was obliged to abandon his wholesale grocery business and sever his connection with the Commercial National Bank. The Secretary of the Treasury was formerly a Democrat and supported Cleveland, but later became an enthusiastic supporter of Taft. He has lived in Chicago since 1865, where he has held many social positions of great influence; but his only appearance for political office was in 1894, when he was Democratic candidate for United States Senator. The Secretary is a Yale man and graduate of the Columbia Law School. He began the practice of law in New York, but ill health forced him to abandon it, and going to Chicago he turned his attention to the building up of the great wholesale grocery business.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



The Western Republics of South America

Chile, Bolivia and Peru

BY JOHN BARRETT

[This is the third in our series of six articles on "Opportunities in Latin America," by the Director of the International Bureau of American Republics. The first appeared in our issue of December 3d and discust Brazil, the second in our issue of January 14th and discust Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay. Next month Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela will be discust, followed by Central America and the West Indies. This series is intended to show the opportunities for bringing into closer touch all the New World by bonds of commerce, friendship and peace.—EDITOR.]

THE South Pacific, since the days of Magellan and Drake, has been the theme of poetry and romance. We North Americans love to rehearse the story of Pizarro conquering Peru, but we forget that the genius of a Californian, Meiggs, first showed the world how to pierce the Andes with a steam railway. While we boasted of the brav-

ery and daring of the New England fishermen who sailed the Antarctic for whales, we ignored the pleadings of the Yankee, Wheelwright, whose vision of a steamer thru the Straits to Chile found substantial credence only when he took the plan to England. We are today building the Panama Canal, the greatest engineering feat of modern times, and yet we



LLAMA PACK TRAIN, SAN MATEO, PERU.

have confessedly but a faint conception of the path to which it leads or the goal toward which we aim.

Chile, Bolivia and Peru are three of the great republics of South America which lie on the new pathway thru the ocean. It is high time that North America recognized the energy and potentialities of these progressive countries, that the natural ties which ought to bind us together should be strengthened by a vigorous friendship, and that the immense opportunities in that portion of the earth should be shared by us in the march of productive progress.

If Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay, on the eastern side of the Andes, and washed by the Atlantic, are destined to become deciding factors in

drink; gold and silver as a medium of exchange and in the arts, copper and tin as essentials in so many phases of industrial development, the other metals useful in a thousand ways in applied science, the nitrate salts for prime necessities in both peace and war—all these and much more are today supplied in high proportion from this part of South America. Deprive the world of the nitrate of Chile, the tin of Bolivia and the copper of Peru, and there would occur a disturbance in our business machinery which might have very serious consequences.

Chile has an area of 291,544 square miles, not so very much smaller than the combined area of California, Oregon and Washington. The coast line of the



CORRUTELER, SANTIAGO, CHILE

the food supply of mankind, Chile, Bolivia and Peru have equally their part to play in furnishing other elements necessary for the growing commerce of the twentieth century. The complicated metal and financial life of the world must have something besides food and

republic is 2,700 miles, and if the southernmost point were placed at San Diego, Cal., its northernmost tip would reach to the middle of Alaska. With the greatest width 250 miles, the country narrows in one place to only 100 miles; yet within this extended strip of territory Nature

has crowded a diversity of wealth to meet the growing demands of civilization, and here, too, man has displayed such commendable energy that the nation has become a homogeneous entity

miles long, with an average width of only 31 miles, but with an approximate area of 18,000 square miles. Here are the chief centers of permanent and growing population, and here are the thriving



CONGRESS HALL AND PARK, SANTIAGO, CHILE.

and has developed a productive power admired and respected by every one who is privileged to obtain an intimate acquaintance with it. Geographically the country is by nature divided into three zones: the northern and more arid, but nevertheless a very rich section, where as yet very little grows, but whence comes so much of the nitrates that add to the fertility of the earth's surface; the central section, famous as one of the garden spots of the world, where is situated the longitudinal valley crowning which is the capital, the city of Santiago; and the southern section, extending to Punta Arenas, on Magellan Strait, where are the forests, the beautiful inner channels of the Pacific, and the newly utilized pastures for cattle and sheep.

The real Chile of today is best seen in the wonderful longitudinal valley, 580

farms, producing all the products of the temperate and subtropical zones, where the grape, the orange and the apple are found together. This valley supplies the inhabitants of the whole country and has a surplus to export. Wheat and barley are shipt to Europe, and when all the land is brought under cultivation, even allowing for a population far above its present 3,500,000, the excess over the needs of the nation will prove a source of profit to the fortunate owners. What may be called the Chile of the future lies south of the valley. The timber to be found here is one of the treasures of South America, only to be compared to the forest riches of our American Oregon. The rapid rivers pouring down from the adjacent Andes provide inexhaustible power for turning all the wheels of whatever industries will be

established here, and the newly opened areas of the Chilean Patagonia have already given substantial evidence that

exchange between various parts of the country has been one of the causes of Chile's progress in industrial life, while



A VIEW OF THE TOWN AND MOUNTAIN OF POTOSI, BOLIVIA.

they will add mightily to the pastoral wealth of the republic.

The extensive nitrate fields of Chile are at the north. The deposit of this salt is one of Nature's most interesting phenomena, not completely explained by theory or science. For 450 miles parallel to the coast, but separated from it by an intervening range of hills, is a district furnishing saltpeter for export at the rate of nearly 2,000,000 tons a year. Every ton of this must leave the country by sea, and for almost every ton carried away another ton is imported to be consumed; this importation consists of food, clothing, machinery and building material. As the country here and further back in the interior develops, the supply must increase in quantity, and the opportunity for commercial expansion become proportionately greater.

The length of Chile is of appreciable advantage to the republic. The products of every zone can be grown here, and the stimulus to traffic resulting from the

it will be of still more importance as the nation's plans for thru transportation are matured. The Pacific Ocean has been and to some extent always will continue to be the great highway of travel from north to south; Chileans are by nature and by inheritance seamen; they always live close to salt water, but they do not believe in being contented with their maritime excellence. Chile intends to have a railway stretching from Punta Arenas, on the Strait of Magellan, thru the central valley, clear to the extreme north of its domain. Already there are nearly 3,000 miles in operation, including several lines traversing the country from east to west, but under construction there are over 600 miles, and nearly 1,500 are planned and will be brought into use as rapidly as the active policy of the Government can be carried out. All this will add immensely to the accessibility of hitherto almost unused territory. When it is remembered, therefore, that the distance from north to

south falls little short of our own great transcontinental systems, it will be recognized how important a neighbor Chile is in the union of American republics.

Bolivia offers another field full of interest and opportunity. This republic can make the proud boast that among all the nations of the world it is almost the only one without a foreign debt. Moreover, the country has entered

running directly into La Paz. This capital city is the heart altho not the center of the republic, and from here a survey of the country should be made.

Bolivia has an area of 729,000 square miles, and is therefore as large as all the States east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio, with a good slice of Texas thrown in for full measure. To assume that all Bolivia is one vast mountain,



SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER GRANDE ON THE POST ROAD BETWEEN SUCRE AND COCHILABAMBA, BOLIVIA.

upon such a far-reaching and practical scheme of expansion that its industrial productiveness will astonish the world when the means of rail and river communication are established.

Bolivia is by no means so isolated as tradition would imply. For years a railway has carried traffic up and across the Andes to Lake Titicaca, the natural boundary between Bolivia and Peru, but within the last year another railway has been opened from Antofagasta, in Chile, westward to the interior plateau, where connection is made with the Bolivian line

from which nothing comes but rock and precious metal, is to ignore the great diversity of soil and climate with which the country is blest. This has been called the "Mexico of South America," and historically speaking there is justice in the phrase. Geographically speaking also there is truth in it, because Bolivia, like Mexico, has been shown to possess some of the most fruitful agricultural regions on earth, and over much of the area of the country the climate is so healthful that no one need fear any physical ill from living there. Moreover,

certain natural conditions are very favorable to settlement and colonization. When this is realized, and when the projected means of transportation become a working fact, Bolivia will be a home for many more than the 2,267,000 at present constituting its population.

Avoiding unnecessary details, it should be observed that Bolivia is divided into three climatic zones; the first is the mountain region, the second the valley, and the third the vast slope to the east which ends in the water system tributary to the River Plate.

The mountains are the pride, the source of the ancient and present riches, and the Tibet-like roof-of-the-world. Here are the snow-clad peaks of the Cordilleras, the still active volcanoes, and most of the cities known to history, such as La Paz, Potosí and Oruro. Here, too, are the famous mines of silver, from which at one time came one-third of the world's supply; the famous tin mines, which place Bolivia second among the producers of that metal, the output for one year being \$18,000,000; the copper mines, second only to those of the Lake Superior region in the United States, together with innumerable deposits of gold, hardly worked because of costly transportation. Here also is Lake Titicaca, the highest navigable body of fresh water, and here is a great plateau of about 40,000 square miles at an elevation of 11,000 feet above the sea. This valley swarms with life, it has a large agricultural and pastoral industry, and is as contradictory of the tropics as Alaska is of the Arctics. The climate would be quite homelike to the North American. Other valleys lie to the south and east, some more, others less fertile than the central plateau, disproving nevertheless the belief that the country is barren.

But if stronger proof were needed, it can easily be found in the immense territory stretching east from the foot of the Andes and belonging to the great drainage basins of the Amazon and the Paraná. This whole region is rich in possibilities. Rubber, and of excellent quality, grows along the lower rivers, but in the uplands, at an altitude of between 1,100 to 5,300 feet, are productive fields for coffee and fruit trees. Although this tree will grow wherever rubber

does), from which cocaine is derived; cinchona, which is by no means a product lost to Bolivia, and a wonderful species of cotton that will, in time, rival Mexico's staple.

To connect these various zones and to develop thereby not only foreign markets, but also a healthful tide of immigration, is the aggressive policy of the Government of Bolivia. It is not merely a project. It is almost an accomplished fact. Last year the railroad between La Paz and Oruro was opened for traffic, across the plateau where before hard and tedious stage coaching was the only means of travel. From Oruro trains are now running down the mountain side to Antofagasta, in Chile.

Thus there are already two ways to reach the heart of the country, the older line being from Mollendo, in Peru, to and across Lake Titicaca. But construction has not stopt at this. From Oruro rails are rapidly being laid southward toward the frontier of Argentina, to meet the line already advanced from Jujuy, in that neighboring republic; it is probable that within a few months trains will be able to carry freight and passengers along the old highway that in other days had felt the tread of the Incas and the Spanish conquerors as they traveled from Lima overland to the Rio de la Plata. Nor is this by any means the whole of the policy. In agreement with Brazil, Bolivia is instrumental in pushing that remarkable railroad around the Falls of the Madeira River just across the northern border. When this is finished—and the pluck of the present contractors will not let it fail—Bolivia will possess an outlet and an inlet for her rich northern areas, hitherto commercially inaccessible. Then rubber and coffee, cacao, coca and cotton can be transported profitably thru the Amazon to foreign markets. And there is yet another key ready to unlock the doors of this wonderful storehouse of Andean treasures. A line is planned almost directly eastward to reach Asunción, the capital of Paraguay. This may not come at once, but it is no more chimerical than was the dream of the early fifties, in the United States, of a line across the Rockies to the Pacific. To fail to understand the future of this region is the misfor-

tune of those whose vision is limited by an eighteenth century industrial horizon.

Peru lies north of Chile and west of Bolivia. Here the old Spanish conquest reached its fullest flower. In Lima, the nation's capital, is the oldest university in the western hemisphere. But he who thoughtlessly assumes that opportunity ceased when Pizarro looted the land of the Incas, or when the battle of Ayacucho ended forever the European domination, makes a mistake too ridiculous to be taken seriously.

Peru has one unique distinction over

with a saving in distance of 7,000 miles. Scarcely 400 miles, some of this, to be sure, presenting difficult engineering, separate the headwaters of the Peruvian Amazon from the centers of export on the Pacific. Can any one doubt but that a few years will see this mountain barrier crost by a railway, and the commerce of a vast interior stimulated toward those markets that offer the greatest rewards in trade? It is practically a race to see which influence will become the stronger; an industrial struggle to determine whether the Amazon



CHICAMITA CANAL, PERU.

The cultivable lands on the coast of Peru exceed 49,000,000 acres, but on account of the lack of water only about 3 per cent. of this acreage is under cultivation. Peruvian capitalists are building irrigating canals thru these coastal lands, which will naturally bring about a complete transformation of this zone.

all the other republics of South America. It has a commercial outlet over both the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. On the east of the Andes, 2,300 miles from the mouth of the Amazon, is the seaport of Iquitos, from which the products of the country are carried without transshipment to New York and to Europe; on the Pacific is a coast line of 1,600 miles, from which steamers carry freight to Japan, around the Horn to Europe, and when the Panama Canal is finished, can pass direct to New Orleans or New York

outlet or that thru the Canal will be the deciding factor in the growing productiveness of Peru.

There is an unfortunate misconception about the configuration of this beautiful country. The area is 713,000 square miles, larger than that of all the Atlantic States from Maine to Florida. The population is about 4,500,000, and the land lies wholly within the tropics. But these statements explain very little of the climatic conditions existing here. The Andean Cordilleras affect the tempera-

ture quite as much as does the degree of longitude, so that all climates and all products can be found within the confines of Peru. There are hot lands along the coast, temperate lands in the valleys, and cold regions higher up; and in like measure the sugar, rubber and cotton of the lower areas give place to the corn and other cereals of the inner valleys. A third zone is that called *Montaña*, which is really the land of tropical forest and plains extending from the eastern slope of the Andes to the basin of the Amazon. This by itself comprises more than one-half the total extent of the country, but when it is once brought under cultivation and the expected colonization settles into practical life, agriculture in Peru will rival the minerals in adding to the sum of the nation's wealth.

Copper, silver, petroleum and gold are at present the paramount products of Peru. The mineral resources have attracted more attention than the agricultural, but in the long run agriculture will play an important part in the country's prosperity. The Incas knew this, and even today the remnants of the ancient irrigation canals are used for enriching the soil of the coast regions. More substantial projects are proposed by the Government, and investigations have been made, with the result that 2,500,000 acres may soon be brought into active use. Together with such encouragement to agriculture, and a hearty support to sincere efforts at colonization, is combined the Government's policy of fostering railroads. A surveying party has just completed an inspection of a route from Cerro de Pasco to the Ucayali River, tributary to the Amazon; 1,200 miles of new lines have been made ready for construction within recent years, new branches and feeders have been projected, and the 1,250 miles in operation give access to almost every corner of the republic.

The cities of these three republics have been left until the last, because they deserve a separate paragraph, and because they are so illustrative of the phase of progress that marks their entry into the twentieth century. In Chile, Santiago, the capital; Valparaíso, the chief seaport; Valdivia, Concepción and Punta Arenas are as thoroly modern as most

of the centers of our busy American life. In Bolivia, La Paz, the capital, possesses the charm of both the old Spanish center of aristocracy and culture, and of an active industrial city of the present day. In Peru, Lima, the capital; Callao, the contiguous seaport; Mollendo, the international landing stage for Peru and Bolivia; Arequipa to the south, the location of the Harvard Observatory; Piura to the north, toward which the Amazon trade will some day pass—are cities in which an American can find a social life quite as satisfying as it need be. There are many other cities and towns of a second rank, where an industrial energy has more recently made itself felt, but they offer on that account an attraction to those who desire a still unfinished field in which to develop.

The essential wants in these three countries are capital and labor. In the industrial openings offered by their ambition to use their natural resources lies the great opportunity for the young men of America; but this work cannot be accomplished all at once, nor is it a matter of a few dollars. The man who looks only at the present, and who wishes to earn merely the day's wages, can do little in this part of South America.

The International Bureau of the American Republics must not be held responsible for those misguided wanderers who are found in all countries—too many, alas! in South America—and who assume that because a land is strange it must therefore be full of opportunity for employment. Men without funds should stay at home. These are the countries of big schemes, of mighty projects, of unlimited possibilities. Here it is energy, a trained mind, imagination and capital that count. They want the financier who can show them not only how to connect their separated units, but will do it. They invite the engineer who will show his confidence in them by devising a practical plan to build their needed railways, to navigate their mighty rivers, to harness their rushing streams so as to utilize their power for light and motive force, and to bring a verdure to places hitherto parched and arid. This requires capital. Their own natural resources will ultimately pay any price that these industrial undertakings will cost,

but the man who today and now shows his courage and his confidence by such investments will reap a splendid reward before his generation has past away.

Another phase in their modern life is shown in their purchasing power. The large cities mentioned, with a score of smaller ones, are ready to buy from the factories of the world, but they have tastes of their own; they are not imitators nor wearers of discarded fashions, and they want the best.

Ask any man who has traveled down the west coast of South America and he will tell of his delightful experiences, not only as a tourist, but as a merchant. If it is mining machinery he has to sell, he will find a market; if it is tools, or mechanical devices, or the product of

our looms, they will buy if these articles are first class and meet the requirements of the people. Of course, there is competition, but no one need fear poor success if he attacks the markets sincerely and conscientiously. But half-hearted methods will not answer. Mere advertisement must not be trusted too far. Personal solicitation is necessary and in the long run pays. We Americans must adopt this method and learn what experience has shown the world over, that this is the vital spark between sentiment and business. Once let the South Americans understand that we are aroused to the opportunity, and the friendship between us and them will be established on a firm and durable basis.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



The Vanguard

BY JESSIE WALLACE HUGHAN

'Tis ours to haste thru the desert waste, where the hearts of the strong men fail;
'Tis ours to blaze thru the hidden ways, when night has swallowed the trail;
To charge the hight in the first wild fight, when lances meet in the fray;
And count the cost by the leaders lost at the end of a losing day.

We hark the cry of the souls that die, and we cheerily spur to aid;
We meet the scorn of the tyrant's horn with a challenge as unafraid;
And our flag is bright, as in God's own light, with a white cause new from birth.
Till we pass it on, with its luster gone, and bearing the seal of earth.

Sometimes we hear from the distant rear the song of the ordered lines,
Where the camp fire glows and the wassail flows and the golden booty shines;
And they jeer in scorn at the vanguard worn, with its scattered ranks and slow,
As they march abreast with a shining crest, in the way that we bid them go.

And the rest is sweet to our lonely feet in the world of the beaten track,
And the fireside cheer sounds friendly clear when comrades call us back;
But we march to greet with the trumpet's bleat and the sound of the signal drum
The first pale streaks on the mountain peaks in the land of the kingdom come.

NEW YORK CITY.

Tariff Revision and the Consumer

BY JESSE F. ORTON, A.M.

[This article is a revision of a paper prepared by Mr. Orton for the Tariff Day on the program of the Association for the Advancement of Science at Baltimore last December. As secretary of the Tariff Committee of the New York Reform Club, Mr. Orton attended the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee held in Washington before the opening of the present session of Congress. His testimony before the committee and his Baltimore address attracted wide attention in the newspapers. Mr. Orton is a lawyer with thorough economic training received at the University of Michigan and Cornell University.—EDITOR.]

EX-REPRESENTATIVE Charles H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, while addressing the Ways and Means Committee on tariff revision December 2d, used this language:

"It is an unfortunate reference that is constantly being made to the wants and anxieties of the consumer. . . . The prosperity of the consumer goes hand in hand with the prosperity of the manufacturer."

We have long been accustomed to the view that the consumer's interest is a subordinate one. But now mere reference to the consumer is "unfortunate"; perhaps it will soon be criminal, or at least an act calling for social and business ostracism.

The Standing of the Consumer at Washington.—The majority members of the Ways and Means Committee did not in terms echo General Grosvenor's sentiment, that the "wants and anxieties of the consumer" should be tabooed, but most of them showed their sympathy by action thruout the hearings. Representative Boutell, of Illinois, from the very first, set out to ascertain from witnesses what effect the lowering of duties would have on the man whom he termed "the ultimate consumer"; and this phrase soon became a standing joke with the committee. One would have thought that surely there could not be, among the constituents of these Congressmen, a single person so insignificant and vulgar as this same "ultimate consumer" must be. As most of the witnesses were protected manufacturers, they easily agreed that the consumer would not be helped by any reduction of duties, but the wicked importers would take all the benefits. When witnesses thought duties should be increased, as they frequently did, they were sure that consumers would not feel the "infinitesimal" burden that would be added, if indeed any were added.

There seemed to be a sort of division of labor among the committee members,

that the misguided consumers of the country had no need for "anxiety," that they could not be helped by removing taxes or harmed by putting taxes on. Unfortunately, a few tax-paying goats were mingled among the tax-eating sheep that appeared before the committee; and their answers were not satisfactory to Mr. Boutell. They were very sure that the consumer is hurt by taxing the things he must buy and that he would be relieved by a reduction of taxes; but the good Representative from Illinois quickly forgot these discordant notes and went on calmly stating, day after day, that the unanimous opinion of the witnesses was that the consumer would not benefit, etc., and expressing a hope that, before the hearings closed, the committee's attention might be called to some schedule in which reduction of duty would profit "the ultimate consumer."

In showing up the folly of the consumer in supposing that he had an interest in tariff revision, Mr. Boutell had an able assistant in Representative Gaines, of West Virginia. Mr. Gaines delighted in attempting to prove that the duty, if it were all added to the selling price, would add very little to the cost of any particular article. For example, the duty on hides meant only a few cents on a pair of shoes or a carriage top, and the duty on iron and steel meant only a trifle for each wagon. Plainly, it was his opinion that the consumer who would object to this small increase of cost was a very penurious fellow, one chronically disposed to find fault. Mr. Gaines and some of his colleagues found it convenient to include in their reckoning only the added manufacturer's cost traceable to the duty. They pointed, for example, to the 10 cents added to the cost of the average pair of shoes by the duty on hides, ignoring the profits which the wholesale and retail dealers must make on the 10 cents, by which the increase in

cost to the wearer of the shoes is made much greater.

There proved to be at least one member of the committee who would not dignify the consumer's standpoint by the merest mention, Representative Fordney, of Michigan. The word "consumer" does not appear to be in his dictionary. He knows only the producer, and regards as a blessing any duty whatever which prevents the importation of goods and compels their production in this country, no matter what may be the cost of producing them here. Yet here and there, among the majority members, there appeared some evidence of an appreciation of the rights and interests of the consumer. This rare phenomenon was most noticeable in Representative Crumpacker, of Indiana, and Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, with an occasional gleam of light from Representative Hill, of Connecticut.

This general disregard of the consumer's interest did not appear to be based on the old claim that the consumer does not pay tariff duties, but rather upon the idea (1) that these taxes are small; (2) that the consumer derives great benefits from the tariff system, and (3) that if the taxes were removed, monopoly would prevent the consumer from getting the benefit. It seems to be generally admitted now that the consumer, not the foreigner, pays the tariff. Mr. Willis L. King, representing the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, when asked if the consumer pays the duty, said: "I think that is true. I am glad that he pays it."

The Explanation.—To a certain extent, of course, neglect of the consumer by the people's representatives at Washington is the result of a peculiar economic belief, the acceptance of the protective theory, by which undue emphasis is placed upon the function of production at the expense of the correlative function of consumption. But, as a theory, protection is not directly responsible for all the indifference to the consumer. Honest and consistent protection, assuming that there may be such, would not in every case forbid the consumer to purchase cheaply abroad. It would, before taxing the importation of an article, give some consideration to the question whether the article can be produced in

this country with reasonable advantage. In like manner, honest protection would give to producing interests only such a duty as would enable them fairly to compete with foreign producers, not an excessive duty which would exclude the foreign article and enable manufacturers in this country to exact, by combination or otherwise, unreasonable or monopoly prices from consumers.

It cannot be doubted that Congress has departed very widely from that protection which, by way of comparison, may be called honest and consistent. That this is the inevitable result of the system of protecting private industries is my own belief; but that it is a necessary consequence of that system, conjoined with our unrepresentative scheme of government, I think no observer at Washington can fail to see. Not only do selfish private interests nominate and elect Congressmen and influence their course in regard to legislation, but Congressmen themselves do not blush to have it known that they are personally and pecuniarily interested in the levying of certain tariff duties for which they vote as public legislators, and for which they work and lobby with all the skill at their command.

If we had a high and honest standard of public morals in Congress it would be much easier to get an honest tariff, and the consumer would not be plundered as he is now. Whatever may be said of the personal character of Congressmen, I venture to say that the established moral code in Congress, recognized as governing in public or official matters, is lower than that which prevails in most city councils. Here is the proof. There are few city councils in which a member is allowed to vote upon any contract or other question in which he is known to have a pecuniary interest; and in many cities all members of the council are absolutely forbidden to have any pecuniary interest in any contract awarded by that body. In Washington it is common gossip that, out of the nineteen members of the Ways and Means Committee who will frame a new tariff, various ones are pecuniarily interested in this or that schedule; that one is interested in tobacco, another in olives, a third in lumber, and so on.*

Some of the pecuniary tariff interests

and earthenware, machinery and implements generally. A real attempt to apply this rule impartially would free consumers from much tribute now paid to monopoly, but it would not stop the injury which results from protection given to industries that are not well suited to this country. In the wool-raising industry we have an example of those that should be removed from the protected list on the ground that the duties are a burdensome tax upon the people and there is no prospect of developing a supply at all adequate to the needs of the country.

That these changes and others of a like character would bring great relief to the consumers of the country, the whole people, I think cannot be doubted by any one who does not ignore the ordinary laws of trade. If the Ways and Means Committee or Congress believes that the relief intended for consumers would be absorbed by trusts and combinations, by the thwarting of the laws of trade, these lawmakers should be reminded that their proper function is to find a remedy for acts in restraint of trade, not to use fear of these wrongful acts as a pretext for continuing oppressive burdens on the people.

If duties were reduced, as nearly as might be, in accordance with the test relating to cost of production, using cost figures that now obtain, it would be found that in the near future further large reductions could be made in accordance with the same rule. This is true on account of the extent to which present costs, in almost every industry in this country, are increased by the tariff duties themselves, making materials and labor more expensive than they would otherwise be. Reductions in one industry will make reductions possible in other industries, until finally we may get down off the unnatural level of prices caused by the extraordinary tariff rates of the last few decades. When we get down to natural conditions we shall probably find few industries that cannot, without protection, compete in our home market with foreign producers.

The claim is sometimes made that the burdens imposed by the tariff are, for the most part, borne by the rich and well-to-do; in other words, that the taxes are laid upon luxuries. I deny

that this is true, either as to the revenue which actually goes into the public treasury by collection of duties on goods imported, or as to the much larger revenue which goes into private coffers by collection of monopoly prices made possible by the tariff wall. Tariff burdens bear heaviest upon the poor, and the forthcoming revision ought to mitigate, if it cannot remove, this disgraceful condition.

In the choice of subjects for tariff taxation the poor are not favored. The common necessities of life, materials for supplying the three elemental needs of man—food, clothing and shelter—are weighed down with oppressive loads of taxation. If the burden seems lighter upon articles of food than upon materials used for clothing, shelter and fuel, it is because on many food products the duty is wholly inoperative. The discrimination against the poor and those of moderate incomes is greatly increased by the extensive use of specific duties and by the clever way in which they are made to conceal oppressive taxes upon the cheaper articles or upon the cheaper grades of the same article. If we examine the actual *ad valorem* rates paid on all imports, we find that in many cases the cheap grades, purchased by the poor, bear three or four times as heavy a tax as the expensive grades, purchased by the rich. The levying of apparently harmless duties, at so much per pound or per yard, covers a multitude of grievous sins toward the most helpless classes of our millions of consumers.

In defense of specific duties, it will be said that in many cases they are preferable on account of the impossibility of preventing undervaluation of goods imported under *ad valorem* duties, and that they are much simpler and easier to collect. In so far as this is true—and it undoubtedly has some foundation in fact—it adds one more to the many reasons why we should get rid of the entire tariff system as fast as possible. In this respect, as in many others, it is incapable of honest or just application. Chairman Sereno E. Payne, having been thru two or three tariff sieges, begins to recognize this truth. Addressing a certain witness on the subject of specific duties, he referred to "difficulties which legislators have in reference to the tariff, not so

much from the lack of information, or correct information, as *from the nature of the problem itself.*" In general, the tendency of revision should be to change from specific to *ad valorem* duties and to get a more impartial arrangement of such specific duties as are retained. Better some undervaluations and frauds on the revenue than this discrimination against the poor by a professedly just government!

The prospect of relief for consumers from unequal and unjust tariff burdens, unfortunately, is clouded by the apparent necessity of raising revenue from import duties. Taxation of citizens in proportion to their expenditures for one or more articles of use is indefensible, so far as justice in distributing the burdens of government is concerned. But the Federal Constitution practically closes many of the avenues of legitimate taxation, and the Supreme Court has by construction closed certain others. Thus fortified in some measure by legal necessity, as well as by private cupidity, the system of raising revenue from tariffs will be continued for the present. The substitution of a better plan is hindered, not only by the avowed advocates of the protective theory, for whom tariff revenue is merely a convenient by-product, but also by many professed opponents of protection who do not scruple to secure, under plea of the necessities of the revenue, protection for some pet industry, and also by consistent opponents of protection who cannot see that revenue tariff taxes are unjust in themselves and are among the most effective supports of the protective system.

Where excessive or prohibitive duties are lowered to a point which puts domestic and foreign producers on a fair competitive basis, the revenue will usually be increased as a result of larger importations. Certain schedules have been recommended for abolition and certain others for reduction. It is likely that the increase in revenue from the schedules reduced, thru greater importations, would offset the losses of revenue from the schedules abolished. Above all, no plan of revenue requirements, however plausible should be allowed to secure the retention of any duty which has long

been the means of taxing the necessities of the people for the benefit of monopoly. Flagrant examples of this class are the duties on iron and steel, coal, lumber and petroleum. Undoubtedly much more revenue can be derived from luxuries than is now obtained, quite as often by reducing the rate as by raising it.

I recommend the taxing of luxuries rather than necessities, merely as a choice of two evils, well knowing that no complete and satisfactory division of articles into these two classes can be made; that what is one man's luxury may be another man's necessity, and that between the most elemental necessity and the most superfluous luxury there is a long and continuous series of articles, and of grades of articles, separated from each other often by almost imperceptible differences, so far as their relation to luxury is concerned.

What of the System?—A full discussion of the economic aspects of protection cannot be attempted here. But even if we grant the validity of all the essential arguments for the protective system in economic theory, it must, in my judgment, be admitted that the present public interest calls for successive radical reductions and for the ultimate abolition of the entire system. Whatever good, if any, can be obtained from a protective policy thru the diversifying of industries was secured by this country some years ago. The tendency of the system toward corruption of government and a lowering of the political ideals of the people is, I believe, irresistible. The tendency toward the support of monopoly has been most marked in our recent history. The system requires a choice between two serious evils—ineffective collection of the revenue and unjust discriminations against the less wealthy classes of consumers, with the chances in favor of the greater evil being chosen. And, finally, the levying of duties on imports is impossible of such adjustment as to afford a just or tolerable means of raising government revenue. For these reasons, which can be accepted by believers in the economic benefits of protection, the tariff system today stands condemned as a menace to the well-being of our country.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Painted Stelæ of Pagasæ

BY EDWARD B. CLAPP, Ph.D.

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WITHOUT the least exaggeration, we may assert that the recent finds at Pagasæ of painted sepulchral slabs mark the opening of an entirely new chapter in our knowledge of ancient Greek painting. For it must be admitted that our acquaintance with this department of ancient art has hitherto been lamentably small. The Parthenon stands forever an imperishable monument of the splendor and perfection of Greek architecture. The Aphrodite of Melos, the Hermes of Praxiteles, the Delphi Charioteer, and the Mourning Athena still speak to us today in all their incomparable beauty. The strained eye needs only to fix itself upon these, and scores of other masterpieces, to realize that all later sculptors are but children compared with the Greeks. But with regard to Greek painting, the case is far different. The great pictures of Zeuxis, Parrhasius, and

Apelles were for the most part painted upon perishable material—upon wood, or the thin coating of the walls of buildings—and hence they have not been able to resist the ravages of time. Not a single authentic painting by an eminent Greek master has been preserved to us; nay, not even a well attested copy or imitation of such a work, dating from the best period of the art.

Where, then, have scholars found the materials for the learned and voluminous histories of Greek painting which may be seen in our libraries? Partly, to be sure, in the writings of ancient critics, such as Pliny the elder, Lucian, and others. But for our conception of the works themselves, we have been obliged to rely chiefly upon the painted vases which have been found in such numbers, and which form so characteristic and interesting a feature of the Greek artistic output. The painters of these vases



VIEW OF THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE OUTER TOWER OF PAGASÆ, WITH THE GAP TO THE INNER, WHICH IS FULL OF PAINTED STELÆ.

were far more than mere handicraft men. They were often real artists. Moreover, they frequently took their subjects and style of treatment and grouping of characters from admired works of the great painters of their day, and so afford us many useful hints as to the original pictures themselves. But it must not be forgotten that the art of vase painting reached its highest development in the fifth century before Christ, before the maturity of painting proper. After Polygnotus had introduced greater va-

attached to the mummies of Fayyum in Egypt. But the Pompeian wall paintings, tho they possess considerable merits of composition, coloring, and expression, yet draw their inspiration from an art already in its decline, and hence they can tell us little of the great painters of the fourth century before Christ. The Fayyum portraits are perhaps the best examples of Greek painting which we have hitherto possessed, and altho encaustic portraiture can never compare with painting in oils, yet some of the



VIEW OF THE EAST SIDE OF THE OUTER AND INNER TOWER OF PAGASÆ, WITH THEIR SOUTHEAST CORNER.

riety of coloring, and Apollodorus had begun to grade his colors according to the play of light and shade, the true art of painting burst its swaddling bands and soon reached a perfection which mere vase painting could not aspire to rival.

Next to vase painting the most important sources of our knowledge of Greek painting are the wall decorations of Pompeii and Herculaneum, and the portrait heads, mostly painted on wood, which have more recently been found

pictured faces from Egypt can hold their own with modern portraits. But the Fayyum mummy tablets, like the Pompeian wall paintings, are late, and so give us only tantalizing glimpses of an art whose real masterpieces are irrecoverably lost.

Perhaps some one may be inclined to ask how we know that the admired works of the painters of the fourth century were masterpieces. The answer is easy. We know it from the testimony of the ancients themselves. And among

these ancients there are not a few whom we have learned to respect as unerring critics of art. The paintings of Apelles, for example, were held in quite as high

esteem by his contemporaries as the statues of Praxiteles, and this in a gen-



MARBLE STELE OF ARCHIDICE, WITH THE PAINTED REPRESENTATION IN COLORS.
From Pagasæ in Thessaly.



STELE OF STRATONIKOS

erations, whose critical taste was instructed and refined by the daily study and enjoyment of works of art of all

kind, which the world still regards as of supreme excellence. Incredible as it may seem, it is not unlikely that if we



STELÆ OF THE WIFE OF ARTITOKOS.

possest, uninjured, the Aphrodite Anadyomene of Apelles, we should rank it even above the Dresden Madonna, just as we are forced to admit a grandeur in Phidias which even Michelangelo could not attain.

In view, then, of the unquestionable excellence of Greek painting, and of the very scanty specimens of its work which have been preserved to us, it is easy to understand why the recent finds at Pagasæ have been greeted with such enthusiasm by archæologists. The place where the discoveries were made is rich in mythological and historical interest. Pagasæ lies in southeastern Thessaly, a few miles south of the charming modern town of Volo, at the head of the Gulf of Volo, anciently known as the Pagasæan Gulf. The traveler reaches Volo from Athens by steamer in a little more than twenty-four hours (or fifteen hours, if the railway be followed as far as Chalcis). The sail around Sunium, past Marathon and Aulis, thru the Euripus at Chalcis, and on past Thermopylæ, is indescribably beautiful. At Pagasæ one is immersed in memories of Jason and the Golden Fleece. "Sunny Iolchus" is very near, and at Pagasæ itself the

ship Argo was built and launched, and the "flower of mariners" set forth on their immortal voyage into the unknown East. There the Clashing Rocks awaited them, and the fire-breathing bulls, and the dragon—perils which Jason surmounted by the help of friendly goddesses, and of the lovely sorceress Medea, who was moved to irresistible passion by Aphrodite's power, thru the spell of the iynx, "maddening bird." During the Macedonian period Pagasæ was partially deserted for the newly founded Demetrias, nearby, but in Roman times it again became an important city.

Excavations were begun at Pagasæ during the summer of 1907 under the leadership of Mr. A. S. Arbanitopoulos, Greek Ephor of Antiquities for Thessaly.* The excavations brought to light

*The writer is indebted to Mr. Arbanitopoulos for the opportunity of seeing his valuable finds [which are not yet published], and for much assistance in



STELÆ OF PAGASÆ

the fact that outside the original city wall of Pagasæ, perhaps during the second century before Christ, a new rampart had been built, apparently in the utmost haste, to meet some pressing danger. It was made with an inner and outer wall, filled in—and this is what interests us most—with a vast mass of sepulchral slabs, or stelæ, from the neighboring graves. If these had been stelæ of the ordinary kind, carved in relief, like the many beautiful monuments from the Ceramicus to be seen in the museum at Athens, they would have been interesting enough. But what

Many of the stelæ in the photograph are from the collection of Mr. Arbanitopoulos, in the Greek Museum, Athens. They are painted with a red pigment, and the relief is well preserved.

gives them their inestimable value is the fact that hundreds of the Pagasæan stelæ are painted with beautiful colored pictures, reminding us in many ways of the Pompeiian wall paintings, but, in the opinion of some of the most competent critics who have examined them, of even finer workmanship.

Painted stelæ, to be sure, were not entirely unknown before, but the very few which had been found were badly damaged and of little artistic merit. The stelæ of Pagasæ, on the other hand, are numbered by hundreds, some of them quite unbroken, with the colors as fresh as if they had been painted but yesterday. A number of these have been carefully reproduced in facsimile, and the copies are to be seen in the rooms of the Greek Archæological Society at Athens. The originals still lie in the little museum at Volo, in the basement of the excellent local gymnasium. The painted stelæ are believed by Mr. Arbanitopoulos to include works of all the centuries from 500 B. C. nearly down to the beginning of our own era. They, therefore, cover the whole period of the rise, perfection, and decline of Greek painting.

The Pagasæ stelæ are shaped like ordinary Greek sepulchral slabs. They are from three to four feet high and from one to two feet broad, often embellished at the top with gable and cornice, and with the familiar "egg and dart" ornamentation. Many of them bear inscriptions, first cut in the stone and then painted red. The style of the letters is naturally an important aid in estimating the age of the work. The inscriptions often state only the name of the person commemorated—"Phila, daughter of Melas," "Cleon, son of Timotheus," "Artemisia, wife of Cleon." In other cases an appropriate reflection is added.

The pictures represent scenes of the same general character as the reliefs upon the stelæ with which we are familiar—a single person, two persons standing or sitting, greeting each other or engaged in conversation, and usually with no conspicuous indication of mourning. The colors are warm and rich, dark reds and browns predominating, but these are set off by beautiful tints of violet and vermillion, blue, yel-

low, green, and purple. The composition and drawing, as well as the coloring, are excellent. Perhaps the finest of these paintings, in a technical sense, as well as the most full of human interest, is the one which is here reproduced, page 533, quite inadequately, of course. The stone is unfortunately broken, and no inscription is preserved, but the scene appears to be the death of a young woman in childbirth. On a couch with two mattresses and a pillow (represented with extraordinary fidelity) lies the mother in her youthful beauty. Her eyes are closed in death, and at the foot of the bed the father sits, gazing fixedly at the face of his wife, and scarcely noticing the child, which the nurse holds in her arms, apparently hoping to distract the father's grief. A youthful male figure, perhaps a trusted servant, stands at the door. The faces are painted in a rich reddish brown, which forcibly recalls the well-known "Aldobrandini Marriage" in the Vatican. The husband's features, in particular, are extremely strong and beautiful, and the portrait is certainly not unworthy of being compared with the most esteemed works of Dutch or Italian painters. The scene is full of pathos, and in its simple picture of human grief it reminds us that the great central events and emotions of life—love, marriage, birth, and death—were exactly the same to our kinsmen on the shores of the Ægean two thousand years ago as to us today. The external setting alone is changed. We may add that, above and at the sides of the picture, the stelæ is beautifully ornamented with architectural effects. Together with the other pieces of this remarkable collection, it will eventually find its way to the great museum at Athens—a museum already of supreme interest to all lovers of Greek art, and open, gratuitously, to all the world by the wise generosity of the Greek Government in its poverty. The prospective opening of the Balkan railway, connecting Greece at last with the European lines, will vastly increase the number of travelers who find their way to the mother city of all our Western culture.

The finds at Pagasæ are another illustration of the fact, now becoming familiar, that classical archeology is one



STELÆ OF PHILA.

of the most progressive of sciences. Within the memory of the present generation the limits of authentic Greek history have been pushed back more than a thousand years by the excavations in Crete and elsewhere, and today the most enlightened nations of the world, Greeks, Germans, Frenchmen, Italians, Englishmen, and Americans, are vieing with one another in the effort to find and interpret the buried accumulations of antiquity. The restless eagerness of the modern world will not be satisfied till every existing monument of that marvelous Ægean civilization has been brought to light and understood.

ATHENS, GREECE.

Literature

Carl Schurz's Last Volume

THE third and final volume of Carl Schurz's "Reminiscences"* begins with the Gettysburg battle. The author's narrative ends with 1869, when he took his seat as a Senator from Missouri. The remainder of his life is sketched by Fred-eric Bancroft and Prof. William A. Dun-ning.

All of Schurz's descriptions of battles are vivid. None is more so than his story of Gettysburg. The whole field is set before the reader as in a shifting pano-rama. The converging of troops at Gettysburg; the terrible first day's strug-ple in and about the town; the retreat to the heights and the massing there of the slowly arriving troops; the prolonged and desperate contests of the second day; the third day's cannonade and the dramatic charge of Pickett's division—are pictured in unforgettable outlines. Nor does the author forget the darker and more gruesome side of war in his description: the sight of the field after the battle, with its thousands of dead and mutilated forms, and the scenes in and about the tents and sheds where the surgeons performed their amputations, often breaking down with hysterical weeping over the horror of their tasks—all this he has given as we believe it has never been given before.

The Eleventh and Twelfth Corps were shipped to Chattanooga after the disaster of Chickamauga, and took part in Bragg's memorable defeat. But Schurz had difficulties with Hooker, and did not accompany Sherman on the march to Atlanta. He was for a time stationed at Nashville in command of a "corps of instruction," and in the following summer took the stump in advocacy of Lin-coln's re-election. The election over, he was at once sent forth by the War De-partment on the task of urging the State Governors to organize corps of veterans. In April he was ordered to

join Sherman at Goldsborough, North Carolina, and was present at the surren-der of Johnston's army. Then he re-signed his military commission.

It was a long and busy career in civil life that now opened for him. President Johnson sent him on a tour of investi-gation of the South, a task that soon ended in a complete alienation from the President. He entered ardently into the contest against Johnson, tho during the impeachment proceedings he was ab-sent from the country. In 1869 he was elected a Republican Senator from Il-linois. Favoring Grant's election in 1868, by 1870 he had become opposed to the President, and he was the leader of the Liberal movement of 1872. He distrusted Greeley, and supported the ticket with reluctance. In 1876 he sup-ported Hayes, and was made Secretary of the Interior. He supported Garfield in 1880, but went over to Cleveland in 1884. In 1896 he opposed Bryan, but in 1900 supported him, and in 1904, tho taking no active part in the campaign, advocated the election of Parker.

Schurz was a German Liberal of the old school. The newer problems of so-cial and industrial life seem not to have concerned him. Civil service reform, sound money, anti-imperialism, tariff re-vision, "good government," compre-hended the greater part of his political program. That his policy was uniform-ly consistent will always be a matter of debate. His change of attitude toward reconstruction was in its way almost as remarkable as Andrew Johnson's; and in many of his actions on public questions, a good case for an equal incongruity can be made out. But nothing ever dis-turbed the serenity of his belief in him-self. His words leave the reader in no doubt of his entire satisfaction in the rectitude of his acts and the infallibility of his judgment. His biographers keep up the same strain to the end. Perhaps the most instructive passages in the three volumes are those which give glimpses of Lincoln—the great ruler who was

*The Reminiscences of Carl Schurz. With a sketch of his life and public services from 1818 to 1904. By Frederic Bancroft and William A. Dunning. Vol. III. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$3.00.

often in doubt, who rigorously criticised himself, who so frequently confest himself in error. The contrast between the patient humility of the one and the aggressive self-assurance of the other is extreme.



Travelers in the Orient

So many men are traveling the untraveled wilds of Western China and the impassable Tibetan highlands that it will soon stop being profitable to write books about it—if it ever was. But *From Peking to Mandalay*,¹ being the outcome of a sort of rest-tour of a British magistrate of Wei-hai-wei, is not a chase after scientific or geographical discoveries, as the author frankly confesses, but a very human expression of interest in people and magnificent scenery. Mr. Johnson went by rail from Peking to Hankau, then four hundred miles westward by steamer to Ichang, after that across country thru the great, rich province of Sze-chuan until he had passed into the great highlands and turned southward along the edge of Tibetan China—or Chinese Tibet—in the grandeur of the eastern Himalayas, sometimes over passes of more than seventeen thousand feet, and coming down again in the province of Yunnan, he brought up finally at Mandalay, in Burma. Delicate-stomached explorers may be hindered from making these Tibetan highlands too common by noting that Mr. Johnson had to live almost wholly on tsamba, which is parched barley meal mixt with yak butter, and on Tibetan tea, a paste kneaded up mostly of the stalks of the tea plant, of which he says he found it “always drinkable if one added plenty of butter and forgot it was meant to be tea.” He found everywhere unvarying kindness, for the very good reason that he treated the natives with real human sympathy. Of the Chinese antipathy to foreigners he significantly remarks: “If they love the people of Europe no better than they did eight years ago, I am not aware that we have done anything to win their affections.” It is something of a pity that the West cannot see thru this British magistrate’s eyes the foolishness of not discriminating between mere stupid or malicious antip-

athy and the well-founded dread of that foreign aggression that threatens not only the right of the Chinese to develop their own country, but the very foundation of their political and social fabric itself.

To attempt a biography² of a woman who wrote so fully and vividly of her travels as Isabella Bird Bishop is to set out on a road plentifully furnished with pitfalls, and the author has fallen into a fair number of them. She admits at the beginning that she is only filling in the intervals between Mrs. Bishop’s own accounts, so that the book is sketchy at the most interesting points and burdened with a good deal of valueless detail in between. But having said this, it is but fair to add that the consecutive account of that wonderful little traveler’s life—she was only five feet high—and the gradual evolution of her attitudes on political and religious questions, makes a book which was distinctly worth the writing. The strangest thing about the woman was the contradiction between her life at home and abroad. In England she was an invalid, often confined to her bed, but once over-seas, furbisht out in some half-masculine costume, astride an Arab horse, a saddle mule or a Tibetan yak—whose particular propensities seem to be a natural peevishness, combined with an insane habit of going skipping over all the rocks that can be found at the edges of precipices—wet with rains and the fording of rivers, sleeping in tents in all weathers, eating the most impossible food when she could get it or going hungry for days, cut off for months from European care or companionship—under these conditions she seemed to tap some source of indomitable hardihood and courage, and to renew her hold of life in the open air in the midst of perilous adventures.



A Happy Half-Century, and Other Essays.

By Agnes Repplier, Litt. D. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.10.

As Miss Repplier remarks, “this is a day given over to the shedding of ink.” Several thousand graduates of the English departments in our colleges are

¹THE LIFE OF ISABELLA BIRD (MRS. BISHOP) BY Anna M. Stoddart. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.00 net.

¹FROM PEKING TO MANDALAY. By R. F. Johnson. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$5.00 net.

ned out each year, and as, of course, all of them begin at once to shed ink in acceptable forms, it is no small praise to say that Miss Repplier retains a hold on the highest average of readers of our magazines that may reasonably be envied by the best of her rivals in the use of the blue-black blend. Her essays are not all in out-of-the-way fields, nor is she always engaged, like so many of our younger writers, in trying to make two blades of grass grow where there is a market call for only one. A gleaner, rather, in old fields she has been, and with an eye for the promising grains. What old-time ripeness of the filling cereals she has, first and last, gathered into the serviceable magazines is shown in just a baker's dozen of essays now before us, every one of which has its own peculiarly delicious savor. In them all the one word which best describes her own spirit is a word much used by her in telling us of that happy half century of which she treats so tantalizingly well—"vivacity"—liveliness, a laughing spirit gilding the gatherings of a keen intelligence. She has a good deal of fun—sober fun—out of the old ladies of our grandmothers' time—not all of them old ladies, either; for at that happy date there were grandchildren poking fun at *their* grandmothers, whose simplicity and old-time manners were droll enough. But Miss Repplier has excellent fun with both sorts of grandmothers—those who were then in their teens and those who had been. Not one of the thousand college bachelors minting the English vocables can make them half so gladsome as she makes them when she tells us of the days of "estimable Miss Monflathers," whose imaginary silks have been kept in lavender for more than half a century. Fashions were different then from fashions of to-day. Manners were different. And accomplishments! There has been evolution in accomplishments! Old ladies were not playing bridge whist in the morning. The young and fair were not sticking four pins into mysteriously concocted flyaway hats preliminary to a Bernard Shaw matinee. Quite the contrary. The unsophisticated young ladies at boarding school were making "flagree baskets that would not hold anything"—Oh, fie! fie!—"Ionic temples of

bristol board, shell flowers and paper landscapes." Poor things! we say. They should, like our Boston mothers of today, be poring over cardboard puzzles instead. They were "pricking pictures with pins, taking 'impressions' of butterflies' wings on sheets of gummed paper, and messing with strange, mysterious compounds called diaphanie and potichomanie, by means of which a harmless glass tumbler or a respectable window pane could be turned into an object of desolation"; and otherwise "accomplishing" themselves in the "ornamental arts." Thus she has her fun out of such dear, delightful old grandmothers' grandchildren—and they seem to have been very dear to all the men of their day, except, perhaps, to grim old Dr. Samuel Johnson, who, as Miss Repplier gleaningly quotes, thought next to nothing of their accomplishments. "Next to mere idleness," says he, as he swallows his twenty-seventh cup of tea—"next to mere idleness, I think knitting is to be reckoned in the scale of insignificance." If he had seen one of his hateful Boston grandnieces of today, if any such exist, working out a pasteboard puzzle of two cats and a little girl, he would have broken his cup with envy. But the grandmother field is only one of the baker's dozen in which Miss Repplier gleans modestly. She finds wheat of good quality, and, with a demure charm quite equal to that of Ruth gleaning after the servants of Boaz, she heaps her thirteen baskets. To us the best of them all is that particular basket in which lie all the foiled ambitions of little Miss Bender, who, in an unhappy moment, met Charles Lamb. Of course, Lamb just then was aching to get home to begin leaving off tobacco with one last pipe. We commend that basket to our readers, as, indeed, we commend all the thirteen. Taking up a new magazine, seldom do we fail to look first to see what Miss Agnes Repplier has contributed.



Jacob Jordaens, His Life and His Work.
Translated from the Dutch of Max Rooses
by Elisabeth C. Broers. New York: E. P.
Dutton & Co. \$12.50.

In art as in literature this is the day of rehabilitation and revival. While the furbishing-up of outworn reputations has sometimes meant but the glorification of

the second-rate, it has as often meant seeing things in their true proportions: and it is this which one looks for in the case of *Jacob Jordaens*, whose turn it is today. If the curator of the Plantin-Moretus Museum in Antwerp brings this "most Antwerpian of seventeenth century Antwerp painters" into a sort of fellowship with Rubens and Van Dyck, it is only fair to the biographer and critic to note that he does so with the same misgivings which his reader feels—for while Rubens was a colorist beyond compare, and Van Dyck a kind of poet-painter, Jordaens was always the most burgherly of burghers—in his work as in his life at Antwerp. Yet it is precisely as the interpreter of his time and class that this arch-realist must attain his highest fame: and not as burgher-painter alone—appreciative of the Fleming love for beer and skittles; of the inspiration that lurks in fish-markets and animal-life and a frank materialism—but also as one who stood outside the all-pervasive Italian influence and even, during the greater part of his career, largely independent of Rubens himself. Rooses's account of Jordaens lacks something of what one may, for lack of a juster term, call *composition*; yet one would scarcely know whither to turn for a better-qualified interpreter of his life and art than the present author—whose study of Rubens is known to all. The running commentary on the representative product of this painter of bourgeois portraits, peasant groups, and banqueters (one must here pass over his ecclesiastical subjects—almost always perfunctory and sometimes even artificial—as, too, his excursions into the mythology; and his contributions in tapestries, etching and watercolors), is supplemented by the biographical narrative, a complete list of Jordaens's works, and a well-made index. But one lingers longest over the illustrations of which the volume is the rich treasury—140 of them in text, and 32 as full-page photogravures. The fact that Jordaens was frankly repetitious will not disturb the reader of this volume; in the study of the various treatments given to a single theme by this somewhat commercial yet always interested artist, lies one of the most abiding charms of the text and its illustrations. Max Rooses has provided here a letter-press

admirable for its measured enthusiasm and unfailing sanity in treating a subject worthy of just this quality of consideration.



Highways and Byways in Surrey. By Eric Parker. With illustrations by Hugh Thomson. Pp. xix, 452. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.00.

After the numerous volumes of motor travel in England, whose authors carry one with a rush from north to south, from east to west, of the little island, until one holds one's breath with fear lest the next plunge should be over the edge into the sea, Mr. Parker's *Highways and Byways in Surrey* comes as a real relief. There is no hurry in Mr. Parker's pages. He has plenty of time to walk, to saunter, even to get lost in the lanes and byways. A little scorn of the motor car and the bicycle peeps out here and there in his pages—the feeling of the man to whom Nature really belongs, the man who loves and cherishes all her beauties, for the people who condescend now and again to leave the cities for a hasty glance at her. Battles and general elections, treason and poetry, literature and fishing, there is scarcely a note in English life which is not struck by Mr. Parker in his entertaining pages. Surrey is but a small county, and except for its share of London's suburbs, it does not contain even a second-sized city. But being so near to London, and, moreover, as a thoroughfare to the English Channel, it has shared in almost every movement of importance since Julius Cæsar landed on Albion's shores. Nevertheless and with all its nearness to the great metropolis, no county in England has preserved more of the Old World color and feeling in its towns and villages than Surrey, and in spite of blatantly new "improvements" in both public and private buildings, the Old World streets, the quaint low-roofed houses with crumpled lichened tiles, the elaborate carved and painted doorways, knockers, lunettes and steps are still in evidence in almost every town and village in the county. It will be a rarely fortunate reader of Mr. Parker's pages who can hope to follow his example. Where is the man or woman who is so abundantly endowed with health and leisure as to be able to make some forty excursions on foot in one single county of England?

But even those who cannot hope to emulate Mr. Parker may learn their England better from his pages—and that tho he describes but one county—than from twenty more pretentious treatises.

Literary Notes

....*Our Colonial Curriculum, 1607-1776.* (Central Pub. Co., Washington, \$2.) In this book of 300 pages the author, Dr. Colyer Meriwether, after very wide research, has aimed to describe not only the courses and subjects of study in all grades of education then, but to show what was actually attempted in the school room, and what was accomplished. This is a useful reference work for any educational library, as it is the only book covering this field.

....The demand for Socialist books would seem to be increasing. The Charles H. Kerr Company, of Chicago, the principal publishing house in this line, continues to pour forth a stream of volumes upon the various phases of "orthodox" Socialism. Of more recent works, not before mentioned in these columns, these original productions are to be noted: *The Rise of the American Proletarian*, by Austin Lewis; *Evolution, Social and Organic*, and *Ten Blind Leaders of the Blind*, by Arthur M. Lewis; *The Russian Bastille*, by Simon O. Pollock; *The Theoretical System of Karl Marx*, by L. B. Boudin; *The Common Sense of Socialism*, by John Spargo; *Marxian Economics*, by Ernest Untermann, and *The Republic*, by N. P. Andresen. Both Mr. Boudin's and Mr. Untermann's books have to do with Marxism, pure and simple. The former is controversial, the latter is expository. Both will be found exceedingly valuable by students of Socialistic economics. Mr. Spargo's book has achieved an immediate popularity as a simple exposition of the elements of Socialism. Austin Lewis's book gives an excellent account of the genesis and development of the working class in the United States. Arthur M. Lewis's first book is a popular treatment of physical and social science, and his second a criticism of the utterances of certain anti-Socialists. Mr. Pollock gives a graphic account of the persecutions of political prisoners in Russia who were incarcerated in the Schlüsselberg Fortress. Mr. Andresen discusses in dialogue form many of the social problems of the day, and concludes with an argument for the cooperative commonwealth. Of the translations published the most important is the second volume of Marx's *Capital*. This work has not before appeared in English, tho it was published in German in 1893, ten years after Marx's death. The translation is by Ernest Untermann. Engels's "Anti-Duehring," *Man in mind, the true commonwealth of Scientific Socialism*, also appears for the first time in English. It is translated and edited by Austin Lewis. Winifred H. Baylford translates Paul Lafargue's *Changes in the Theory and Tactics of the French Social Democracy*. George Plechanoff's excellent little work, *Anarchism and Socialism*, translated some years

ago by Mrs. Aveling, is republished with an introduction by Robert Rives La Monte. Marx's *Value, Price and Profit*, and *Revolution and Counter-Revolution*, also translated by Mrs. Aveling, are republished, and Paul Lafargue's *The Right to Be Lazy and Other Studies*, translated by Charles H. Kerr, appears for the first time in English. All of these books are published at popular prices. About half of them are priced at 50 cents each, the remainder at \$1.00 (excepting the Marx volume, which is \$2.00).

Pebbles

AN editor of a Western exchange recently began worrying about how he would get his shirt on over his wings after reaching paradise. An envious contemporary sarcastically observed that his difficulty would likely be in finding out how he could get his hat on over his horns.—*The Gayman (Kan.) Herald*.

THE MAN—I'd give anything if you would kiss me.

The Maid—But the scientists say that kisses breed disease.

The Man—Oh, that's all right. Go ahead and make me an invalid for life.—*Chicago Notes*.

A YOUNG man went to see his sweetheart, and it began to rain. She asked him to stay all night. While she was getting his room ready he went out. Half an hour later he came in dripping wet and all out of breath. She asked him where he had been. "I just ran home for my nightshirt," he replied.—*Success*.

A MATHEMATICAL professor had been invited by a city friend to visit him at his residence in a certain square and had promised to do so. Meeting him some time afterward, the friend inquired of the professor why he did not come to see him.

"I did come," said the mathematician, "but there was some mistake. You told me that you lived in a square and I found myself in a parallelogram, so I went away again."—*Woman's Home Companion*.

OBSERVING a passenger with the unlighted butt of a cigar in his fingers, the street car conductor requested him to put it out.

"It is out, you chump," responded the passenger.

"Pardon me," resumed the conductor, "if I have failed to make myself clear. The condition to which I had reference was not one of mere temporary non-combustion, but of elimination, the eradication, I might say, of the physical presence of your nicotine-laden remnant, this process followed necessarily by cessation of the odor now permeating an atmosphere already somewhat deficient, I fear, in the essential element of ozone. I'm an humble conductor, and my aim is to please, but, you big porcine stiff, you throw that cigar thru the door, or I'll throw you and it both. See?"

"Excuse me, professor," replied the passenger meekly, and the incident was closed.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

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The President's Inaugural

It must be remembered that this is not a Message to Congress, but an Address to the People. President Taft wishes the people to understand what his attitude is to public affairs, and he will later make definite recommendations to Congress.

He has said many times before what he now repeats about tariff revision. Only one thing he adds, and that is significant—that "in the making of a tariff bill the main purpose is taxation, and the securing thereby of a revenue." That sounds almost like a Democratic heresy. We are used to the cry of "Tariff for revenue only," but from the other political side. To be sure, Mr. Taft does not say "only"; he said "mainly"; and to be sure he proposes such duties as will balance the cheaper cost of production abroad; but the emphasis is changed. It is not chiefly protection, but revenue, and that is well. The Republican party has been tied long enough to that burden of the protective doctrine. It was no part of the original Republican party's platform, and it was added when, after the War, it was necessary to find all excuses for heavy taxation. Perhaps now

we may look for relief and for more scientific principles in taxation, and the Republican party may get back to Republican principles of reform.

Of course, President Taft says what he had often said, and could in duty only say again, on the special reforms which will for all time make the last administration notable. But while that administration was in a way revolutionary, this will be administrative. It will perfect methods and processes which Mr. Roosevelt inaugurated. Now, to enforce those reforms Mr. Taft says will be a principal object before him. Much has been accomplished. Railroad abuses and corporate lawlessness have been largely corrected, but there are restrictions of the anti-trust law that need to be relieved, and the President will propose such legislation next December; but now he would have Congress in this extraordinary session give itself wholly to tariff revision.

An extremely important matter which the President calls attention to is the protection of aliens from injustice and violence. At last may we not hope that Congress, besought by two Presidents to put the protection of aliens under Federal courts, will do its duty. It is a disgrace to the country that when by treaty and by international law we are under obligation to protect citizens of other countries living with us, we are not able to do it as a nation, but leave their protection to the States in which they happen to be. It is humiliating to have to tell Japan or Italy, when one of its citizens is murdered, that the United States did not have an arm long and strong enough to protect him, because, forsooth, Congress had not taken pains to take up the matter, but had left their protection to local prejudice. We have had again and again to pay damages for such injury, while we could not punish those that did it. We need such a law to maintain friendly relations with other nations.

Mr. Taft defends a strong navy, ample to protect our interests. We appreciate the argument that the best way to protect ourselves is to be abundantly able to protect ourselves, but we have not believed that there is any such need of protection as has been proclaimed by

the navy men. Mr. Taft suggests quite another danger than that from Japan or Germany. He says that in the East there may arise complications as to the open door, and that if we wish to have our voice heard we must be able to enforce our position. That means that in Manchuria Russia may shut the door, and we should be able to insist that it be kept open, and back up what we say. That is to be considered. It means, of course, that there is fear that Russia, if Russia be in mind, would not consent to refer the difficulty between us to The Hague. We do not believe Russia would dare refuse.

The President speaks with wisdom on various other subjects, such as the Panama Canal, the government of the Philippines, economy of appropriations, postal savings banks and mail subsidies; but we will comment on but one other subject presented—the negro question. He expresses himself as quite devoid of race prejudice. He would give men equal treatment, with no regard to color. He calls on the people of the South to administer the laws as to suffrage with strict impartiality, shutting out white and black illiterates with absolute impartiality. But that is impossible, because of the “grandfather” clauses, under which pretty much any illiterate white man can vote, because his father or grandfather was in the Confederate army, while the negro slaves were not in the army. But if the registrars will admit to the polls negroes who can read as freely as they do whites, that will be fairly satisfactory, and that is only elemental justice, which any one ought to approve. There is more question as to his announcement that, in the best interests of the negroes themselves, he does not think it best to put negroes in office in districts where their appointment will occasion friction. But that rule would shut out negroes entirely from appointive office in States in which there are more than half, or nearly half, the population. That is not a square deal, and doubtless Mr. Taft sees it; but he believes that a square deal will do more hurt than good. Perhaps so—we are not certain; but this we know, that it is a disgrace to any class of citizens, white or black, who will insist selfishly

on keeping all the offices for themselves and exclude another class. Luckily for the humbler offices the civil service will give equal chance to all, and it is their own fault if any race does not get its share. We trust that if President Taft accepts the general exclusion of negroes from appointive offices in certain States, he will to some extent balance the wrong elsewhere. We believe he is at heart the best friend the negro has had since Lincoln. He believes a man's a man for all the tint of his skin or the kink of his hair.

A word for the general tone of this address to the people. It is different from one of Mr. Roosevelt's even when he proclaims the same policy. Mr. Taft's tone is that of the bench, not that of the platform or pulpit. President Roosevelt was at heart a preacher, an exhorter, and a very good one, too. He did not spare emphasis. We thank him for this his attitude, for it did good. We shall now hear a milder rhetoric, only the cool, dispassionate decision of a judge—of what is wise more frequently than of what is right. We do not mean that Mr. Taft has a less keen conscience than Mr. Roosevelt, but he says less about duty and justice and the basal ethics of which we usually hear too little. Mr. Roosevelt was the eager prophet of reforms; Mr. Taft will be the judicial voice of law; both needed—Roosevelt then, Taft now.

The Cabinet

WITH the President goes his Cabinet; but of Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet two remain. Secretary Wilson will still preside over the Department of Agriculture. For twelve years he has held the office, its first occupant, and serves under his third President, and if, now seventy-two years old, he shall live thru this year, he will have surpast the record of Albert Gallatin, who was Secretary of the Treasury for twelve years and nearly nine months. It seems to be held that the Department of Agriculture is not political, and, further, that Secretary Wilson has been a most capable official.

The other hold-over is Secretary Meyer, but he is transferred from the Post Office to the Navy. He and Mr.

Wilson are the only two members of the Cabinet who are not lawyers, Mr. Wilson a farmer, and Mr. Meyer a merchant. To be sure, Mr. MacVeagh is a merchant—or was till the other day, but he was a lawyer first. Mr. Meyer has had large experience in business, in politics, and in diplomatic service, and ought to be a useful adviser.

The Secretary of State is Premier of the Cabinet, and in case of the death of the President and Vice-President would succeed to the Presidency. An abler man for the place could hardly be chosen than is Mr. Knox. He is a lawyer of supreme ability, like his predecessor, Senator Root, and has previously had Cabinet experience. It makes comparatively little difference who are at the head of other departments, but it may affect the whole history of the world who is Secretary of State. His action will maintain peace or create war. He has charge of all our foreign relations, and very serious they may be. The President in his Address calls attention to the question of the open door of trade in the East, and intimates that its closing may lead to war. He also refers to the obligation of our country to protect American citizens, native or naturalized, when visiting abroad; and he further calls attention to the international difficulty which may arise if we do not, in our turn, properly protect citizens of other countries living with us. These are all matters with which the Department of State has to do, and they require the highest ability and experience. Perhaps no man has in larger measure these qualities, with which to continue the good service of John Hay and Elihu Root. Fortunately President Taft also has these qualities in supreme degree, so that we may be assured that our country will be admirably served in its foreign relations. We may hope that the men chosen as Ambassadors and Ministers to other countries will be such as will fill and not merely occupy their positions.

The new Secretary of the Interior is Mr. Ballinger, of Oregon, the Attorney-General is Mr. Wickersham, of New York, and the Secretary of Commerce is Mr. Nagel, of Missouri, all experienced lawyers and competent for their posts, tho not so well known to the public as

to the legal profession. These are the positions which require special energy and ability to carry out the new reforms inaugurated by Mr. Roosevelt. The honesty of the Administration and its success will depend very largely on their faithful performance of their duties. They have to do with interstate commerce, with land frauds and Indian frauds, with rebates and watered stocks, with the restraint of railroads and corporations, with internal waterways and a hundred other matters which come close to the people. On them will come the selection of those agents who will see that the laws are executed and offenders punished. Take, for example, one of the smallest, and yet one of the most conspicuous bureaus, that of Indian Affairs. A most devoted man has been at the head of it under Mr. Roosevelt; but Mr. Leupp must resign, and everything depends, now that we are closing up that business, on the selection of a man who knows the work and has the interests of the Indian at heart, and will not sacrifice them to those of the dominant race.

The politician of the Cabinet is Mr. Hitchcock, who succeeds Mr. Meyer as Postmaster-General, and comes from the same State of Massachusetts. And yet we sincerely hope that the Post Office is to be less and less a political machine. It is a great business; and business and politics are incompatible. If he will forget that he has managed a great political campaign, and will try to make the Department serve the people, and can extend its province, as so often recommended, he may win honor equal to that of the highest of his older associates. It is a disgrace that our Post Office should be more backward than in any other of the great countries. It is rival business selfishness that prevents its better service.

The only ex-Democrat in the Cabinet is Mr. Dickinson, of Tennessee, a suitable choice. The post is one which will become, we hope, before very long a survival and then be dropt. At present the Navy Department, held by Mr. Meyer, is the more important, but both are concerned with the un-Christian sorts of energy which will one of these days cease to be reputable. Even now they are excused no longer as agencies of offense, but solely of self-defense. We will soon

straighten that out, and give to internal improvements the hundreds of millions we now give to the game of war.

Notwithstanding these two departments, which linger over from the Stone Age of savagery, it is a good Cabinet, and we anticipate an admirable Administration.



An Experience Meeting on Woman Suffrage

THERE are two questions of special importance now before the American people, woman suffrage and prohibition. Like most political movements these have followed the lines of the weather maps, the storm centers originating in the West and sweeping over the country eastward. Both subjects are now actively discussed in almost every State, but the discussion is too theoretical, too abstract. We hear people asking, "Would woman suffrage (or prohibition) work?" What they should ask is rather, "How does it work?" For whatever else may be said about these two systems they are certainly not novelties or experiments. Both have been for more than a generation in complete operation in some of our States and in partial or local operation in most of them. Talk is cheap. Experience is dear. We want to get the more valuable of the two before the readers of *THE INDEPENDENT*. We have only to raise our office window and whistle down Fulton street to bring to us plenty of practised writers who would turn in good, readable articles on either side of these or any other questions before next press day. But instead of taking the easiest way we are going to ask our readers, including those who are not practised writers, to give us the benefit of their personal observations in the form of brief articles or letters.

One thing at a time. We will take up first the question of the extension of the rights of women rather than the question of the restriction of the rights of saloonkeepers. Do you know anything about the actual workings of woman suffrage? Does it have the direful and beneficial effects predicted by its opponents and advocates? Does it break up the home and defeminize the enfranchised voters? Does it abolish all the

masculine vices or any of the feminine vices? How does the price of women voters compare with that of the men?

We do not want these testimonies confined to the four States where women are completely enfranchised. There are twenty-nine States where the school suffrage is extended to them and others where municipal or other limited rights prevail. Do you live in one of these? If so, do you vote? If not, why not? This is not confined to women. We want to hear from the men who do or can vote quite as much as from the women. We want letters from all parts of the country and from those who know at first hand of the working of equal suffrage in other countries. And, as having an important bearing on the question, how does woman suffrage work where it is not; that is, how well are things run where the men have a monopoly of voting privileges? What part do women take in politics or administration in the States where they cannot vote? What influence do they exert and what public services do they perform on commissions or unofficially?

If you have any information that will throw light on this question send it to us before the 1st of May. Between 250 and 300 words is the best length. If over 400 the article is liable to be omitted or cut down. Make it personal and specific. We want anecdotes rather than statistics. State what opportunities you have had for observation, where and how long; what you have found out and what conclusions you draw from it, but informally, not in this order. Some photographs also would be welcomed on whatever points related to the subject are susceptible of illustration.



Agriculture in the South

THE South has been devoted to agriculture from the outset. This has worked to its advantage, yet some ills have been developed thru the dominance of a single industry. It has led to a kind of agricultural pride, and there has grown a conceit for established ways. There is not a Southern State that might not today go ahead of Illinois and Ohio but will not. Nature has furnished no other section of the country with anything like the material for making and

enriching soil. Legumes of all sorts abound, ready to call nitrogen out of the air. It is possible to grow alfalfa and crimson clover, but it does not pay in the presence of such legumes as velvet bean and beggar-weed. The soil is easily worked and the climate is less wearing, while the expenses of life are considerably less than in the Northern States. All the same the Southern farmer is rarely getting rich, except in favored spots where truck growing commands the market ahead of all competitors.

The Southern farmer has, however, learned how to use commercial fertilizers; but he is relying upon them almost all together. As a result we are not likely to find land as badly worn out as it was by the old-time tobacco growers. These fertilizers, however, act as a sort of makeshift rather than make soil. They enable the plant to get at the life of the soil, and to some degree take life out of the atmosphere. What is now needed is a general knowledge of the value of the materials Nature offers without charge. If the farmer, instead of burning these, will compost them, he will annually add to the soil a great body of humus, and have his fertilizer at the same time. The whole South has been burned over every year for half a century, to accommodate free running stock. This simply throws back into the air what Nature has woven into grass and leaves and weeds, leaving as soil material only a few ounces of potash to the acre.

Southern agriculture has, however, recently gained in the development of manufactures; for the two industries work together far more advantageously than either alone. The North has always carried manufactures with agriculture. The result has been a tendency to innovate, to push forward, to try new methods—to be accurate and resourceful. In this the South is gaining, altho a Southerner likes nothing so well as to laugh at innovation. He has never been called "Old Hayseed"; never had to go thru the tunnel of agricultural depression, such as created the era of deserted farms. Yet a Southern proprietor has hardly more indulgences than a Northern hired hand. Northern farming had the bitter experience of having its rival industry pro-

tected. Two generations of this policy reduced farming to contempt, turned the best brains over to the factories, built up enormous cities at the cost of the country. Southern agriculture never went thru this rivalry; never had its conceit modified by a sharp struggle. Now manufacturers are invading the country and the conditions are getting to be quite like those of fifty years ago in New York and Massachusetts.

Meanwhile the Agricultural College is an institution of every State, and touches the spirit and the life of the South very much as it does the thought and work of the North. It is crowding its common sense methods and scientific principles, not quite as fast as in Illinois and Michigan, but with a good deal of determination and success. Farmers' institutes are held in every Southern State, and all the leading papers have departments which express the spirit of the Experiment Stations. The South needs, however, more farmers' clubs, well led, for the discussion of a wider range of questions. The correlation of agriculture to all our social movements must be felt. The Cracker, who has been laughed at as the poorest of the poor whites, is after all more responsive to new ideas than the imported Northerner, who generally is a dry goods clerk or invalided professional man, gone South to undertake fruit growing or truck raising. The Cracker really knows something about land, but these fellows have everything to learn.

Florida, which stands for advanced agriculture, perhaps the most of any Southern State, is laboring under the weight of an invasion that began as long ago as the seventies. Settlers came in under the influence of an orange craze. They were mostly from cities; some of them clerks or teachers, and all seeking cash rather than homes. They made clearings in the pines, planted orange groves, invested every dollar they could borrow at fifteen and twenty per cent.; then came the freeze of 1895, and left a bankruptcy as absolute and complete as the world ever saw. Those that were not immediately driven from the State were mainly tradesmen and storekeepers, and for a few years farmers were scarcely discoverable. The trouble now is that

as the country fills up again, it is very easy to buy. When New England pioneers went westward they undertook to raise nearly all that they needed for home consumption, but settlers in the South do not undertake anything of the sort. They have long store bills, buying their milk and honey and eggs and butter, if not also their vegetables. The cow is an animal to run loose on the ranges, and she scarcely gives milk enough to suckle her own calf. Country life must be independent, and when it is not it has lost its meaning.

All this, however, is undergoing a steady change. There are more home builders coming in, and the Crackers and the negroes are learning how to keep away from the store. There are fewer animals on the ranges, and more cows in pasturage or on soilage. Good butter can be bought in nearly all small country districts, and Crackers are opening milk routes; while negroes are learning that to work for themselves is the real genius of farming. Negrophobia is wearing out just about in proportion as the negro becomes a home builder. Nobody really fears the negro. Pretense to that effect is the desire to hide inferiority. Northern settlers lock up their houses, and leave their property for six months, and return in the autumn to find not an article touched. It is simply a matter of color. Unfortunately the devil was painted black, and the negro happens to have the same color. On the whole the American negro is a fine fellow. He is a pretty good product of American civilization. Whites begin to ride in Jim Crow cars without sniffing, and a decent sort of negro is sure of good treatment in the white people's church. A negro neighborhood is socialistic, and they hold things a good deal in common. The poor whites live apart, are shy, and generally reticent. They make up for their solitary lives by very freely collecting news when in town. On the whole the Cracker element is full of promise, now that slavery is out of the way. As farmers there is very little choice between the two elements, but the Cracker will always be more independent.

The South stands today for what the North represented about fifty years ago. It lacks the stock law which will turn its ranges into private pastures, and get rid

of such pests as the cattle tick. Such laws are, however, already in sight, and we shall soon hear the last of the razor-back hog and the hardly less razor-back cow. A good deal is being accomplished by migratory farming and the establishment of some really up-to-date agricultural homes. Some of the railroads are helping admirably, but others care only for tourists, and are working on a principle that absolutely ignores farming evolution. They are doing as little as possible to develop homes, unless it be on swamp lands owned by themselves. The great waterway system, which is projected to go clear around the North and the South, is going to bind together the two sections, and very materially help in a closer interchange of ideas and methods. There are difficulties to be overcome in this pioneering southward as there were in pioneering westward; there are sections that will be brought under tillage only with great difficulty; yet the Southern States are moving normally and hopefully along the lines which the North has trodden successfully.



Making the Environment

MAN is transforming the surface of the world nowadays, in a large and literal way. When the Panama Canal is completed there will be a continuous steamer route around the earth nearly at its greatest girth. Already iron highways encircle it. By means of gigantic dams for storing the waters of the Nile, the marvelous productiveness of ancient Egypt will be doubled or trebled. By irrigation works and deep borings millions of acres in what was once described as the great American desert, have been converted into superb farming lands. After three generations of wanton destruction, the people of the United States are awakening to the vital importance of saving the forests that are left to them and of reforesting areas that have been devastated.

It is natural that the impression should extend that the human race, which, in the evolutionary process, has been developed thru adaptation to a pre-existing environment, is now so far in command of its situation that it can make environments to suit itself, and

thereby fashion itself to its own liking. Certain social philosophers, like Lester F. Ward and most of the Socialists, have promulgated or defended this view. It is in a measure true, but before building all imaginable castles of the air upon imaginary new environments, it is well to make a few preliminary investigations.

Thus far the greater part of all human action upon the physical world has been destructive, and nothing which it is possible now to do can recreate all that has been lost. For example, from early Roman writings we know that those parts of Central Europe which now are included in the empires of Germany and Austria were densely forested, and that the energetic blond stock of the early European population which was distributed along the entire length of the valleys of the Danube and the Rhine had acquired both physical and mental characteristics from ages of forest life. European governments may conserve great and valuable forests, but they can never again give over the best part of the arable land of their continent to the tree crop of the olden time. On an even larger scale in North America plow-land and paved streets have displaced timber, and human beings have displaced the incredibly vast herds, swarms and bands of wild creatures that once populated this western world.

Merely to admit facts like these is to acknowledge that there are definite limits to what can be achieved by artificial environment-making. There is a wonderful equilibrium in the natural world, and to disturb it is to make changes so far reaching that no mind can follow them to the end. We can, if we choose, increase the forest area, but, unless the population of the world is to be diminished, we cannot greatly curtail the area devoted to agriculture, mining, manufacturing and transportation. Probably we have very nearly reached the limit of profitable conversion of forest into arable land. What physical, chemical and economic limits there may be to intensive cultivation we do not yet know.

It is pretty safe to say that most of the talk about an indefinite multiplication of the human race thru a wiser fashioning and a better utilization of the physical environment is rather wild. It is easy

enough to say that the State of Texas could support a population larger than the present population of either Europe or the United States; and so it could, other things being multiplied in proportion. But it is certain that some other things cannot be multiplied in proportion. Such a population would have to live in ways quite unknown to the present generation, or make demands upon the products of other parts of the world which there are no present means of meeting, and which it is not at all certain can be devised and provided.

Even more important than the question of the quantity of human life in its relation to the environment, is that of its quality. If it should turn out to be true that, as Professor Ripley and some other anthropologists maintain, the European blond stock which has played a great and distinctive part in human history is being lost in the brunet blood of Southern Europe and the United States, and if the new product is likely to have different ideas and standards from those which have been the warp and woof of Grecian, Roman, Teutonic, Gallic and English civilization, could any possible reconstruction of an environment, in connection with eugenic experimentation reproduce that old Danubian race? We have to admit that the probabilities seem to be negative.

What is the moral of all this? Well, we are not moralizing. Perhaps it is only the old and well-tested wisdom that it is an excellent plan to combine habits of thrift with a cultivation of moderate expectations.



Poverty in England

AFTER three years of investigation the British Royal Commission on the condition of the poor has issued a report of staggering length, of which we give an account in the "Survey of the World." In forty volumes of statistics, evidence, special investigations and conclusions they diagnose and prescribe for that disease of poverty which is eating toward Britannia's vitals.

It is three-quarters of a century since a similar report, a document that has been the standard authority since, was issued by the most famous of all com-

missions, a report which resulted in a new Poor law, the breakdown of which this latest commission records.

At the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries the industrial revolution and a bad system of poor relief, inherited from the reign of Queen Bess, were threatening the destruction of England's manhood. So indiscriminate and preposterous was the State's bounty that women were sometimes married for the sake of the public charity they were receiving; the honest laborer lived worse than the able-bodied pauper he was paying to support and taxes sometimes absorbed the whole income from property. Revelations of these absurdities roused the self-supporting inhabitants to drastic action, and a new Poor law, stern, scientific, bloodless, a bitter medicine for an alarming condition, was enthusiastically adopted.

It provided against pauperization by sentimental kindness; but it could not foresee nor provide against the cruel results, now apparent, of converting Britain into a huge factory. In 1846 the odious Corn laws, the product of landlord parliaments, were repealed, in order that manufacturers, paying low wages, might not see their workpeople absolutely starve before their eyes. Gradually these manufacturers had been winning strength in the legislature, and when, thru the appalling potato famine in Ireland, John Bright said, "Famine against which we had warred suddenly became our ally," their victory was won. A little later the prairies of America began to pour cargoes of wheat into England's ports, prices fell lower and lower; the farmers, all paying high rents for their lands, were ruined; and great tracts, especially in the eastern counties, went out of cultivation.

Meanwhile the cities were spreading like leprous spots, blasting the fair beauty of which Chaucer and Shakespeare sang, and sucking the rosy cheeked rustics into their maws. Among the statesmen the territorial magnates railed and mourned over declining rents and depopulated country sides; but their long day of power was over. Remembering the lean days of the Corn laws few heeded their selfish laments. The manufacturing bourgeoisie, installed in the seats of the

mighty by the enfranchisement of the middle classes, were making hundreds per cent. A race of prophets, Dickens, Ruskin, Carlyle, Kingsley, Morris, were like voices crying in the wilderness. The rulers, blind with fatness and drunk with luxury, could see only one danger—a war in which Britain's navy should fail to defend the argosies which daily fed her industrial hosts. So millions upon millions, and yet again millions, were lavished on ships of war, while all the time the physical and moral stamina of the men who must be put behind the guns was rotting in foul slums. "The serious feature of our report," says Lord George Hamilton, chairman of the commission, "is the deliberate statement that the conditions of life in London and other big towns are such as to produce a degenerate race, morally and physically enfeebled."

Gradually the conscience of the more moralized parts of the nation has been awakened and the more skilled and better paid of the workmen roused, with the result that a small pension, beginning this year, is paid to the needy over seventy years of age and the puzzle of unemployment dominates politics. For the solution of that puzzle England is in a bad position, for her economic life is lopsided. By land monopoly her agriculture has been half-strangled. The pride and greed of the few families which own the soil has made small holdings and intensive farming, which would have counteracted the effects of cheap wheat, except in rare cases, impossible. Every aspiring proletarian has been driven to the city, where, at any rate, "the career was open to talent." Consequently, when an industrial crisis contracts England's trade and damps down her factory fires an overwhelming fraction of her people is affected. In America the seaboard cities and the Pittsburg district may be half-paralyzed while the spacious rural areas feel no pang. So long as natural causes, commissions on country life, and the sound sense of the nation maintain that condition America will not know such poignant pains as England now suffers. For John Bull no permanent relief is possible until he smashes the strangling land monopoly and puts more of his people back upon the soil.

Inauguration Day

Senator Depew has offered in the Senate a resolution looking to changing Inauguration Day to the last Wednesday in April, by an amendment to the Constitution. There are some things to be said against it. As it is, the interval is too long between the election of President and the accession of the new Administration. That would make the interval nearly two months longer, during which the will of the people would not be achieved, and the old Administration would be dying its lingering death. The change of date of Inauguration ought to require a deferring of the election to February, which is about the worst month in the year. Indeed, no winter month is fit for election day; and the people electing are to be considered rather than the comfort of paraders at Washington. The election is the serious thing to be considered; the show of the function must not dominate that, or the other interests of the country.

Mr. Roosevelt as Editor

No sooner is Mr. Roosevelt out of the President's chair than he appears—the very next day—as an editor of *The Outlook*, and the kind of an editor much approved by that magazine, who signs his name to what he writes. Altho there are two sides to it, it is a way which has advantages and gives personal distinction. It would be too bad to lose the distinction which would be mist if the new editor were not to affix his signature. Mr. Roosevelt's first essay is devoted to praise of the work of his associates, and he does it with enthusiasm. He describes the bad sorts of journals which *The Outlook* is not, and by contrast shows its excellence. We seem to recognize some of those journals which have abused or ridiculed him, and at which he has sometimes struck back. After a characterization of one of these pernicious sorts of journalism, Mr. Roosevelt turns an admiring glance at his new sanctum:

"This style of sordid evil does not even constitute a temptation to *The Outlook*; no influence of any kind could make the men who control *The Outlook* so much as consider the question of abandonment of duty; and they hold as their first duty inflexible adherence to the elementary virtues of entire truth, entire courage, entire honesty."

We hope that when he starts in a few days to be lion hunting—we trust not *lion hunted*—he may leave behind him a sufficient supply of editorial articles to last during his absence.

The Princeton Divinity Students

One would think things must be in a parlous state when about seventy-five students—so the papers agree—of the Princeton Theological Seminary signed a petition to the trustees, asking them to require that the professors—or three of them who teach natural religion, and Old and New Testament—be required to make their instruction "more intelligible." They also wanted a course in Christian Sociology. The Seminary is one of the most largely manned of all in the United States. It has twelve professors and four instructors. It has five men who teach theology in various ways, besides two who teach it under the guise of History, and two who teach it under the name of Homiletics and Practical Theology. It has four chairs of Hebrew and Semitic languages, and two teachers of the New Testament. One would think that there were teachers enough for all needs, considering that the Professor of Practical Theology ought to be familiar with Christian Sociology, and considering that the students are advised to go to the University for instruction in pretty much anything they want. Can it be, as a certain authority has lately told us, that the students for the ministry have fallen off in caliber, and are not capable of following the instruction of President Patton and his associates? We have inquired of the head of one of our largest seminaries and he tells us that the quality of theological students is as high as it ever was. Dr. Patton treats the matter very cavalierly, and says a seminary is no Sunday school, that the studies require sharp attention, and that the faculty need no advice from the students as to the courses. That is rather airy, and it may be that even theologs may know what is good teaching. We sincerely hope that the faculty will so far listen to this appeal as to see to it that the philosophy and theology taught—and, if possible, the Hebrew and Greek—are made intelligible to the students; other-

wise how, when they get into the pulpit, can they hope to be "understood" of the people?

We join the appeal to Congress that when it revises the tariff it will give us free art. No American artists want protection for their paintings or statuary. They know that the general cultivation of a love for art will help them. There are some things that ought to be free, such as are for education of the people. So we would have the kind of things that museums seek enter free even if not bought by museums, for they will very likely finally come to museums. This includes not only the fine arts, but archeological treasures. Were a statue like the Venus of Milo discovered and purchased by Mr. Morgan he would have to leave it in London, or be fined tens of thousands of dollars by the Government for the privilege of letting Americans see it in this country. And equally we would have all purely technical books of science, such as are needed by experts and specialists, enter free, even if in the English language. There are publications of the British Museum, say copies of the Hymyaritic inscriptions, on which a Columbia professor has to pay duty simply because the title page is in English—foreign languages come in free.

Dr. Crum's letter of resignation, as Collector of the Port of Charleston, S. C., was as creditable to him as it ought to be humiliating to the white people of that city who have been guilty of insult by objecting to his color. He wisht to relieve President Taft of any disagreeable complication, and so sent his resignation to President Roosevelt. Charleston can now have a white Collector, who will suit them better, even if he should prove a defaulter, or no such gentleman as is Dr. Crum. Even the *Charleston News and Courier*, which represents the opposition, has had to admit that he has been a model official; and he has had only agreeable relations with those under him of all chromatic shades.

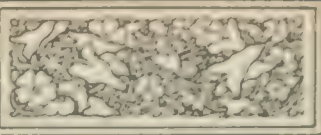
Nothing less than horrible have been the disclosures in the trial of the Sugar Trust, which ended last week in the verdict of guilty. It was proved that the Government has been swindled out of

vast sums of money by the most contemptible sort of stealing, pure stealing by ingenious false weights, and stealing of which the responsible heads of the Sugar Trust must have been cognizant. This stealing has been going on for many years, no ordinary grafting or rebating or "financing" such as we hear of and hear defended, but nothing less than vulgar stealing. Is it a coincidence that the sudden death of Mr. Havemeyer followed the exposure? These disclosures will hardly help the Sugar Trust when the question comes of tariff relief to the Philippines.

This centennial year of so many distinguished men is the semi-centennial of a famous discovery, that of the Comstock mine, out of which more money came than from any other ever known—\$600,000,000 of precious metals—and that mine made famous millionaires, Senators and Governors and Congressmen. Among those men were Mackay, Flood, Crocker, Huntington, Stewart, Jones, Fair, O'Brien, Stanford and Mills. All those men were products of the wonderful Mother Lode. These are the men who have created great universities, railroad and telegraph lines, and ruled the Pacific Coast. So it is when the money finds the man.

In the late Cuban census there is one unusual item. We are told that of the total population of 2,048,980, there are 423,537 legally married, and 79,458 "consensually" married, that is, by mutual agreement without legal sanction, a very large number, owing to the fees required, which under Spanish rule were more than many could pay. A little more than half of the males of voting age cannot read or write, but the percentage of children attending school has risen rapidly.

We take no umbrage at the reported comment of Mr. Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, on the passage in President Taft's address in which he defended a big navy. Mr. Birrell spoke of it as shattering humanity's hopes that the United States might take the lead in reducing instead of increasing armaments. We, too, wish he had felt able to curb the fears of the military men.



An Instructive Exhibit

ONE of the larger life insurance companies once published an instructive exhibit containing particulars regarding the pecuniary circumstances of beneficiaries under policies matured by death in 150 consecutive cases, some reference to which will be found by no means out of place today. The 150 men who were policyholders left 95 widows and 181 children. Five of them left mortgaged homes, and in 44 cases the estate was to all intents and purposes the money represented by the insurance policy. One hundred of the insured men were less than fifty years of age. They had 134 children, nearly all of whom were of school age or under. Twenty of the younger men left no families, but most of these unincumbered ones were more or less indebted or had dependents who were vitally interested in their policies. In six cases only was it true that the insured left ample means outside of the estate created by his life insurance. There is a serious lesson in all this that is worth the most careful consideration.



Carelessness Regarding Fire Insurance

It is a trifle curious that, while most men insure their business property according to some well defined plan that is calculated to cover the hazard involved more or less adequately, when it comes to the insurance of the private property of these same men, the idea of adequacy seems to disappear. This is particularly true of household furniture, books, jewelry, etc. How many men ever take an inventory of their household belongings? But in case of a settlement of a fire loss this would be one of the requirements of the interested fire insurance companies. There is too much haphazard about this very important class of insurance. It is safe to say that not one householder in a thousand even reads the terms and conditions of his policy contract, that often covers exceedingly valuable property. Carelessness regarding the matter of insurance was strikingly illustrated from the

known fact that of the hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of clothing, jewelry and other personal effects on the destroyed steamer "Republic," only a few thousands were covered by insurance. If some more attention was universally paid to the matter of fire insurance, it is unlikely that we in this country would long continue to pay from five to ten times more per capita than what citizens of London or Berlin have long been accustomed to pay for similar protection.



SOME interesting as well as startling details appear in the report of Fire Marshal Peter Seery, covering the year 1908. There were 8,642 fires during that period in the boros of Manhattan, Richmond and the Bronx, which was 163 more in point of numbers than the preceding year. The fire loss resulting from these 8,642 fires was estimated at \$6,197,893, or an average loss for each fire of \$717.00 in round numbers. Ninety-five persons were arrested for arson during the year. It would certainly seem as if there was a wide field for a good system of fireproofing.

ACCORDING to the *Argus* the following compiled from official records were the moving causes of fires in Chicago during 1908:

Boiling oil	48	Inconspicuous	1
Careless use of matches	700	Oil lamps	10
Careless use of candles	56	Oil stoves	8
Christmas tree	13	Overheated furnace	147
Cigar stub	32	Overheated stove	2
Defective flues	192	Plumbers' torch	10
Electric wires	93	Sparks from chimneys	110
Explosion of chemicals	27	Sparks from locomotives	10
Explosion of gas	112	Spontaneous combustion	10
Explosion of gasoline	37	Steam pipes	10
Fireworks	28	Stoves	10
Gas jet	114	Supposed accidental	10
Hot ashes	68	Unknown	10
Hot box	20		
Lightning	24		

The *Locomotive* publishes a summary of boiler explosions from October 1st, 1867, to January 1st, 1900, from which it appears that during that period there were 10,051 boiler explosions; 10,884 persons were killed in consequence and 15,634 were injured. Boiler insurance would seem to have a place that is somewhat larger than some of us have been accustomed to think.

Steel and Wages

THE Lackawanna Steel Company's reduction of wages by 10 per cent. has been followed by reductions at some of the Eastern furnaces. Thus far, however, no change in the wages rate at the mills of the Steel Corporation or of its largest competitors in the Pittsburg district has been made. The action of the leading producers will probably be determined by the provisions of the new tariff bill. These will be made known to the public within two weeks. The rates fixed by the committee may not be adopted, it is true, but as a rule they will not be far from the rates of the law to be enacted next summer. Undoubtedly there will be reductions in the iron and steel schedule. Without regard to the probable effect of tariff revision, prices in the steel industry have for a long time been maintained at a high and artificial level, partly by means of agreements. In some measure wages have been adjusted to these prices. If the prices decline and remain at a lower level, either because of diminished consumption or an account of tariff reductions and possible competition from abroad, then there must be a decline and readjustment of wages. The truth is, however, that there has already been such a readjustment, following the panic, altho it has not appeared in the rates. Many thousands of employees have had no work at all, and others have been on short time. Artificial prices were sustained on a narrowed market, and the wages rate was preserved, but the number of those to whom it was paid was greatly reduced. It may be that a general reduction of the rate is impending and will be made before the tariff bill becomes a law. Such a reduction may not be injurious to the public interest or to the body of employees directly affected.

The New Haven Road's Trolleys

THE final decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts concerning the trolley property of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company in that State was anticipated by the com-

pany, whose officers say that the property has already been sold. The trolley lines which the company is not allowed to own are those of Springfield, Worcester and Berkshire County. So far as trolleys in Massachusetts are concerned, the purpose of the national Government's suit is accomplished by this decision, but the company's extensive trolley interests in Connecticut and Rhode Island, of course, are not affected. The Government would have the company divest itself also of these trolley holdings. This suit under the Sherman act is not clearly in the public interest. There is evidence that the steam road's control and operation of local trolley systems has served public convenience. We do not hear that its acquisition of the trolleys was followed by any reduction of service or increase of rates. On the contrary, it is generally asserted that the service has been improved and that there has been no restriction of the natural competition.

....Russia's Minister of Finance said last week, in the course of debate on the budget, that the gold reserve of that country now exceeds \$600,000,000.

....Payments from the employees' relief fund of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company since the relief departments were organized amount to \$25,765,403.

....A cargo of oats from the Argentine Republic arrived at New York last week. The high price of American oats permits such importations to be made profitably.

....In February, twenty new national banks were authorized to begin business. The entire number of national banks is now 6,907, having an authorized capital of \$130,320,275.

....The holdings of the Steel Corporation have been enlarged by the purchase of the Pacific Steel and Wire Company, for about \$2,000,000, by one of its subsidiary companies.

....New York City sold \$10,000,000 of fifty year 4 per cent. bonds last week at an average price of 101.57. In November last the average received, for \$12,500,000, was 102.385. The bids last week amounted to \$43,068,000.

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Survey of the World

Washington Topics

During the past week, a minority of the Republican members of the House, who have been called the insurgents, sought to compel a revision of the rules by which procedure in the House has been governed. The retention of these rules was desired by the majority and by Mr. Cannon, who was virtually the only candidate for Speaker. Representatives of each faction had conferences with President Taft. It was admitted that the insurgents could not accomplish anything except by a temporary alliance with the Democrats. The President opposed such an alliance and expressed the opinion that it was expedient to defer a contest over the rules until the regular session in December. He feared that such a contest at the beginning of the special session, involving, as it must, a division of the Republican majority and more or less bitterness, would tend to delay the passage of the tariff bill. An attempt was made to show that Mr. Roosevelt was assisting the insurgents, reference being made to a letter said to have been received by an insurgent leader from the chief editor of the magazine with which the ex-President is connected, stating that the editors favored a revision of the rules. It was explained, however, that the editorial policy had been adopted before Mr. Roosevelt became connected with the magazine, and that those controlling the magazine thought it might be wise to defer revision or reorganization until December. The editor, it was added, had not sent such a letter to an insurgent. The number of the insurgents was said to be about thirty. There are 391 members, and 218 of them are Republicans. Thirty Republicans, voting

with all of the 173 Democrats, would make a little more than a majority. But it was said that several Democrats, desiring to be regarded with favor by the Speaker and to obtain prominent places in committees, would not assist a movement hostile to him and his policy. At the Republican caucus, on the night of the 13th, Mr. Cannon was nominated for Speaker, receiving 162 of the 186 votes cast. Thirty-two Republicans were absent, and nearly all of these were insurgents. At Mr. Cannon's suggestion, a concession was made, in a provision that the members of the important Committee on Rules should be selected by the House, but those who were thereafter nominated for this committee by the caucus were the members whom Mr. Cannon would have appointed. It was voted that the old rules should be adopted. In his address, Mr. Cannon, speaking of the impending revision of the tariff and also of the rules, said:

"It is not only necessary that we do our work well; it is essential that we do it as quickly as is consistent with thoroughness. The industries of over 80,000,000 of people await our motions. The wisdom of those who have preceded us has left us a system of rules the most efficient that ever guided a legislative body as large as the House of Representatives. Every step in making those rules efficient was resisted bitterly and the men who stood up for the rules were misrepresented by every interest affected by their action and criticised by a large army of innocent victims of misrepresentation. But misrepresentation dies with the day. Now those men so much criticised then are commended on every hand, while a new brood of misrepresentations arouses new criticisms against those who today continue the work of the past. These things will also pass and when present misunderstandings have died away we also shall have the commendation of the future if only we remain true to ourselves and to our trust."

It was conceded that at the opening of the session Mr. Cannon would be re-elected Speaker, altho the action to be taken concerning the rules was not so clearly foreseen.—George T. Oliver, of Pittsburgh, has been nominated by the Republicans of the Pennsylvania Legislature to succeed Mr. Knox in the Senate. Mr. Oliver was born in Ireland sixty-one years ago. For a time he practiced law. Then he gained a large fortune in the steel industry, and he owns two Pittsburgh newspapers. He was an intimate friend of Senator Quay.—A new census bill has been prepared, and it will be past. It provides for appointments in accordance with a modification of the merit system. As it is more acceptable to the advocates of that system than the bill that was vetoed by President Roosevelt, its supporters think that President Taft will sign it.—With an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for such work, the Commissioner of the Land Office is getting ready to investigate thoroly all land cases in which fraud is suspected. The suit of the Government against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to recover coal lands in Wyoming valued at \$1,500,000 and alleged to have been acquired fraudulently by means of "dummy" entries, has been discontinued, the company having restored to the Government the entire tract.—Among the last official acts of President Roosevelt was the signing of proclamations adding 4,980,736 acres to national forests in Nevada, South Dakota, New Mexico and Arizona. About 1,500,000 acres are added to four forests in New Mexico, 500,000 to two in Arizona, and 2,275,000 to seven in California, two of the latter lying partly in Nevada.

Labor Questions

At the conferences, in Philadelphia, on the 11th and 12th between representatives of the coal miners' union and the railroad presidents and others representing the owners of the anthracite mines, no agreement was reached. The miners' chief demands were for recognition of the union, an increase of pay, collection of union dues by the operators, and an agreement for only one year. The operators rejected all of them, and

proposed a renewal of the present agreement for three years. It is understood that they will consent to nothing else. President Lewis, of the union, and his associates will report to a convention to be held at Scranton on the 23d, and then will confer with the operators again. One reason given by the operators for refusing to recognize the union was that, as they alleged, the union was controlled by bituminous miners and interests. On the other hand, the union's representatives say that their signatures to an agreement can be worth very little if they are not the signatures of persons representing an organized body of mine workers. In a publisht statement, the operators assert that they stand now, as in the past, for the "open shop." Wages cannot be increased, they continue, without increasing the price of coal to consumers, and such an increase they will not make. The present condition of business, in their opinion, points to a reduction of wages, rather than an increase, and "if either side should be eager to renew the agreement, it is not the operators but the mine workers."—The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia has sustained the granting, by Justice Gould, of the injunction against Samuel Gompers and his associates in the case of the boycott against the Bucks' Stove and Range Company, but has modified the terms of the restraining order so that it will permit the publication and circulation of comment upon the complainant and its business:

"The decree goes too far when it enjoins the publication or distribution of the *Federationist* or other periodicals containing any reference to complainant, its business, or its product. It should merely prohibit the printing of the name of the complainant, its business or product in the 'We don't patronize' or 'unfair' list *in furtherance of the boycott*. The last five words should be added, for when the conspiracy is at an end the Federation will have the same right that any association or individual now has to comment upon the relations of the complainant with its employees."

Chief Justice Shepard dissented, holding that the court had no power to restrain the publication, and that the decree abridged the freedom of the press. This decision does not touch the contempt proceedings and the appeal from the jail sentences.

Quarrels in Central America

It was reported at the end of last week that an engagement had taken place between three Nicaraguan gunboats and Salvador's gunboat, the "Presidente"; that the "Momotombo," leader of the attacking flotilla, had been disabled and had withdrawn for repairs, and that there had been a second engagement, results unknown. But on Sunday the Presidents of the two republics, answering inquiries by telegraph, said the reports were false. Our Government has ordered warships to patrol both coasts of Nicaragua and has directed John H. Gregory, United States Chargé d'Affaires in Nicaragua, to return to Washington, thus practically severing diplomatic relations with that country. Minister Coolidge resigned some time ago because of the futility of his negotiations for a settlement by arbitration of the claim of George D. Emery. This claim relates to a concession for cutting mahogany. It is said that President Zelaya violated the terms of the concession, seized Mr. Emery's property, and unjustly demanded from him a fine of \$500,000. Owing to indications that Zelaya is disposed to ignore the agreements of the recent peace conference for a reference of all disputes to the new Central American Court of Justice, it is said that the United States and Mexico may shortly decide to intervene and by force to put an end to the annoying quarrels of the four republics north of Costa Rica. There are rumors that the annexation of Guatemala and Honduras by Mexico, and of Nicaragua and Salvador by the United States has been considered.

Mr. Roosevelt on Intervention

There have been published the following extracts from a letter said to have been sent, on December 4th last, by President Roosevelt to Sir Harry H. Johnston, the English author and explorer, who was then at New Orleans:

"Just a hasty line so that it may reach you before you leave New Orleans. I do not think that we shall intervene in Hayti. Of course we ought to, but this people of ours simply does not understand how things are outside our own boundaries. Of course I do not desire to act unless I can get the bulk of our people

to understand the situation and to back up the action; and to do that I have to get the facts vividly and clearly before them. In Panama, Cuba, Santo Domingo and Porto Rico it needed months or years of preparation before we could get our people to see things straight, and the worst of it is that the educated northeasterners are not merely blinded, but often malevolently blind to what goes on. We ought to have interfered in Venezuela again and again during the last seven years. We ought to have interfered in Central America and Hayti. In all three places we ought now to do something of the same kind that we are doing in Cuba, Santo Domingo or Panama, according to the exigencies of the case. But the American people simply were not alive to the situation."

When Mr. Roosevelt's attention was directed to this, he said: "As a general thing, when a private letter has been divulged, as this one has been, it is pretty sure to be more or less garbled."—Ex-President Castro has engaged passage on a steamer leaving Bordeaux on the 26th for Venezuela, but it is said that the journey will be made only by his wife, who will seek to obtain possession of the property which he left in that country. If he should land in Venezuela he would at once be arrested and tried for conspiring to assassinate President Gomez.

Murder of Detective Petrosino

Joseph Petrosino, a lieutenant in the New York police force, and for the last four years the head of a group of detectives dealing with the crimes of Italian immigrants belonging to so called "Black Hand" organizations, was assassinated on the 12th in Palermo (Sicily), where he was obtaining evidence to be used in preventing the admission of Italian criminals at American ports or in causing the deportation of such criminals already admitted. Petrosino, who was born not far from Naples, had been in the New York police force for twenty-six years and had made a remarkable record as a detective in connection with the offenses of "black hand" blackmailers, kidnappers and bomb-throwers. About 500 convictions had been placed to his credit, and he had caused the deportation from New York of not less than 100 Sicilian or Calabrian criminals. It is supposed that he was murdered by some of these men. In 1906, it is said, he was condemned to

death by the Camorra because he caused the expulsion from New York of one of the leaders of that organization. He sailed for Italy on February 8th, his purpose being to obtain the evidence already mentioned and to arrange for joint action by the Italian and the United States authorities in order that the emigration of Italian criminals to this country might be prevented. Several arrests have been made in Palermo, but at last reports the assassins had not been captured.



The Philippine Islands

The employees of the street railroad company in Manila have been on strike since the 4th, when the company refused to increase their pay. A boycott prevents the natives from using the cars. Up to the end of last week there had been no disorder. Non-union conductors and motormen are accompanied by armed policemen.—Governor-General Smith has decided that Dominador Gomez, leader of the Federation of Labor, who was recently elected a member of the Manila Municipal Council, cannot hold the office, because he is not a citizen of the islands and has been convicted of crime. He was found guilty of selling opium unlawfully. Not long ago he was sentenced to be imprisoned four months for inciting disorder in connection with a labor dispute. Sentence having been confirmed on appeal, he was taken to jail last week.—Teodoro Kalaw, editor of *El Renacimiento*, the organ of the radical element among the Filipinos, has been found guilty of libeling Commissioner Dean C. Worcester, and sentenced to be imprisoned nine months and to pay a fine of 3,000 pesos.—Nicholas Zamora, a Filipino Methodist minister, has withdrawn from the Methodist Episcopal Church, and with about 1,000 followers is organizing an Evangelical Methodist Church of the Philippines. This movement is said to be due to no doctrinal differences, but merely to the desire of the seceders for an independent organization.



The bill forbidding aliens to buy Cuba land has been rejected in the House by a vote of 49 to 11. In the course of the debate Congressman Viondi answered as follows the complaint of Congressman Garcia that

Americans were rapidly increasing their holdings of land in Cuba:

"I want to say the Americans are our friends. The world has marveled at people who twice have had our liberty in their hands and permitted us to become free and independent. I, as a lover of my country, was as much concerned and jealous as any one on the two occasions when the Americans occupied the palace, but I have seen them go and feel they are our friends."

Under the provisions of the general amnesty bill, which was signed last week, 800 prisoners have been released. Among these are several notorious criminals. One of them was serving a cumulative sentence of ninety-eight years for homicide, robbery and other offenses. The House has past a bill permitting cock-fights, but only on Sundays and holidays, and excluding from such entertainments persons under twenty years of age. A bill repealing General Wood's prohibition of bullfighting has been introduced, and the passage of it is expected. An appropriation of nearly \$1,500,000 for the army has been granted by the Senate. The two factions of the Liberal party have laid aside their differences and united.



French Income Tax Bill

The Income Tax bill for which the Government has been working for over two years has past the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 407 to 166. It now goes to the Senate, which is expected to reject it, or very materially change it, but if the people of the country support the Government as they have for the last few years, it will be undoubtedly forced thru in time. M. Caillaux, Minister of Finance, to whom the bill is chiefly due, defended it on its final passage in a speech which was placarded thruout France by vote of the Chamber. He said that the new system would reduce taxation on land, agriculture and commerce and throw the burden directly upon those who can best afford to carry it. Only about one person in 146 of the population would be materially affected by the bill. The new income tax will take the place of taxes on real estate, improved and unimproved, on personal property, on doors and windows, and on stocks, bonds and commercial transfers. Incomes from real estate, stocks, bonds and other forms of capital, except savings deposits, will pay 4 per cent. In-

MacVeagh. Wickersham.
Meyer.

Wilson.

Nagel.



The President.

Knox.

Dickinson.

Hitchcock.

Ballinger.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THE NEW CABINET.

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comes derived from the profits of commercial and industrial undertakings and from farm production will pay $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Salaries and pensions above \$250 per year will pay 3 per cent. There is also a complementary tax imposed upon all incomes above \$1,000. This is progressive, ranging from \$2 at lowest to 4 per cent. upon all incomes above \$20,000. The income of foreign residents is estimated at seven times the amount of rent they pay. The new taxation system is expected to give a revenue of \$140,000,000.—M. Picard, who as Minister of Marine has undertaken to reform the French navy, has come into conflict with M. Caillaux, Minister of Finance, on account of the pecuniary difficulty. Picard wanted \$44,750,000 for the navy, but Caillaux was unwilling to grant more than \$30,000,000. A compromise was finally arranged on \$38,000,000, which will be used for ammunition, enlargement of docks and other improvements, but not

for new ships. The first instalment of \$6,000,000 will be placed at his disposal this year. The management of the navy in the past has been scandalously extravagant and inefficient. Supplies have been ordered to favored naval contractors at high prices without any regard to the necessities of the service.

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French Government Employees

The question of the right of men employed in the Government service to strike has been a disturbing factor in France for several years. The General Federation of Labor has endeavored to bring the Government employees under its control, while, on the other hand, the Government has always held that a strike of its employees should be treated as mutiny and desertion. The struggle has been brought to a crisis this week by a strike of the employees of the postal service. The Government wishes to introduce into the civil service the sys-

tem of promotion by merit in place of the present custom, in which seniority alone decides the matter. This was regarded with disfavor by the postmen, and after a meeting on the evening of March 12th several hundred of them marched to the telegraph bureau and tried to induce the telegraphers to join them in a strike. A riot ensued in which the telegraph instruments were broken and the police had difficulty in clearing the office. On the following day few of the telegraphers appeared and not much work was done. The office was glutted with telegrams and the service generally disorganized. Many of the telephone operators joined in the strike, and it is feared it will be extended to the railway clerks, accountants, linesmen and other employees in the national system of communications. Forty of the leaders of the postmen have been suspended and eight of those who took part in the riot in the telegraph bureau in the post office have been arrested. The striking Government employees will also receive the support of the electricians, and Secretary Pataud of that union has threatened to put Paris in darkness, as he did twice last fall. Mr. Pataud appeared at the Hotel Continental one evening last week, when two big banquets and a ball were to be given, and when the manager of the hotel refused to see him he ordered all the lights of the hotel cut off. The Continental had established a private electric plant for such an emergency, but when the men were called upon it was found that they had joined the union and refused to work. The manager of the hotel was compelled to send for M. Pataud and agreed to pay 20 cents a day more to all employees of the hotel, at which the light immediately appeared. The Hotel Continental has since replaced its striking electricians with non-union men and begun a civil action against M. Pataud. The Government has ordered 200 military telegraphers to Paris to take the places of strikers if necessary.

Suffrage in Sweden and Denmark

The report cabled to this country a few weeks ago that a universal suffrage law had passed the Swedish Parliament giving the ballot to all the inhabitants of that country over twenty-four years of age was generally

interpreted in the United States as an extension of the suffrage to women. This, however, was an error. The ballot is still restricted to men, altho women are privileged to hold village and parish offices.—The first municipal election under the new Danish law was held on March 12th, and the women took an active part both as voters and candidates. Shelters were provided at the polls where mothers could leave their baby carriages while they voted. About 7 per cent. of the candidates elected in the provinces were women. The new Municipal Council of Copenhagen will be composed of thirty-five men and seven women.



The Italian Election

The second ballot for members of the Chamber of Deputies in the thirty-four districts where there was no majority in the recent election was held Sunday and resulted in increased gains for the radical wing. The Pope's removal of the *Non-expedit* prohibition has had an effect opposite to what was intended. The Clerical vote thus admitted proved less formidable than was supposed and at the same time caused the Anti-Clericals to rally to the support of the Government. The Socialists and Radicals will have some thirty more seats than in the last parliament and will have more influence on the administration because they belong to the more moderate wing of the Socialists. The Sindacalists or revolutionary Socialists have lost control of the party, and those who are now coming to the front favor the achievement of socialistic reforms by gradual and constitutional methods. That the moderate movement is the more popular is shown by this election. Signor Bossolati, representing the constitutional wing, has now charge of the Socialist organ *Avanti*, replacing Signor Enrico Ferri, of the more violent party, and in this election Bossolati was elected in Rome by a majority of 800 votes against Colonel Santini, a Royalist and a Catholic, who had twice defeated Ferri.



The Wright brothers, who are continuing their experiments at Pau, France, received last month a visit from King Alfonso of Spain and will this month be

visited by King Edward of England. King Alfonso takes a great interest in aviation as well as automobiling, and it was only the protests of his Ministers and the appeals of his wife which restrained him from undertaking a flight. As it was, he contented himself with sitting in the aeroplane and learning how it was managed.—Much dissatisfaction is expressed in English papers and Parliament discussions over the failure of Great Britain to keep up with other countries in aeronautic progress. The Wright brothers ordered six aeroplanes

constructed in accordance with the plans by Dr. Alexander Graham Bell at Baddeck, Nova Scotia. Instead of having two large planes, as used by Wright, Farman and others, the Bell machine is composed of a large number of tetrahedral kites or cells joined together. The Bell machine, "Silver Dart," rose from the ice and made a distance of 11 miles, returning to its starting point. A new and more powerful machine on a similar model, "Cygnet II," is almost ready for testing.—On the occasion of the Hudson-Fulton celebration, to be held between Sep-



IN THE AEROPLANE AT PAU.

Wilbur Wright, with his hand on the lever, explains his machine to King Alfonso of Spain.

constructed in London on the model of the one they are now using and guaranteed to fly for twenty minutes. The Wrights are expected to go to England soon to test them before turning them over to the Government. At Pau, Wilbur Wright has twice risen from the earth without the use of his derrick for giving the machine a start.—Special interest attaches to the experiments being made with flying machines con-

tember 25th and October 9th of this year, arrangements have been made for an aerial contest. Flying machines will start from New York City for Albany above the river on which will be sailing Henry Hudson's "Half Moon" and Robert Fulton's steamboat, "Clermont."—The Zeppelin airship rose over Lake Constance to an altitude of 3000 feet, which establishes a new record for dirigible balloons.

The Opening Session in Westminster

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

A PARLIAMENTARY session which promises or threatens to be especially momentous has just been opened by King Edward in Westminster Palace. The King's Speech was longer than usual and appeared to me to be thrilling with interest, not only because of the subjects on which it touched, but likewise because of the subjects on which it appeared to refrain deliberately from touching. We heard nothing, for instance, about the question of Home Rule for Ireland, altho we have had repeated assurances from ministerial lips that the Government are determined to bring this great question to a decision at the earliest possible moment. Nor did we hear anything about any determination on the part of the Government to bring to an immediate issue the constitutional question as to the action of the Lords with regard to the Licensing Bill. Mr. Asquith and his

colleagues propose to deal with the Irish Land Bill, the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, to introduce an Indian Reform Bill, and other measures of much importance to the public in various parts of the Empire, and it cannot be denied that the announcements made in the Royal speech promise ample and very useful work for the session. If this were merely a session like any other no impartial observer could possibly say that the Liberal Government could be accused of failing to turn to good account the months of work before it. But then it must at once come up to the mind of every observer that the one great public question which seems to call for promptest decision, the question as to the rival powers of the hereditary assembly and the representative assembly, has been put off to an undefined future. That was the one subject about which the whole public of these countries felt an



THE KING AND QUEEN ON THE WAY TO OPEN PARLIAMENT.

especial anxiety when the opening day of the session came on, and we were all waiting with anxious interest for the announcement to be made in the Speech of the Sovereign.

There were, indeed, many among us who profest to have known for certain during some weeks past the course which Mr. Asquith and his colleagues had made up their minds to take as to the alternative before them. Some of the daily papers affirmed with absolute confidence that the Government had resolved to put off the great constitutional crisis for two years, and in the meantime to get thru a large amount of valuable parliamentary work, and then to make an appeal to the country by means of a general election for a final settlement as to the powers and the privileges possessed by the House of Peers. We ordinary and commonplace members of society were meeting every day with some well-informed personage professing to be in the confidence of the Government who told us that such was the positive decision of the statesmen in office. Now, it appears that, however those well-informed personages contrived to get their information, the information was unquestionably correct. I quite admit that there is a good deal to be said as to the prudence of the course taken by the Government and the practical advantages of getting some useful and much needed measures of legislation past quietly and securely before the great constitutional struggle between Lords and Commons comes to a settlement. The Liberal party outside the House of Commons is at present in a condition which threatens many possible divisions. The labor organizations, the Home Rule question, many subjects belonging to foreign and colonial policy, suggest serious divisions of opinion in constituencies hitherto regarded as quite safe for the Liberals, and thus might well seem to justify the accomplishment of some useful legislative work before the lists are open for the great contest. I must say, however, for myself, that I should have felt better satisfied with the ministerial policy if it had taken up at once the challenge of the Peers and decided to fight out the great constitutional battle at the earliest possible opportunity.



R. BARRY O'BRIEN

Previous to the opening of the session hardly any other subject was receiving so much attention from the London press and the London public as the visit of King Edward and his Queen to the Kaiser at Berlin. There is great hope felt even among those who do not quite believe that the whole fortunes of the world turn upon the meetings of sovereigns, that this friendly visit may do much to bring to an end the wild alarm felt both in England and in Germany as to the immediate probability, if not indeed the immediate certainty, of a war between these two European Powers, which ought to have so many bonds of cordial friendship holding them together. I have no doubt whatever that the main purpose of King Edward's visit to the German court was to bring about the complete restoration of friendly feelings and peaceful relations between these two nations, which may well be described as the two leading Powers of Europe.

The King of England is a man of far greater political capacity and practical common sense than the German Em-

peror, and there is every reason to hope that his visit may have a healthful and happy influence over the somewhat flighty personage who is now the crowned figurehead of the German Empire. What rational object these two Powers could have for forcing one another into a rivalry of war seems impossible for sanity to conceive. Yet we know that there has been a wild outcry in Germany for an increase of its naval armament, and we know, too, that this demand has been made the excuse for a still wilder outcry throughout England for the indefinite multiplying of the British warships in order to resist the landing of a German army on the shores of England, on its way to occupy the English capital. Indeed, we had been given here to understand that the Germans are actually preparing aerial warships to descend upon us from the skies, and thus anticipate or keep time with the landing of the German military forces from their war steamers on our coasts. If the visit of King Edward to Berlin should help in any way to bring back the reign of common sense to the fanatical alarmists among both peoples it will deserve to be recorded as one of the victories of peace which the poet tells us are no less renowned than those of war.

That allusion to the victories of peace and those of war, and the fact that I have been treating of events in Berlin, bring me to another event, in itself of a very different order, which has just taken place in London. That event was the unveiling in St. Paul's Cathedral of a marble bust in memory of the famous war correspondent, the late Sir William Howard Russell. The name and the fame of William Howard Russell live in

New York just as well as they do in London, altho he wrote much which there as well as here must have aroused many a keen controversy. I have associated him, or at least his memory, with the capital of the German Empire, for the reason that one of my early recollections of Russell is of the time when I met him in Berlin on the great historical occasion when the sovereign, who was then King William of Prussia, was created the first Emperor of the newly formed German Empire, called into being after the complete defeat of the Austrian Emperor had been brought

about by the political genius of Bismarck and the military genius of Moltke. Russell was then acting as special correspondent for the *London Times* and I as special correspondent for the *London Morning Star*, the journal which represented the political opinions of Richard Cobden and John Bright. The coronation took place at Königsberg, in the northeast of Prussia, and there again I met Russell several times. That was my one sole expedition as

a newspaper special correspondent.

I may mention the fact that in the same cathedral—St. Paul's, London—where the monument to Sir William Howard Russell has just been unveiled by the distinguished soldier, Sir Evelyn Wood, is another monument to a war correspondent, Archibald Forbes, who made his name as famous in the days of the telegraphic wire as the name of Russell had been in the days of postal delivery by railway carriage. I knew Archibald Forbes well and had followed with deep interest his brilliant career until his too early death. He was war correspondent for the *London Daily News* during several years of the time



ARCHIBALD FORBES.

when I was one of the writers of leading articles for that journal, and, like Sir William Howard Russell, he was the author of many valuable books on his own especial subjects. These two monuments find a fitting place and are fittingly companioned in the great cathedral. The war correspondent has come to be during recent generations one of the most remarkable and important figures in our civilization. In the earlier ages of mankind there were indeed war correspondents also, but then the war correspondent and the maker of war were usually one and the same individual. The Greeks had their Xenophon, who was military commander, historian, essayist and war correspondent all in one, while it seems almost superfluous to add that the Romans had their Julius Cæsar, who would most certainly have won undying fame for himself in any one of these capacities, but who achieved an unsurpass success in all of them, and added to his other distinctions the fame of being, according to no less an authority than Cicero, the greatest Roman orator of his age, even among those who were orators and nothing else. Who shall say what William Howard Russell and Archibald Forbes might not have done as commanders if some sudden stroke of fortune had given to each a chance of commanding an army?

A book recently published which has been much reviewed and talked about in England and in Ireland already is that entitled "Dublin Castle and the Irish People," written by Mr. R. Barry O'Brien, and published by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., London. Mr. O'Brien had before this brought on himself some notice as the author of a life of Charles Stewart Parnell, and one of the late Sir Charles Russell, the famous barrister and member of Parliament and Lord Chief Justice, who was afterward created Lord Russell of Killowen. Neither of these works, however, can be said to have called forth unqualified commendation from critics and readers. The general impression was that Mr. Barry O'Brien had not had such opportunities in either case of close personal acquaintance with the subject of his biography as would warrant him in attempting to become the Boswell to his Johnson. I may freely confess that

I shared in this conviction myself. I was, as my readers probably know, a close political associate and personal friend of Charles Stewart Parnell during many years of my parliamentary life, and I enjoyed the close personal acquaintance, and I hope I may say the friendship of Lord Russell of Killowen during many of the most brilliant years of his distinguished career. But when Mr. O'Brien came to deal with the story of Dublin Castle he had found a subject which required for the most part only a study of authentic past history and a close observation of recent events and public men in order to enable a writer of real capacity to endow the reading public with a work of genuine and enduring value. According to the best of my judgment, "Dublin Castle and the Irish People" is such a work. Its very title comes of a happy inspiration. It presents us with a piquant, humorous and highly effective contrast—Dublin Castle on the one side and the Irish people on the other. Dublin Castle has nothing to do with the Irish people, and the Irish people thru many long generations never could, and of later years never would, have anything to do with Dublin Castle. The Viceroy of Ireland ruled during centuries over an island in which the great majority of the inhabitants were Catholics, and in which no Catholic was allowed to hold any state office, or even to give a vote at an election. If it had been a viceregal despotism there might have come some benefit to the people of Ireland thru the possible effects of such a system of rule. There might have come to the viceregal throne some benevolent despot who felt drawn on to a study of the country and its real condition on his own account and might have seen that there were cruel wrongs which cried out for remedy and could be remedied by a stroke of despotic power, and the benevolent despot could have exercised his power accordingly and put the wrongs to right. But, as Mr. Barry O'Brien points out, the benevolent despot would have had no such chance in Dublin Castle. He was always the instrument and servant of the British Government then in power, and such government down to a time very near to our own, whether it happened to be Tory or merely Whig, was alike determined to

treat Ireland as a subjugated and vassal country. Therefore all that the Viceroy and Dublin Castle could do for Ireland was to confer hospitalities on such Irishmen and women as made themselves devotees of the Dublin Court and to exclude from favorable notice any Irishman or woman who acknowledged the slightest sympathy with any of the national demands. Thus the principal effect which Dublin Castle created by its own impulse in Ireland was that of bringing up a set of persons among the middle

classes whom Thackeray might well have described in his "Snob Papers." I hope and believe that we are now coming near to the end of the whole system and that before many sessions of Parliament have been gone thru, Ireland is destined to have her system of national legislation under better and brighter and more enduring conditions than she was allowed to have it before. I hope and believe that Mr. Barry O'Brien's book does not come too late to help toward that end.

LONDON, ENGLAND.



The Girl Who Trims Hats

BY BERTHA POOLE WEYL

[Mrs. Weyl has taken down the following story from one of the girls now in the strike referred to in the last part of the article.—EDITOR.]

I AM a hat trimmer. I was born in a little mountain village of Rumania. When I was six years old my father died, and my mother sold what she had, and we two sailed for America. It took a brave woman to start, without money or a word of English, with a young child, on such a journey, but mother was a brave woman. She was determined to give me what she had never had herself—an education and a chance in life. You couldn't get an education or a chance in Rumania.

For a few years everything went well. We lived in a little flat in Brooklyn next door to a hat factory where my mother got work. As she was young then and quick with her fingers, she could make good wages and keep me in school. I remember her joy the day I brought home my first reader. She took the book in both hands, turned it upside down and over and over. "You, you!" she kept repeating. "My little Rachel, you! What would your blessed father say? A scholar! my little Rachel, a scholar!" And then she put her head in her hands and cried a long time. After that night, as soon as she came home from the factory, I had to read aloud my morning lesson.

These good days did not last long. A slack season came and for weeks and weeks there was very little work. When the factory commenced running full time again we were behind both with our rent and grocery bill.

I was eleven years old then and large for my age, and like all children, anxious to go to work. So when mother told me I would have to stop school for a little while and go into the factory I was the happiest youngster in the block. For six months I sat on a low stool by mother's side making the flat bows that go on men's hats. It was easy work, but the long hours in a badly aired room made me sick, and I was glad enough to go back to school. One year and a half of study, and then we got behind with the rent a second time, and my little earnings were again needed. So on my thirteenth birthday I left school and became a hat trimmer for good. How my mother fought against this! She begged the boss for extra work to take home; she tried at night to do the neighbors' washing, and even crowded our small rooms with two girl boarders. She fretted herself sick over my leaving school. Often in the night I would hear her praying in Hebrew that God would succor His children.

Thirteen is young to stop study, and if it had not been for mother I should have forgotten the little I had learned in school. But she never let me forget. No matter how tired I was or how long her day, each night I had to read aloud, while she sat with hands folded in her lap and a strained look on her face, trying to follow the English words.

She was not as strong as she had been

when we left Rumania. Hat trimming is bad for the nerves, and after eleven years—years of stitching, stitching, stitching—poor mother gave out. She had had trouble for some time with snapping thread and breaking needles, but the thought of quitting work had never entered her mind. Then she got her notice. When you have worked in one factory for eleven years you get to feel that you belong there, and to be turned out without a word, without the boss even saying good bye—well, it comes hard. "If he'd only said, 'I'm sorry,'" mother kept repeating; "if he'd only said, 'I'm sorry.'"

It made me bitter to see how old she grew after that. I wouldn't take her place, even tho the boss offered it to me, and as there was no other work that I could do in Brooklyn, we moved to New York, where an East Side factory had advertised for girls.

Hat trimming is piece work, you know. I can't tell you just how much a girl earns, because the scale is higher in union than non-union shops and the work there steadier. Where I work, in a non-union shop, the scale for binders, as the girls who bind the "stiffs" or Derby hats are called, runs from 25 to 35 cents a dozen. This is all hand work, and takes skill before it can be done neatly. But a girl who has been at it for six months should, in a full day's work, bind nearly six dozen hats. That is, if she has good luck and her needles and thread don't break on her. The trouble is she don't often get a full day's work. In non-union shops a fifth more girls are kept on the pay-roll than are needed, so not one can make a decent living. It's good for the bosses, I suppose, because it keeps the scale down, but it's not fair to the girls. We have to be in our seats every morning at eight o'clock, and wait and wait and wait. The hours I waste in just waiting are sometimes a third of my week.

In union shops there is no such system. Enough girls are employed to give to each a full day's work, and during the slack season the hats are divided, so that each girl has a few hours' work. She knows beforehand at what hour this work will be ready, and can plan to spend the rest of her day as she pleases. You see what a help the union is.

My work commences when the binding

is done, for I am a "trimmer." I have to sew in the lining and leather band, put on the ribbon and make and sew in place the bow. Of this work the leather band is the fussiest. Take any man's hat and count the number of stitches in one inch of the band. In the first grades there are as many as sixteen stitches to the inch. These stitches are so even that you might think they were machine work. But they're not—every one is made by hand. I wish you could see the number of needles that break on these stitches—they cost me, with the thread, almost 20 cents a week. That's another thing the union does for the girls. In organized shops thread and needles are furnished by the boss. And he pays more for his work, too, the union scale running higher per dozen than the non-union. In Newark, where the girls have a strong organization, "trimmers" can make as much as sixteen and twenty dollars a week. But in our shop there's no such money. Our scale runs from 90 cents to a dollar per dozen. Now, I can trim from two to two and a half dozen hats a day, but I don't get the chance. Do you know that, tho my average wage is about a dollar a day, I have made as little as 35 cents? This makes living an awful problem, because you never know what to depend upon.

I think I was seventeen before I felt the need of an education. Before that I had been doing as the other girls in the factory, going to parks and dances and taking walks in the evening. One night when I came home late I found my mother sitting by the table with my little old reader in her lap. She was crying. When I asked her what was the matter, she told me all about her home in Rumania; how she had left there and come to America so that I could have an education and be something different from a factory girl like herself. She told me how this dream had been the one thing that had kept her up all these long years, living in a country where no one understood her language, where she must always feel a stranger. And then she cried some more, and called me her good child, her good little Rachel, and said that I must not mind her crying, for she was getting to be an old woman now, and old women were apt to be foolish.

When I went to bed that night I could

not sleep. Everything my mother had said seemed to burn in me. I thought of the nights when, while a candle shaded my own bed, she had worked over the washtub; I remembered the girl boarders; the years and years of trimming hats. And then it seemed to me that I heard the old Hebrew prayer that God would succor His children. Before I went to sleep I had made up my mind that I would get an education. My mother should not be disappointed.

The next evening, on my way home from work, I stopt at the public library and askt the young lady in charge for a book about some one who had commenced at the bottom and worked up. She gave me Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables." I read that book thru three times. I read it early in the morning, at the noon half hour, in bed at night. It seemed to me the most wonderful book that was ever written.

Then I got out my old school books and began to study. Those were the Brooklyn days over again. Mother would sit beside me while I worked, watching my copybook and sums, holding my book and all the time urging me on. When I could not study any further by myself she helpt me to save, so that one night a week I could pay a girl who had been thru the public school to come and teach me.

That was five years ago. Since then I've been reading and studying by myself, and, of course, I have learned that mother's dream can never come true. It is too late for me to be a teacher. But a girl who sews stitches doesn't have to think stitches. She can think other things. And eighteen months ago the girls in my factory began to think about a union. There were only six of us at our first meeting, and we had to meet in secret. But that was not for long. By ones and twos the girls began to come to our meetings; to listen to us in the factories, and what was better still, to think for themselves. Sometimes we got discouraged, for it was slow work, but we bent at it. We talked and we talked and we talked. We met every week and our local began to grow. Five weeks ago, when the hatters called their big strike, our little local called for the girls and

they answered the call. Not a single trimmer remained at work in an unfair shop.

It takes courage to go on a strike. Some of our girls have mothers and fathers dependent upon them, and lots and lots have families who count on their help. It's hard to see others suffer, and it's awfully hard to say no when the boss offers you double wages and says that he will never take you back unless you come now. We have a little office down on the East Side where the girls meet, and where you hear stories. The picket comes in to tell about a widow who applied for work at the factory where she was on picket duty.

"Don't you know there's a strike on here?" askt the picket.

"Yes," was the answer, "but I'm a widow with two children. The milkman told me I could get work in this factory. I can trim hats and I've got to do it."

Our picket told us that she felt so sorry for the woman she didn't know what to do.

"It's awful hard," she said at last. "It's awful hard on you and it's hard on us all. But if you take this work it means that all we've been fighting for is lost. Are you going to do it?"

"No," said the woman. "God help me. I won't take another woman's job."

That's the kind of story you hear at our office, not one, but hundreds of them. It's the story that doesn't get in the papers, but it's the story that gets hold of you, and makes you feel that we all belong together. We girls know what it costs to refuse another woman's job, and we know, too, the cost to the girl who's engaged to be married to the factory's manager, but goes out on strike. Sometimes it takes an awful lot of courage to belong to a union.

Mother says it's like starting to a new country. She has never once complained all thru these weeks, tho many a time she has gone without her tea, and I know that she is doing the neighbors' sewing. Last night when I came home I found her puzzling over the pictures in the Labor paper, and long after midnight I heard her praying the old Hebrew prayer that God would succor His children.

NEW YORK CITY

According to Osler

BY JAMES HERBERT MORSE

AFTER it had been settled, "definitively," as the word goes, by Dr. William Osler, that "they whom the gods love die young"—that is, die under forty—it was hardly kind of a brother doctor to rake over the ashes again—to pull the old men back, as it were, by the beard, and attempt to prove that the gods still have an abiding affection for a considerable number of old men. But Dr. W. A. Newland Dorland would do it, it seems. Adopting for his text Brother Osler's words, "Take the sum of human achievement, in action, in science, in art, in literature; subtract the men above forty, and while we should miss great treasures, even priceless treasures, we should be practically where we are today," he has collected, as bearing on the subject, the "records of achievement of the world's chief workers and thinkers"—four hundred of them—who may safely be called the "Four Hundred Immortals." Unearthing their immortal parts—that is, their glorious contribution to the world's history, he has been to the trouble of fixing the dates of what he reckons the "magnum opus" of the man in each case, and the duration of his "mental activity." It is a long list, those who have made us laugh and those who have made us cry, those who have lifted civilization and those whose obstructions placed in the way of human progress we would gladly forget. Separating his "Immortals" into decades—those who have ceased their activity at forty, at fifty, at sixty, seventy, eighty, and so on, he begins with the last decade and by a conjectural elimination shows what we might have mist if the men of that period had suddenly dropt out of the list of the world's best workers. "Might have missed," we say advisedly; for everybody knows that there has always been a man or woman ready to step in and accomplish the invention, or discovery just then in hand, if he or she had not been providentially anticipated by just a day or two. In the theater of life

there is ever at hand an "understudy" for every part. As we all know, even Shakespeare's masterpieces could have been easily replaced by Bacon, or if Bacon were not satisfactory, there was always another. "Mother," said a little friend of ours, in his tenth year, "Mother, how would you like me to be a great poet—like Shakespeare, for instance—and *beat him, too?*"

With God all things are possible, and with Dr. Osler's help, somebody *might* have turned up to take the place of Moses, who, as Dr. Dorland shows, expounded the Mosaic law after his eightieth year, thereby making possible some decided improvements in the world's history. Except for Moses, the Israelites might have been wandering to this very day! Well, they *are* wandering; but the milk and honey would have gone elsewhere. Without a competent understudy, where would all the Methodists be today, if John Wesley had not founded their first church after he was eighty-seven years in the world waiting for somebody else to do it? Or, if Confucius had perished at seventy, just before it occurred to him that John Chinaman would need a religion, would it ever have occurred to anyone else that the Chinese intellect needed stimulating? Many serious problems of the sort will suggest themselves to every one, as indeed they do to Dr. Dorland. Some of them could have been easily solved, and with satisfaction, by others. Anyone could have painted Titian's "Last Judgment," or that resplendent "Martyrdom of Saint Lawrence"—both done after the seventy years allotted by the preacher to man had expired. But who would have been selected to experiment on our South American neighbors, if James Monroe had succumbed to the universal destroyer before his sixtieth year? Or who, for that matter, would have been able to find out who the South Americans were, if Columbus, at fifty-five, had failed to make that famous voyage in which he had premonition of President Castro gliding

along the mountain tops of Venezuela? Or if dear old Christopher, after having seen that potent and eccentric gentleman emerging from the stream of forgetful antiquity in some form of cloud-wraith, had at once turned back towards Spain, evading the responsibility of further discovery, who would have given us Mr. Monroe, or Dr. Osler, or quite a number of gentlemen of importance, to say nothing of that admirable monument at the "Circle" hard by the Central Park in New York? There is much history brewing in the kettle of Time, awaiting the escape of some bubble of genius to show the way out of the pot.

From this brief hint of Dr. Dorland's "vital statistics," it is sufficiently evident that the other learned doctor was looking at the world *from an eminence!* To him such small things as migrating nations were but armies of ants rolling up each its little bundle of troubles. Religions were but the shadow of shadows—mere phantasmagoria of colors. He saw not the world but rather that flat disk, that circle of the lands, the "*orbis terrarum*" of the ancients—by no means a globe, nor even one of the gladsome satellites of the solar system, but a mere thin plate which might at any moment have skipped off into cold space. For would not Copernicus and Galileo have ceased mental activity at forty? And who was to tell us that the world is round? Many don't believe it even now. And the facts would have spread very slowly if Gutenberg, long after his fortieth summer, had failed to put the printer's type into harness and set the "printer's devil" to work; if Franklin, furthermore, had not played with the lightning at an age when the average boy has long dropt the kite string for more serious business; if, moreover, Morse, at fifty-odd, had not found a new use for wire, and Watt for steam, and Stephenson for iron rails, and the Steel Trust for its money. Many geniuses, it is true, might have been hit by the hand of Time, without being missed much. We could "blotch along" without them. Demetrius, for instance, and Machiavelli and Mohammed, and Mr. Bryan. With Machiavelli lost to time at forty, all those ingenious diplomacies that have produced the present Balkan mess—

forts would never have come into the world to plague cabinets; and, without Mohammed, who does not see that there would have been no use for diplomacies anyhow? At least in the neighborhood of the Black Sea? Without the followers of Islam, there would have been free passage still for tunny fish, and the Etesian wind, and the descendants of Czar Peter, at the Dardanelles. But setting aside these trifling matters, the world has always been overburdened with serious toil. The young could not have accomplished alone all that has been in the day's stint. They were overpressed for playtime even before the Flood, when their fathers helped with the chores along into the hundreds. Adam was lively until his nine hundred and thirtieth year. Seth lived to be nine hundred and twelve. Enos survived, we are told, well up to his nine hundred and fifth summer. Cainan died at nine hundred and ten; Mahaleel, at eight hundred and eighty-five, and so on. After the Flood, how much the young must have missed these healthy old men. Sad times came then, and the boys went into all parts of the known earth, and *really toiled*. Nimrod, before carrying his gun into Africa, accomplished many useful stunts in the direction of Babel, and Erech, and Accad, and Calneh, in the land of Shinah, where his kingdom began; and no doubt he was helped a good deal by the patriarchs. Dr. Osler quite evidently *sees things small*. From his eminence he has no true perspective, or how could he, in his aeroplane, have failed to descry Darwin toiling in his sixtieth year on the "Descent of Man?" Without that "Descent of Man" science would have been forced back on Adam's line, and from the Oslerian point of view this would have been impracticable, not to say impossible. For, altho it has never been precisely worked out at what age Eve gave birth to Cain and Abel, we know that the father was an hundred and thirty when he was called upon to welcome his third son, Seth, from whom, in due course of time, came Noah, who built the ark when past his six hundredth birthday. The ark surely was a work of "human achievement," involving great foresight and mature powers. The death of Noah—at forty, for instance—

would have been, to employ the usual expression of modest young writers, "disconcerting." With such a catastrophe it is difficult to see how Man could have survived with the Flood. With the ark thus dismantled, and the "Descent of Man" not otherwise provided for, the play *could* not have gone on! Dr. Osler expects too much of his understudies. There are little things dependent on other little things, and these on still other little things. As one acquainted with the brogue says:

"a flea

Has smaller fleas that on him prey;
And these have smaller still to bite 'em,
And so proceed *ad infinitum*."

The good doctor from his aeroplane could not see them all. Take comparatively modern instances. If Cromwell had died before his forties, Charles I. might have kept his head, and what an upset then in English history! Save for the sixth decade, too, we should have lost John Knox and the Scotch Reformation. How uneasy the Scots would be under the old hierarchy! Again, we should mourn Loyola and the Jesuits, who first pointed out the exact location of Ohio, home of embryo presidents. John Adams, it is true, who entered the presidential office at sixty, would not have been missed, for there has always been an understudy in the family. John Hay also may be set aside, until it is seen what is to be the full effect on the Monday's wash of his now famous doctrine—China for the Chinese, with an "open door." But Luther, dead, say, in his forties how was Protestantism to get a start? And without Protestantism, where the Pilgrim Fathers, and other things? In Young Italy, Garibaldi and Cavour would have been greatly missed: in Young England, Canning and Burke; Franklin and Washington and Mr. Roosevelt in Young America. But would there have been any Young America, with Grant, and Sherman, and Lincoln dropping off at forty? Michelangelo would have ceased to exist before St. Peter's came into being. Would anyone then go to Rome—just to see a lot of plain Italians? Mr. Carnegie was long past forty when he secured a "free foot" and began to travel and hand out libraries. But what use for libraries, if,

as Dr. Dorland shows, all the books worth reading had been left unwritten?

But it makes one dizzy to go on. What an upside-down world this would be but for the immortal Four Hundred! One after another the decades are eliminated by the relentless Dr. Dorland, and we grow fainter and fainter. There is one hope left—that is, that he will eliminate a decade or two further. Neither doctor has yet proposed to invade the sacred precincts of the third and fourth division of years. Thinking of that possible elimination, one's spirits revive. Not that we would by any means suggest the *entire* elimination of the happy season between the ages of twenty and forty; but if, by some shrewdly contrived invention of science, the area of "pernicious mental activity" could be located in the gray matter of the brain, and—well, not exactly removed, but restrained by soothing preparations of some moral cocaine, all the other activities, afferent and efferent, being left in full swing, who can measure the peace that would fall upon the surface of this globe? Take wars, for instance. There would be none. For there would be no cause for wars—no *casus belli*. It is well known that one-half of the great wars that have devastated the earth have grown out of the struggles, in the twenties, to set up housekeeping, each Adam with his choice Eve; and the other half have grown out of the necessity of keeping the house up to the standard. If the desire to get the right girl and the best automobile met with no friction—or if, for instance, each man were content to take *any* girl—if love in a cottage would be entirely satisfactory, "honest Injun," as they say—in other words, if love and ambition could be so poulticed as to keep within the temperature compassed by ordinary thermometers, then The Hague Tribunal might indeed take a long vacation. Observation shows, says Dr. Dorland, that "men of an aggressive military trend are born when their fathers are between twenty and thirty years old." That single decade then would, if reasonably attuned, leave our vast armies and navies peeled down to the irreducible minimum necessary for "show days." Think of the evils of the "bellicose vein of youth!" Alexander

broke up the happy family of Greece and disturbed the concert of Asia before he was thirty-two. Napoleon, Frederick the Great, Pizarro, Cortez, Hannibal—all of them presumably descendants of Cain on the mother's side—take away these twenty years of their "pernicious activity," and think how agriculture would have flourished, how cheap pruning-hooks and plowshares would have been! The market would have been stuffed with them. All the necessary wars—if we still must have wars—could

have been served up with dispatch by practiced old men—Von Moltke, for instance, in his seventies; Oyama, Nodzu, Kuroki, in their sixties; Lee, Grant, Sherman—Oku, Nishi, Kodama, Fushimi, after they had surmounted the plateau of "innocuous desuetude." Ah, that happy day! In the words of the old song:

"No fighting men abroad,
No weeping maids at home!"

Jeanette and Jeanot forever at the gate—and no parting.

NEW YORK CITY



Voluntary Bank Deposit Insurance

BY COE I. CRAWFORD

[The following article on Bank Deposit Insurance was written by Mr. Crawford a few days ago when he was Governor of South Dakota. On March 4 he was sworn in as a member of the United States Senate.—EDITOR.]

THE South Dakota Republican platform, adopted at the State Convention, held on the 10th day of July, 1908, contains the following plank in relation to bank deposit insurance:

"Our national platform favors the establishment of a postal savings bank system for the convenience of the people and the encouragement of thrift. The protection of depositors against loss by insolvent and mismanaged banks, and the protection of solvent and well-managed banks against runs and panics, requires that postal savings bank laws be accompanied by efficient laws, State and national, providing for the insurance of depositors against loss. We favor the enactment of such laws."

A national law will soon be enacted establishing postal savings banks. Deposits in these savings banks will be received upon time certificates only. The deposits are not likely to be kept in the local banks, but will, no doubt, be sent to central reserves and thus withdrawn from the State, to the detriment of the local banks, both State and national. The funds thus removed will, of course, become more inaccessible for use in facilitating local business than if the same were kept in the locality where the depositors reside.

The centralizing of savings deposits by their withdrawal from the localities

where the depositors live and earn them will, in a sense, weaken the local banks. A sound system of bank deposit insurance, however, would enable the local bank to maintain its hold upon the public confidence. But this is only one reason. There are many. In the first place, the conducting of a banking business of deposit and exchange is a quasi-public business, as distinguished from a purely private business. The national bank receives its charter from the Federal Government and is under the strict supervision of the Comptroller, with frequent examinations by his examiner.

The State bank in similar manner must get its charter from the State and is under the supervision of the State examiner. One emblazons in gilt letters over its doors, as one of the words in its name, the word "National"; the other the word "State." The man on the street, who has a few hundred dollars to deposit, cannot, in the very nature of things, know about the actual condition of either. But, knowing that the Federal Government has given its name and charter to and has undertaken to check up and watch one of them, while the State Government has given its name and charter to and has un-

dertaken to check up and watch the other, his confidence and trust in the nation or State is the one thing above all others which leads him to deposit in one or the other his hard-earned dollars. In such a case it is the moral duty of the nation or the State, as the case may be, to furnish him some method of protection by means of deposit insurance. There is no parallel between the principle of bank deposit insurance and the guaranteeing of a crop to the farmer, as is sometimes contended, because these chartered banks are permitted, under express statutes providing for their creation and supervision, to hold themselves out to the public as solvent institutions, and to solicit deposits by using the name "National" or "State" in the name emblazoned to the public.

The principle declared for in the South Dakota platform is not for an absolute State guaranty of bank deposits, but rather for a provision for bank deposit insurance.

Laws are past and work successfully providing for the incorporation, regulation and supervision of companies for the purpose of insuring property-holders against loss by fire, hail, tornado and burglary, and to insure persons against loss occasioned by accidental injuries and by death. Certainly, under a carefully drawn and a properly safeguarded law, a statute may be enacted by which depositors in banks chartered by the State may be indemnified, under State supervision, against the loss of their money.

Mr. Alexander H. Revell, one of Chicago's prominent and successful business men—and a Republican—in a pamphlet which he has issued favoring deposit insurance, tells, by way of illustration, of the distress which followed the failure of the Milwaukee Avenue Bank, of Chicago. He says:

"A large community in a comparatively small district was panic stricken. Many depositors were foreigners, workingmen, small tradesmen, and others, who suddenly found the savings of a lifetime taken from them.

"No matter whether anything could be realized on the assets in the future or not, the fact which dazed them was that no one could get his money, that the bank deposits were not negotiable. The plans of thousands of men and children were disarranged, and they were plunged into distress. Frightened, despairing, some committed suicide, others went insane,

others failed. And yet the worst of it is that such a pitiable wreck of human happiness could have been avoided had there been some method of guaranteeing deposits until the assets could have been realized upon; for, in actual fact, the receiver paid 70 per cent. to the depositors inside of five months after the bank closed, without calling upon the further amounts to be collected from the stockholders under the law."

If there had been an adequate insurance of these deposits in force this bank would probably not have failed at all; at any rate, in that case, its failure would have caused no suffering whatever. He says:

"Innocent depositors would have been able to negotiate their deposit books; the only loss to fall upon the insurance fund would have been the insignificant sum—if any—by which the total assets fell short of the deposits; and all that human misery would not have stained the record of our city. . . . The crux of the matter lies in the stringency into which the depositor is plunged who has funds locked up in an insolvent bank, on which he cannot realize anything at the moment of his greatest need.

"Utterly helpless, he is thrown into complete despair; he finds his family and his future jeopardized, his years of labor and economy discounted, for his money, if not lost, is removed from his use for an indefinite period."

An effective bank deposit insurance law would not only protect depositors against loss by insolvent and mismanaged banks, but it would also protect solvent and well-managed banks against runs and panics. No bank, of course, can be prepared always to pay off all its depositors in cash at one time and keep its doors open. Let me cite an incident which occurred in South Dakota at a time when there was not a single insolvent bank in the State:

Only a little over a year ago, one very cold winter night—and Sunday night at that—I was awakened by the repeated ringing of the telephone. Answering the call, I learned that it was from a prominent banker in one of the largest towns in the State. He said he had just come from a midnight meeting attended by all the bankers and most prominent business men of his town; that the situation was very serious; the clearing houses of Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Sioux City and Chicago had all, by resolutions just past, decided absolutely to ship no currency outside their respective limits; that this would necessitate the suspension of cash payments by banks in

South Dakota at a time when there was need of more than the usual amount for the purpose of moving the crops; that the result would be a panic, unless some effective means could be taken at once to avert the disaster; that he had been requested by the meeting to communicate with me and suggested that I issue a proclamation declaring the following day to be a legal holiday, so that the banks could have legal justification for keeping their doors closed. I replied that in my judgment this course would greatly alarm the public and make the matter worse, but that I would consult with other bankers at once and give him a definite answer in a few hours. I at once called up the bankers in my home town, and also succeeded in communicating by 'phone with leading bankers in three or four of the other larger towns of the State, who were also spending the night in worry over the situation, and they confirmed my judgment that a proclamation would add to the danger. About four o'clock in the morning I reported my final conclusion to the banker who had first called me up. One of the other bankers in his town answered the call and expressed the gravest concern at my decision. He feared that on the next day all the small and associated banks in the little towns in the State would insist upon being supplied with currency to pay for grain, and that a run would follow, which would force the banks to close their doors, but said, if that was my decision, they would have to take chances during Monday, and, if trouble came, they would renew the request that Tuesday be declared a legal holiday. By keeping their heads and taking their depositors into their confidence and allaying their fears, all the banks in the State got thru the stringency period without a single failure. But the thing which saved them was the co-operation and confidence of their depositors. Had there been in force a system of adequate bank deposit insurance at the time, those bankers in South Dakota would have escaped all this worry, because their depositors, protected by insurance, would have felt secure and would have caused them no concern.

The rate of insurance imposed upon the capital stock and surplus of a bank

fully sufficient to support an adequate insurance fund, is so small that it would not be an appreciable burden when spread upon all the property of all the banks. The proportion of the total losses in all the national banks in the United States which became insolvent during a period of forty-three years was only 2.17 per cent. of the average annual amount of deposits, as shown by the report of the Comptroller of the Currency for 1907. The average annual loss was only one-twentieth of 1 per cent. of the average annual deposits. During the forty-three years from 1863 to 1907 the average annual losses to depositors in all the national banks in the United States was less than one-ninth of 1 per cent. of capital and surplus.

That is to say, an annual insurance rate of less than one-ninth of 1 per cent. of the capital and surplus would have been sufficient to cover all losses from all the failed national banks thruout the entire period of the existence of the national banking system. The rule of averages will determine how much of a fund is necessary to be at hand for prompt payment of depositors in case of failure. Uninsured funds in an insolvent bank do not give the depositor any basis for obtaining credit. An adequate insurance of his deposit would make the amount an available asset at once.

The claim is made that the fact that depositors in a bank are insured against loss will tend to make bankers reckless, and that the safe and conservative banker will be held for the improvident and dishonest practices of the bad banker. This argument has no more weight against bank deposit insurance than it does against the insurance of property against loss by fire because some policyholder may set his building on fire.

The proposal in South Dakota is not to attempt to establish an absolute State guaranty by levying and enforcing a tax upon the property of the State banks. That has most serious difficulties in the way. The tax would be confined to only one class of property owners and would involve the principle of taking property by coercion from one and giving it to another. The South Dakota bill, when offered in the coming session of the Legislature this winter, will probably pro-

vide for voluntary bank deposit insurance, so framed that if part of the State banks take the insurance for their depositors, competing banks will likely find it necessary to follow the example in order to hold their deposits. It will probably provide that any bank organized under the laws of the State, which is able to present a written certificate of the State Bank Examiner, issued not more than thirty days previous, that it is solvent and well managed, shall be eligible to become a member of the State Association of Incorporated Banks, which shall be authorized in the proposed act to create and maintain by voluntary payment of premiums, a fund to be known as the State Deposit Insurance Fund, to be held in trust for the security of all depositors in the banks becoming members of said association, and to be invested, administered and paid out under the supervision of the State. That the Association of Incorporated State Banks shall exist and be created by not less than fifty existing State banks, each to be an incorporated bank under the laws of the State, and all having an aggregate capital of not less than \$500,000, sending to the State Treasurer a list containing their respective names and addresses, and the amount of the capital stock and surplus of each, together with the annual premium required of each, which, for each bank, shall be one mill on each dollar of its capital and surplus, and by requesting the State Treasurer to place the premium paid by each bank to its credit in a fund to be known as the State Deposit Insurance Fund; and that he enter the name of each of said banks in a recorded list as members of the State Association of Incorporated State Banks; also by sending at the same time to the State Bank Examiner a copy of the list sent to the State Treasurer, together with notice that the annual premium for each proposed member has been remitted to the treasurer. It will further provide that upon the receipt of this list and request accompanied by the payment of the first annual premium, the State Treasurer shall acknowledge the receipt thereof, and shall place the sums received in a fund to be thereafter known as the State Insurance Deposit Fund,

and shall enter in a book to be kept for that purpose the name and address of each of said banks, and opposite thereto, the amount of its capital and surplus and the premium paid by it, with the date of receipt, and shall forthwith transmit to the State Bank Examiner a statement containing the list of said names, addresses, capital stock and surplus and the premium credited to each bank; that the Bank Examiner shall keep a similar record in his office of the information thus received from the State Treasurer, and shall thereupon fill out and sign and attest, under the seal of the State, a certificate for each of the banks thus becoming members and send the same to the bank entitled thereto, declaring that said bank is a member in good standing in the Association of Incorporated State Banks and that its depositors are beneficiaries in the State Insurance Deposit Fund held by the Treasurer of the State of South Dakota for the insurance and protection of depositors in all the State banks which are members of the association; that said bank has paid the annual premium required by law for the period of one year from the date of said certificate, and until the expiration of such year the certificate and insurance will be in full force and effect; that in case of loss to depositors in any of the banks which are members of said Association during the term covered by said certificate, the full amount of the Deposit Insurance Fund, or so much thereof as is required for the purpose, will be applied to the prompt payment and settlement of such loss. The proposed law will also provide that after the State Association of Incorporated State Banks has once been created, any incorporated State bank may become a member of it by sending to the State Treasurer a certificate from the Bank Examiner showing that it is solvent and well managed and its application to become a member accompanied by the annual premium required, and by receiving a certificate of membership from the State Bank Examiner. Failure to pay the annual premium on or prior to the expiration of each year, accompanied by a certificate from the Examiner showing that it is in good condition, terminates the membership of any bank in the Association.

The State Treasurer is required to deposit the State Insurance Deposit Fund in the State depositaries, and all interest received for the use thereof shall be added thereto. He may also, from time to time, invest said fund in revenue warrants and registered general fund warrants of the State, the interest thereon to be added to the fund.

Whenever a bank which is a member of the Association shall fail and become insolvent, and its assets are insufficient to pay the losses sustained by its depositors, as shown to the satisfaction of the State Bank Examiner and the State Auditor by the certificate of the Judge of the Circuit Court in the county in which said insolvent bank is located,

showing the names and addresses of the depositors and the amount of the loss sustained by each, the Bank Examiner shall approve said certificate as a voucher and file the same with the State Auditor, who shall thereupon issue his warrant in favor of the receiver of said bank upon the State Insurance Deposit Fund for an amount sufficient to make good said loss, and the treasurer shall pay said warrant out of the same fund.

It is believed that a statute of the character outlined above will be valid and that it will prove to be successful, and that in a short period of time bank deposit insurance in some form will become general in the United States.

PIERRE, S. DAK.



Christ's Theory and Treatment of Disease

BY SAMUEL McCOMB, D.D.

[Dr. McComb is associate rector of Emmanuel Church, Boston, and with Dr. Worcester is the joint author of the Emmanuel movement, which is spreading so widely thruout the churches. The following article is the substance of a lecture recently delivered in this city.

EDITOR.]

IT is recorded of Jesus Christ that He both taught the people and healed them; that is to say, He had a double message—a message to normal and ordered humanity, and a message to abnormal and disordered humanity. His teaching was so simple that it could be summed up in a few sentences, and yet so original and fundamental that each age finds in it fresh light and inspiration. It must always stand first; because it appeals to the normal man—and, after all, the majority is constituted by normal people—and also because our place in the spiritual scale is determined by our attitude toward the words of Christ. As a whole the Church has been faithful to Christ, and has tried to follow in His footsteps, especially since the Reformation, by the preaching of the Gospel and by teaching the truths of the Kingdom of God. But then she has been so busy during these years with preaching, organization, apologetics and reconstruction,

that she has forgotten largely Christ's message to and treatment of the abnormal, His word to the demoniac, the hysteric, the paralytic; in brief, to those who have lost self-control, and for whom the first and necessary requisite to redemption is a restoration to them of that lost gift.

Today our attention is being called anew to this problem, and the Church is being summoned to the discharge of a neglected duty. It is incumbent on us to study the healing ministry of the Founder of the Christian religion afresh, with whatever light may be thrown upon it by the conclusions of psychological and medical science.

That Jesus himself attached great significance to His curative activity is clearly reflected in the Gospels. When, for example, John the Baptist sent two of his disciples to ask Christ, "Art Thou He that should come, or look we for another?" Jesus made this significant reply:

"Go, report to John what ye hear and see; blind men see and lame men walk, lepers are cleansed and deaf men hear, dead men are raised up and poor men are told good tidings." This saying proves that in Christ's view the coming of the Kingdom of God showed itself by the conquest of pain, misery and disease. He asks that His ministry, which founds the Kingdom, should be judged by its saving and redeeming quality. It is not, mark you, that He emphasizes His healing deeds as signs of supernatural power; but it is that He points to them as the tokens of His boundless love and pity. It is thus that He would differentiate His work from that of the stern and somewhat harsh methods of His great forerunner.

Now we come to examine what is called the triple tradition; that is to say, the material in common to the first three Gospels, and that constitutes the kernel of the evangelical narrative; we find embodied in this tradition the reports of eleven wonders. It is significant that of these no less than nine are healing wonders; the healing of Peter's mother-in-law, of the leper in Capernaum, of the withered hand, of the demoniac of Gadara, of the issue of blood, the reanimation of the daughter of Jairus, of the paralytic, of the epileptic boy, and the healing of the blind men of Jericho.

Of course, we must remember that the descriptions of these diseases are popular and fragmentary, and, therefore, we must fill out the rough outlines as best we can. We must remember, too, that these are only specimens of Christ's healing activity, for we have scattered thru the Gospel narratives a few general notices like this: "At even, when the sun did set, they brought unto Him all that were diseased, and them that were possessed with devils. And He healed many that were sick of divers diseases, and cast out many devils."

The changed attitude today of thoughtful men to these stories is very significant. Writers like Strauss rejected them partly on account of their assumed miraculous character and partly because of a preconceived theory as regards the formation of the Gospel tradition, assuming the Gospel of Mark and the stories of the most wonderful miracles to have

been written at a later period than the other Gospels and simpler stories. Today the substance of the story of the first three Gospels is regarded by every sound Biblical scholar as historical. The stories of Christ's healing ministry are so interwoven with the text of the narrative, so implied in His admittedly authentic words, and they are so psychologically probable in themselves that only a wild and eccentric type of criticism, chiefly of Dutch origin, ventures to reject them.

Speaking for myself, I may say this, that some years ago I knew not what to do with these reports of the healing wonders of Christ. Today I am more than ever convinced of their absolute historical character, and I accept as in all essential matters correct the narratives of Christ's healing wonders common to the first three Gospels.

Let us ask in a general way, What can we learn from them about our Lord's idea of disease and His treatment of it?

First, note that He does not deny the reality of the diseased condition. For Him disease is not a figment of a morbid mind. He does not confound sickness and sin, and refer both to a false belief. As Professor Harnack puts it, "Disease Christ calls disease and health He calls health. To Him all evil and misery is something terrible; it is part of the great tyranny of Satan. He feels the power to save within Him, He knows that it is only by overcoming weakness and healing disease that progress is possible." Christ raises no speculative questions as to the origin of sickness. He appears to regard sin and suffering not always as cause and effect, but rather as two concurrent elements in the kingdom of evil, to overthrow which He came into the world. His aim thruout is practical. He knows himself possessed with boundless faith in God, and confidence that in answer to faith God stands ready to give to all men forgiveness of sin, love, joy, peace and self-control—that is the secret of health.

In the second place, He speaks to man as a whole. For Him there is a living unity of body and soul. He does not distinguish too carefully between moral and physical states; He proclaims a redemption for the whole man, body, soul and spirit.

Third, His healing acts required :

forthputting of power. They were not wrought by a sort of omnipotent wave of the hand. You remember He said, "This kind can come forth by nothing but by prayer," prayer which has power to move the Infinite Power of the universe. He does not undertake to cure disorder without first making a preliminary inquiry into the nature of the disorder. In the case of the epileptic boy He asks the father, "How long a time hath this thing come upon him?" And again, He must have inquired concerning the moral state of the paralytic He healed at Capernaum, for He first lifted from the sufferer's conscience the burden of guilt before He said, "Take up thy bed, and walk."

Fourth, His personality was the great instrument of healing. Occasionally He does not disdain to use a physical instrument. On one occasion He touched with His saliva the tongue of a man who was dumb. Among the ancients saliva was supposed to have curative powers. The same means was employed on the blind man at Bethsaida. As a rule He looks with compassion on the sufferer, speaks to him, lays His hand upon him, and that is all; everything is simple, direct, personal. The psychic energy of His personality was so great that He was able to move powerfully forces of the inner life, which in turn reacted upon the physical state. We know today that in a vast variety of semi-moral, semi-physical disorders the great therapeutic power is a sane personality. How soul touches soul, how one soul can quicken into fresh life another soul we cannot tell, but observation and experience show these things to be facts.

Fifth, He demands faith on the part of the sufferer or his friends or both as a psychological medium for His healing power. That does away with the idea that these things were wrought by sheer omnipotence, else faith on the part of the sufferer would not be necessary. Very significant is the saying of St. Mark, that in Nazareth He could do no mighty works, "save that He laid His hands upon a few sick folk and healed them." And then it is added, "And He marveled because of their unbelief." Christ's power to work these healing deeds seemed arrested in an atmosphere of un-

belief and skepticism. This is confirmed by modern medical experience. We know that the faith of the patient is the most powerful ally of the psychical kind that the physician can rely upon.

Sixth, Christ did not distinguish as modern science does between organic and functional diseases, or curable and incurable. To some of His cures, if we are to accept the reports that have come down to us as they stand, there are no authentic analogies in modern science. And yet it would be a mistake to reject these narratives of the Gospel history, because we do not know how far mind can influence body, nor estimate the power on disease of such a personality as that of Christ. An English medical writer has recently made this striking statement: "Believing that all disease probably involves organic disturbance somewhere, we are prepared to believe that faith and other unorthodox methods of treatment are not necessarily limited to so-called functional diseases at all."

Seventh, Christ does not claim a monopoly of healing power. Others had healing power, He admitted. "Thru whom do your sons cast out demons?" He asked.

There was one type of disorder prevalent in Palestine in our Lord's day, in the treatment of which He was particularly successful. It was known as demoniacal possession. This belief was current in times when as yet the pathology of the nervous system was unknown, and there existed a widespread belief in demons and their activity in the spiritual life. When people saw the strange behavior of the afflicted one, when they noted the change that had past over him, and heard the ravings from his lips, they attributed this to the presence and potency of an evil spirit. This is not the man we knew, they said; it is another spirit that possesses him. We must remember that the belief in demons which prevailed in ancient times would, by the power of suggestion, serve to create and perpetuate this very disorder of demoniacal possession. Wherever at the present day there is a profound faith in the activity of spirits the same phenomenon appears. Dr. Nevius, a distinguished missionary, has written a book on spiritual possession in China. He says that

the phenomenon exists in China today as it did in Galilee in our Lord's time; the same belief, the same double consciousness, the same use of the man's organs of speech. Missionaries today heal these cases chiefly by prayer in the name of Christ, the spirits confessing His name and departing from the sufferer. This very belief in spirits is itself a malady which in one uncontrolled by faith in God is capable of producing the phenomena described. It is appropriate for us to regard the stories of spirit possession as popular ways of regarding mental depression. Otherwise we have no instance of Jesus ever healing an insane person, and there must have been such cases in Palestine in His time.

Let us look a moment at the method of treatment followed in such cases by Christ, as with the demoniac of Gadara, for instance. In the first place, He stands apart from all the exorcists of His time in the procedures He uses. We have here no magical formulas, no incantations, no appeal to the occult powers which were invoked in pagan and Jewish rites of the time. With the force of His bare personality He confronts the kingdom of mental and moral evil; all here is simple and sublime. As Matthew Arnold says:

"His action is like the grace of Raphael, or as the grand style of Phidias. Eminently natural. His action is above the common, low-pitched nature, and is natural in a way not yet mastered or followed out."

He enters into conversation with the man calmly and quietly, and seeks to divert his mind from its disordered fancies. He treats the man, in other words, as tho he were sane; it is with His word that He heals the sufferer.

In the next place, be it noted that He does not blame the demoniac as tho his miserable state was the penalty of sin. It seems to me that if the Emmanuel work did nothing more than this—call the attention of the Church to the value of some knowledge of psychology for the minister of religion, it would be worth much. The minister ought to know when some one comes to him with some miserable nervous worry, he ought to know what he is dealing with, that it is something of a pathological character; he ought to know when to blame and

when to receive with sympathy and with encouragement.

Christ regards the demoniac as a victim of diseased personality. Hence He does not ask for faith in the demoniac, because the psychical energy requisite or implied in faith was not possible to the man. The man has lost himself; he believes he is held fast by a demon, and this belief intensifies his pathological state. Hence the Lord addresses not the man so much as the demon. Only by doing so could He carry conviction to the man and effect the cure.

Finally, the restored demoniac is not permitted to accompany the Master, but is sent to proclaim what God has done for him to his own people. Here again modern medicine vindicates the wisdom of Christ. He recognized the power of unselfish work, which acts at once as a suggestion and re-education of the mental and moral nature. Only thru filling the mind with sound, health-provoking ideas can unsound, morbid, destructive ideas be cast out and kept out.

It is a curious fact that theologians of the Church generally have never known what to do with these healing wonders of Christ. Men of a rationalistic temper have contented themselves by minimizing them as much as possible, while men of an orthodox temper have intensified the miraculous or assumed the miraculous element in them, and said that these things were possible only to Christ himself, forgetting that Christ did not claim a monopoly of this power, and furthermore, that He gave power and authority by the influence of His own spirit of self-sacrifice and self-denial to His immediate followers to do the same things—heal the sick and cast out demons.

I ask the question, Did Christ intend this healing ministry to be continued in the Church, or was it something to be limited to the few years during which Christianity was being founded? Some writers, and among them a recent critic of our work in the *New York Evening Post*, hold that our Lord's healing activity formed no permanent part of His message. If that be true, the evangelical writers were singularly misguided in giving so much space to the records of Christ's wonder-working power. Still further, the Apostolic Church and the

Church of the first three centuries must have misunderstood Christ. If there is one fact in history that stands unshaken it is this, that the Church healed the minds and bodies of men, and as Harnack has shown, this was a powerful agency in the conquest of the Græco-Roman world. In His commission to the Twelve and to the Seventy He gave them authority over all demons, over every noxious and evil energy. Paul not only claimed the power to heal, but exercised it. He mentions gifts of healing. Sick-ness and premature deaths among the Corinthian Christians he traces to a lack of faith, and in some instances to irreverence toward the sacred rites of Christianity. Yet he was no fanatic. His companion on his missionary journeys was Luke the physician; Paul found no contradiction between the exercise of faith and the use of physical instrumentalities so far as they were then known in the cure of disease.

If, then, we accept the Gospel record as historical, we must conclude that the Christian religion has a healing mission to mankind. It is a notable fact that many of the greatest figures in Christian history—Cyprian, Origen, Francis d'Assisi, Swedenborg, George Fox, John Wesley and many others have found in the power of Christian faith to heal the nervous maladies of mankind a convincing proof of the power of Christ to heal the maladies of the world. New times have created new conditions. To ignore or despise the work of the students of

medicine is to be guilty alike of folly and presumption. But I ask, Why should there be any opposition between the functions of the physician of the soul and those of the physician of the body? On the contrary, if the fundamental dogma of modern psychology—the unity of mind and body—is taken seriously, we may expect the best results from a co-operation between sound religion and medical science. God reveals Himself in many ways, in the discoveries of medical science, and they must be utilized for the advance of His kingdom. I plead for a return to the spirit of Christ, to that spirit which always means a creative outpouring of the enthusiasm of humanity upon the hearts of men that have been touched by the things of Christ, and so I close by offering a practical suggestion. Why should there not be in all our great centers of population, in connection with our churches, for example, places of refuge where at any hour of the day or night, for that matter, the distress, the miserable, the would-be suicide, the victim of morbid fears, the slave to degrading habits, would find sympathy and relief at the hands of men who are more or less expert in medicine, psychology, morals and religion, and social work? To some readers perhaps such a scheme may sound visionary and utopian; and yet I believe that only thru its realization will the Church justify her existence and find once more a new and effectual door into the hearts and lives of men.

BOSTON, MASS.



The Nonconformist

BY MARGUERITE OGDEN BIGELOW

MAKE straight a path thru untilled lands,
Thru groves of lusty trees;
Make straight a way o'er roughened steeps,
A way o'er swinging seas;—
For the old path was a good path
For the old who walked thereon,—
But for me and mine the rude path,
The crude path is the good path.
For my young feet the rude path
Is best to tread upon.

I have left the safe and easy house
For a habitation wild;
I have left the harbor's rest secure
For the waves by tempests piled;
Sweet food and drink and the old loves
I left on the way I trod,—
But for me and mine the hard ways
And the barred ways are starred ways,—
For my strong limbs the hard ways
Are the ways that lead to God!

EVANSTON, ILL.

Writing English

BY BRANDER MATTHEWS, LL.D.

PROFESSOR OF DRAMATIC LITERATURE IN COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

WHY not write English?

On one of Sir Henry Irving's later visits to the United States he went to dinner at the house of a well known man of letters in New York, and he happened to sit opposite to the artist who was responsible for a portrait of the wife of his host, the painting itself hanging in the dining room in full view of the actor. It was an interesting picture, but it was not wholly satisfactory as a likeness of the lady. When in the course of conversation attention was called to the painting, Irving compared it critically with the living original; and then he turned to the artist with his engaging smile, and thrust at him this question: "When you were painting a portrait of our charming hostess, why didn't you paint a *portrait* of our charming hostess?" And a similar query must often come to the lips of all of us when we are annoyed by the obtrusion of foreign words and of foreign phrases into what purports to be written in English. We are moved to pin the wearisome writer down by insisting on an answer to this interrogation: "When you are writing English, why don't you write *English*?"

There is a certain British professor, who is a most prolific author, and whose style has been called a "piebald jargon," so prone is this writer to besprinkle his pages with casual fragments of foreign languages. And an American professor has recently put forth a volume of reviews and literary criticisms which is disfigured by the same offensive pedantry, and in which we are annoyed by a scattering of Latin and Greek words and by wholesale quotation from French and German writers, transcribed without translation and thus rendering the book well nigh unreadable for the immense majority of Americans who know only their mother tongue. This is most intolerable and not to be endured. No writer is justified in assuming that every one of his readers is possest of his own linguistic acquisitions. It is true that a

large proportion of educated men and women have more or less familiarity with some other tongue than their own. But this second language may be Latin or French or German; and even the reader who has one of the three is vexed when he stumbles over words and phrases from the other two with which he is not on speaking terms.

There is an old anecdote about a British bishop who once preached in a little village church to a congregation of country bumpkins and who was so lost to the fitness of things as to indulge himself in the vain luxury of quoting Hebrew. And when a friend called his attention to this vagary, he airily waved the protest aside with the assertion that "everybody knows a little Hebrew." It would be easy to maintain the contention that everybody ought to know a little Latin and a little French. But it is an inexorable fact that everybody doesn't, and that those who do know a little Latin may have no French, and that those who have a little French may have no Latin. It was Fox—was it not?—who asserted that "it is not necessary for a gentleman to know Latin, but he ought at least to have forgotten it." And if a gentleman has forgotten his Latin, and if a lady has failed to keep up her French, they are both of them likely to resent the impertinence of the writer who forces them to snatch what meaning they can out of a linguistic grab-bag. After all, it is not unreasonable in us to expect the author who is appealing to us in our language to confine himself to that language. Indeed, it is not unreasonable for us to suspect that the writer who cannot say all that he has to say in his own language—which is ours also—has not yet mastered the craft of writing. He does not know his trade and he has not learnt how to use his tools as they ought to be used.

Perhaps if we look into the question a little more thoroly, we may find ourselves wondering whether this trick of dropping foreign words into English

sentences is not a symptom of that Teutonic influence which is obvious enough and understandable enough in latter day scholarship. The benefits of this Teutonic influence are evident, but so are certain of the disadvantages. The Germans are exact and accurate and painstaking; this we must all admit, and this we may all seek to emulate. But the Germans are not always successful in avoiding the pedantry which is likely to accompany precision. And there is undisguised pedantry in this flux of foreign words. It runs riot in the pages of many profest scholars who have adopted Teutonic methods.

And here is where the influence of the French may come in to counteract the influence of the Germans. The Germans have a tendency toward pedantry, and we who speak English have a tendency toward overt individualism—to self-expression for its own sake without due regard to the best means of transmitting to others what we have to express. But the French are governed always by the social instinct; the French writer thinks of his readers before he thinks of himself. This it is which has helped to give French literature its vogue thruout the world. The French author is not egotistic in his self-expression; he is not self-willed; he is bound by his duty to his reader; he holds himself obligated to the utmost clarity; he believes it to be his prime function to be understood, and to be understood easily and without strain. Indeed, this clarity is as characteristic of the language as it is of the literature, and as Rivarol said: "What is not clear is not French."

The French language and French literature are like the French society, they reflect and interpret; they are all the result of the operation of that social instinct which is the most marked characteristic of the French people and which seems to have been inherited partly from the Latins and partly from the Celts. This taming of individualism may have been cramping to the poetry of the French, but it has been most helpful to their prose. French prose is not only clear, it is noble. It testifies to the good manners of the race. The French writer has ever the politeness which comes from thinking of others before he

thinks of himself. Consider how that ripe scholar, the late Gaston Boissier, took stock of his readers when he set before them the careers of Cicero and Horace. He gaged with intuitive precision the exact extent of their acquaintance with the themes which he had made the study of his life. He had to fortify his narrative now and again by citing the actual words of the Roman authorities he was using, but he never assumed the reader's knowledge—altho this is far more probable in France than in America. If he had to quote Latin, he was careful to translate it, and he put the translation in his text, relegating the original to a footnote, where it would not be an impediment to the full current of his story. And what Boissier did in dealing with the writers of Rome, Taine did in handling the authors of England, and now M. Jusserand follows in their footsteps.

No English author profited more by his study of French literary methods than Matthew Arnold; and while he was tempted more than once to draw on the terminology of French criticism (which is so much richer than the terminology of English criticism), he took pains always to elucidate the precise meaning of the French term he was using, for the benefit of those of his readers who had no French. And in so doing he conformed to a principle laid down by that one of his contemporaries who perhaps owed less to French models than any other prominent English writer of the nineteenth century—Herbert Spencer. It is in his most illuminative essay on style that Spencer reduced the scattered precepts of the earlier rhetorics to a single principle and declared that they were all the result of an effort to "economize the attention" of the reader and to make it easier for the writer to transmit his thought without tare and tret. The author who is careless enough, or pedantic enough, or egotistic enough, or vain enough to parade his familiarity with foreign tongues and to clog his pages with words not easily understood of the people, is wilfully refusing to economize the attention of his readers. He is giving us not a beautiful design in aptly chosen words, but only a linguistic crazy quilt.

The Rose White Maid

A Ballade of Life Unlived

BY GARNET NEEL WILEY

SHE sat so long at her broidering,
The Rose White Maid of that ancient hall,
She stitched so fine that she ceased to sing,
She stitched so close that the rise and fall
Of threads had woven her thoughts among
Them garlandwise; what she might have sung
In gold and green to the fabric clung.

Down over her silken knees it swept,
The shining sheen of that broidered thing,
And round her feet it had crawled and crept
In the sinuous way that serpents cling.
Wave upon wave the deep lengths fell
With a wild sweet swing, a strange sweet
smell,
Winding her soul in their woven spell.

The sun rolled high, and its ray burned South,
And silver glowed on a silver Knight
Who came to woo with his scarlet mouth,
Who came to wed in his armor dight.
Yet all in vain he breathed her name,
And pleading went as he pleading came;
She smiled, and broidered a heart of flame.

The sun rolled low and its ray burned west;
A child cried long at her castle wall;
The fond birds followed their young to nest
As dark rushed in, but his little call
Went low—went low. All unheeding him,
The Rose White Maid with her needle slim
Was broidering beautiful cherubim.

The shadows shake as the long day wanes,
And cold, thin moonlight faint and hoar
Comes gliding down thru the colored panes
To a purple pool on the marble floor.
"All this is the outward husk," she saith,
"Of the inward dark," and she caught her
breath
To broider the lean gray sign of Death.

Down into the West the red moon rolled,
And slow and slower the silken thread
Wove in and out. It was dark and cold;
The Rose Maid shivered and bowed her head.
Her needle snapped with a crimson mark
On her pallid hand. Like a dying spark,
The Rose Maid chilled in the chilling dark.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



Where the Mail Service May Be Improved

BY HENRY A. CASTLE

FORMER AUDITOR FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

ALTHO the mail system of the United States is easily pre-eminent among the great business institutions of the world, it is still only in the infancy of its usefulness as the handmaid of commerce and the advance agent of civilization.

It has power for creating intellectual and commercial activity thru the medium of cheap postage, and any proper addition to its facilities is always welcomed.

With the unparalleled natural resources of this great continent; with the vigorous moral stamina of our people; with the remarkably keen faculty of inventing and the corresponding valuable faculty of promptly adopting improved inventions, and with our recent sudden

awakening to the great commercial possibilities which lie before us in every part of the world where our manufactured products can be utilized, it must be clear that if we only use to the highest degree every opportunity given us, we will soon begin the march that will end in the triumph of American commerce and American thought in all parts of the globe.

The cheapening of our postal rates and an increase of facilities will contribute an important part toward that end.

During the last fiscal year the postal officials of the United States, mostly postmasters, handled, of postal and money order funds, an average of \$8,000,000 a day—nearly three billions

per annum. The gross earnings of the mail service proper, mostly revenues from the sale of postage stamps averaged \$5,300,000 a day, with a net loss of \$46,000 a day. The total deficit for the year was \$16,910,278.99, and the Postmaster-General officially estimates that the deficit of 1909 will be nearly or quite as much, while unofficial estimates place it at \$30,000,000.

Taking the modern business formula for arriving at the significance of this deficit and assuming the current rate of interest paid by the Government on its bonded indebtedness to be 2 per cent. per annum, this annual loss of \$17,000,000 in the postal service is equivalent to an increase of \$850,000,000 in the public debt.

A practical post-office improvement, which would, in the opinion of its advocates, wipe out this deficit; an administrative reform that may thus seemingly be capitalized at \$850,000,000, is now being examined by the Department.

A patented device for achieving this reform has been presented to the Department. It consists of a postal card and envelope, bearing a specially designed stamp, to be manufactured by the Department and sold to the persons and firms who will later send them out enclosed in circulars for advertising purposes, collection of news, etc. These patrons will pay a sufficient margin above the original cost of the cards and envelopes to reimburse necessary expenditures.

The proposition is that thru a corporation there will be purchased in advance United States postage stamps to the value of \$100,000 (or more if required), which will be deposited with the Department as a nominal prepayment of the postage on all matter returned. The patrons of the system having sent out these cards and envelopes to their correspondents, the latter may use them for mailing replies, orders, etc., without affixing additional stamps, and therefore without cost to themselves. The postage has already been paid, in mass, by the deposit of \$100,000 worth of stamps, as evidenced by the special design on the envelope or card, which, while valueless until actually mailed, then becomes a stamp in fact and in law—the certificate of the Government that the postage has

been paid. The deposit is to be kept intact by daily payments of postage at the receiving offices on all such mail arriving. To wit, on reaching the office of destination these cards or envelopes would, by reason of their distinctive appearance, be quickly separated from other mail, and upon payment in stamps or money of an amount equivalent to the postage, they would be delivered. Daily payment is thus made to the postmaster at the receiving office in full for all this mail matter before the same is taken from the post office.

The plan is manifestly simple. It is claimed to be entirely legal, and can be easily adapted to present departmental regulations.

A device of this kind would doubtless appeal to many classes of extensive business and industrial concerns. Publishers seeking subscribers, mail order houses seeking orders and replies of various kinds, newspapers seeking information, trade publications seeking crop reports, life insurance companies seeking applications for insurance, publications seeking replies to solicitations for advertising—all of these would use this system, and the list can be definitely extended to cover every line of business. As a general proposition, the man who sends a circular wants a reply, and if the circular is worth getting out the reply is worth paying for. But under present crude and wasteful methods only 10 per cent. of cards and envelopes sent out as enclosures ever come back.

Our postal service is the accurate measure of the nation's marvelous expansion in intellectual and business activity. It furnishes the complete nerve system of our continually extending commercial life. The evolution of modern business methods demands that this service keep step in progressive development with that commercial intercourse whereby everything that supplies the necessities, the comforts and the enjoyments of our people may be alike utilized by all, the residents of the great cities and of the rural districts. To that necessary and growing demand the development of legitimate business advertising has a direct relation.

The disposition that is seen of late in all departments of public and private affairs to analyze improper and wasteful

methods and to supplant them, is not the least hopeful sign of our times.

The Treasury Department, in the collection of customs, has adopted a plan in line with that suggested for return postage. It now accepts deposits in bulk from express companies in prepayment of duties thereafter to be paid by deductions from the deposit. This action is in harmony with the opinion of law officers of the Post Office Department, and establishes a timely precedent.

It is admitted as a general principle that the postal service exists for the whole people and that its privileges must be open to all. Yet this salutary rule is subject to obvious exceptions. The privilege of free delivery, of the money order system, and other features are not open to all the people of the country on equal terms, and to many are not open at all. Inevitable discriminations exist everywhere in the mail service. But the return postage plan is open to everybody in the sense that all desiring to avail themselves of the facilities may do so, and one condition of any contract with the Department would undoubtedly be that such rights would be guaranteed.

The contention of the advocates of the system is that its establishment by the Government would add to the revenues of the service, relatively reduce the expense to the business public of conducting correspondence where return postage is involved, greatly facilitates business, and at the same time not take away from any one any privilege which he now possesses. What is proposed is only an addition to the present service. It may be said also with reference to the general proposition that there has been no adverse criticism from any quarter or interest; on the contrary, the only difference of opinion developed has been as to the means by which the end can be accomplished.

The whole purpose of the use of stamps and stamped paper is to certify advance payment of postage. This is secured by the advance deposit of \$100,000 in stamps, as testified to by the special design of stamp impress by the Government in the envelopes and cards furnished. These impress stamps are of no value whatever until the matter is deposited in the mail.

Legislation is apparently unnecessary in this case. Any administrative or accounting officer of the Government can testify that practically all the reforms and improvements he has been able to secure for the service have been those that he has taken the responsibility on himself to introduce. Indeed, the legislative authority seems unable to accomplish the reforms it has itself proposed. In 1906 a commission of six distinguished Senators and Representatives made an elaborate investigation of second-class mail rates, printed a book of half a thousand pages of hearings, report and proposed legislation, but nothing has come of it. In 1907 a commission consisting of practically the same persons examined into the whole subject of postal reform, issued a report of equal size containing many valuable suggestions, introduced a voluminous bill reorganizing the service—and there the matter rests.

The plan proposed for return postage is based on the same principle as that adopted by the Government in receiving deposits of coin and issuing certificates therefor, which circulate as currency. Legislation was required for that proceeding because there was no power conferred by law on the Treasury Department which covered the case. But there can be no doubt that the authority now wielded, under the statutes, by the Postmaster-General is ample for receiving a permanent deposit of stamps and issuing the envelopes and cards contemplated by this proposition.

In a report made to Congress from the Committee on the Post Offices and Post Roads, the careful and well-informed chairman of the committee, Mr. Loud, estimated from such data as he had that it might not be extravagant to say that the stimulus given to the mercantile and commercial interests thruout the whole country, under the operation of this plan, would approximate \$30,000,000 net revenue.

There can be no doubt, at least, that under the advantages proposed by the new system, and with the vigorous campaign that would be made for patronage, the volume of such business would be increased fivefold as soon as it was fairly installed; and on this basis, allowing for the postage on letters mailed in sending

out these enclosures, and deducting the revenues now realized from cards and envelopes that would be displaced, a net increase of \$16,000,000 in the yearly earnings of the mail service is made reasonably probable.

But even if the net increment should be considerably less than this conservative estimate, it would assuredly be a welcome addition to the embarrassant exchequer of our great and beneficent postal system.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



The Collision

BY HARRY H. KEMP

Now, God be thanked for the fuller Wit of a Modern Time;
For the Muse of a Former Day had written with tears for rime.

From the blank white wall of the fog each great ship gathered shape
Like the sudden jutting forth of an earthquake-lifted cape;
Like leviathans at charge with a welter of waves and a roar
They rush and crash in the dark, long leagues from the friendly shore.
The "Republic" reeled and lurched (so the "Merrimac" reeled mid foam,
In the days of our brother strife, when the "Monitor's" ram drove home).
There were cries forlorn in the dark and a wail of women and men
As the liners drifted apart, in the white fog buried again;
Then the vibrant, hysterical voice of the "Florida," out of the night,
Groped around and around. . . . And ever the fog loomed white,
The vast four walls of the fog—and silence, alone, was heard,
The sickening silence that speaks to the soul when there is no word,
Till at last, as Chance would have it, or the gods of the heaving tide,
The "Florida" found the "Republic," and stood with help at her side.

But, or ever the impact was over, the wireless began to cry,
Leaping, and running, and roaring, with the voice of the code, on high:
"Help, send help," it echoed. "We are sinking, sinking at sea."
And the Siasconsett wireless republished the flaming plea
East and north and south—wherever a ship might be!

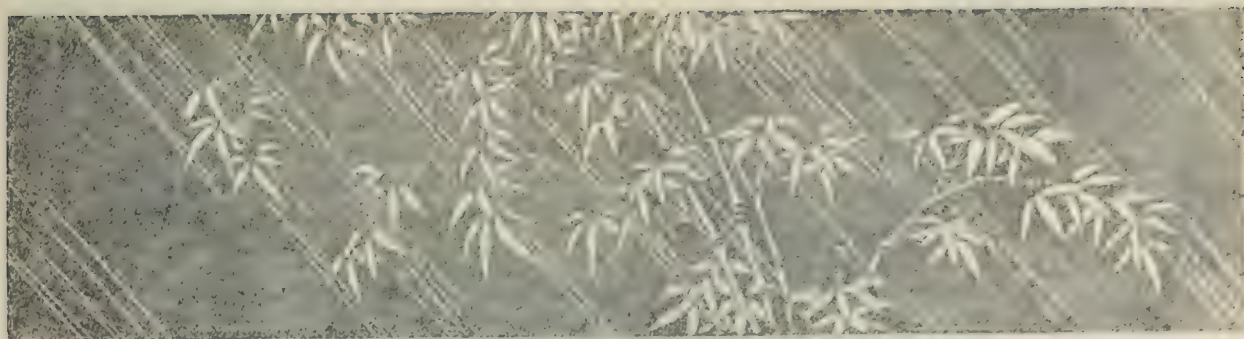
First the wireless that dwelt on the "Baltic" heard, with its sensitive ear,
And answered its frenzied sister with hastening words of cheer—
And the shore-built station scattered the long blue flashes again
As the code sang in from seaward from the good French ship "Lorraine";
The "Lucania" cried in answer. . . . And then the race began
Between the Death of the Sea and the Newborn Wisdom of Man!

Like voices that cry in the night the signals wandered wide—
Like the moan of a wounded comrade the stricken "Republic" replied.
While the "Florida," looming mute, waited for help, at her side—
And the tethering string of the code drew the groping liners in,
While the huge propellers roared and the sirens' screech made din.

Then, a mammoth apparition, the "Baltic" broke from the mist
To where the two ships floundered, and a mighty cheer uprist!
And well did they cheer, the rescued, for a happy folk were they,
Saved from a sleep in the sea and the Death that rode on the spray!
Yea! Well did the rescued cheer, for ever since Time began
Science had never given a greater triumph to Man!

And God be thanked for the fuller Wit of a Modern Time,
For the Muse of a Former Day had written with tears for rime.





Research and the Smithsonian Institution

BY CHARLES D. WALCOTT

SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WHILE the history and achievements of the Smithsonian Institution are widely known, it is not generally understood that it receives no grants of money from the United States Government, but is wholly dependent for its maintenance and operations upon means derived from private sources. Nor do the American people realize fully that the Institution was founded by a bequest to their nation, formally accepted by them. A conception of the true position of the Institution is perhaps slightly confused by the fact that it directs research in several Government organizations, notably the National Museum, the Astrophysical Observatory, and the Bureau of American Ethnology, all of which are controlled and supported by annual legislative enactment.

Our people should know that the fundamental purpose for which the Smithsonian Institution was created is the *increase and diffusion of knowledge among men*.

The field of work thus embraces all the intellectual activities of man, in science, literature and art. Thru systematic researches and the publication thruout the world of the results of such researches and of the studies of investigators not directly connected with the Institution, its purpose has been so well carried out during the sixty years of its activities that its name is everywhere a familiar one among intelligent people.

With limited funds, but with a hearty

spirit of co-operation, it has served not only the people of America, but people in every civilized and semi-civilized country on the globe. Its exchange service has now 60,123 correspondents, of whom 48,530 are in foreign countries.

With the changing conditions of time and the evolution of systematic endeavor to benefit humanity, the Institution has reached a point in its development where additional endowment is needed to carry out some of those large objects which it can administer with great effectiveness.

Study of Earthquake Phenomena.—These include the vitally important study of earthquakes, and other movements of the surface of the earth. To do this well there should be established in the city of Washington such a station as will most effectively provide for the systematic study of seismological (earthquake) phenomena. There should also be laboratories in the earthquake regions for

(a) Studying the causes of earth movements and the relation of such movements to known conditions in the earth's crust in all parts of the world.

(b) Studying the factors controlling the distribution of intensity and the consequent destructive effects of earthquakes, both by observation and experimentation.

(c) The intensive study of regions where earthquakes are frequently recurrent, and where the greatest variety of seismic phenomena are likely to occur.

(d) Bringing together and publishing the scattered statements, notes, and re-

ports of earthquake phenomena thruout the world.

Central and South American Explorations.—Another great project is the survey and study of one of the large unsurveyed and unstudied areas of the earth, covering portions of Central and South America and adjacent islands, and the West Indies. The project would require the making of maps and a general survey of the dominant geologic and biologic phenomena with a view to discovering the history of the continent and the origin and development of the faunas and floras that have occupied it at successive periods in the past. It would also include an investigation of present botanical and zoological conditions, and an ethnologic study of the native peoples of those regions. Large collections could be made for the benefit of museums and educational institutions.

It would be particularly fitting that an American institution should undertake to increase and diffuse scientific knowledge of these areas without the thought of exploitation or personal gain. The results could not fail to be of great value to the people of the Americas, and thru them to all countries of the world.

Study of American People.—A department for the ethnologic study of the American people, the general purpose of which shall be a comprehensive biological study of the many and diversified peoples forming constituent elements of the American nations, and the application of the results to promoting the welfare of the nations. The work should include a determination of the character and potentiality of the physical, mental and moral elements which the nations assume to control, direct and assimilate, and the results of the intermingling of the white, black and other races, on physical development, longevity, fecundity, vigor, liability to disease, as well as on the intellectual qualities, and an elucidation of the operations of heredity and the effects of changing social and climatic conditions, so that a firm base of knowledge may be provided for those who are to frame and administer laws relating to these elements and those who

are to direct the policy of the thousands of institutions that deal directly or indirectly with the physical, mental, moral and social welfare of the nations.

The projects outlined are very large ones and will involve the work of a number of experts and assistants for a period of years. Individual parts can be taken up and completed from year to year, but all should be planned with relation to a final outcome of great service to mankind.

Minor Research.—Research is original investigation in any field of science, literature or art. Its limits are bounded only by the knowable. Its success depends upon the advancement it makes upon what has gone before. It should be conducted on a scientific and business basis, and an annual checking up of results made, both for the benefit of the investigator and the administrator in charge.

There are many minor researches that should be undertaken. One of the things I wish to see brought about is to give investigators an opportunity for research in connection with facilities that might be provided in Washington. The Smithsonian supports a table at the Marine Zoological Laboratory on the Bay of Naples. Every year American students take advantage of the opportunities offered there. With means to organize and conduct laboratories for research here, a great service could be done for young men, the men who have the initiative, ambition and force to create and develop new ideas. In association with older permanent members of the research staff, a strong research organization would be developed from which men could be selected for larger and more extended investigations. It would be one of the best methods of finding and utilizing the exceptional man.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*The Institution's original endowment of \$547,000 has been increased by gifts and accumulations to \$975,000, yielding an annual income of \$58,375, with an additional incidental income amounting to about \$5,000. This income provides for salaries, maintenance, publication and the general expenses of administration, aggregating \$50,000; of the balance \$6,000 must be applied to a specific investigation, which leaves only \$7,000 for expenditure in the various departments of research in which the Institution is interested.



Literature

The Frontier of Knowledge

EVERY educated person wants to keep up in a general way with the intellectual movements of the day in all lines. He likes to know something about the new developments of music and art, about the tendencies of literature in various countries, and about the progress of science and discovery. Books and magazines keep him sufficiently well informed about literature and the arts, but he finds it practically impossible to keep in touch with those who are engaged in extending the frontier of human knowledge into the darkness that surrounds us on all sides. He has no good way of learning what the men in the laboratories and studies are thinking today. It sometimes takes ten or twenty years for a new theory or mode of thought to become current in the outside world. The men who are doing the new things are generally too busy to tell others what they mean.

That is why we wish to call especial attention to the unusual opportunity for the ordinary reader to catch up with advanced scholarship which is afforded by the volume of *Lectures on Science, Philosophy and Art*, published by Columbia University.* In this course, each department of the university put forward a spokesman to tell of its tasks and triumphs, its aims and ideals, in "language understood of the common people." The volume contains twenty-one such addresses, covering as many different fields of knowledge, and few universities in the world could furnish a list of men more competent to interpret modern thought.

Apart from its convenience as a means of freshening our ideas and bringing our schoolday science down to date, the reading of the collection as a whole brings out in the most striking way the prevailing tendencies of recent philosophy and the variety in points of view. We are reminded of the adage, "One story is good till another is told," for

each man in turn shows that his particular subject is the central theme of all history, the original science from which the others sprang, and the final philosophy toward which they tend; the most useful of all the sciences in the service of man and the one to which all the others act as servants.

A high keynote was struck in the first lecture by Prof. C. J. Keyser. Everybody expected, from its subject, mathematics, that it would be dry, uninspiring and incomprehensible. Popular expectation was not altogether disappointed on the last point, but was most agreeably surprised about the other two. It was a sermon, a poem and a world-philosophy rolled into one. Later lecturers betrayed some nervousness lest they were not successfully taking this high note.

There is, naturally, the greatest variety of style. Some of the lectures are dull, commonplace or staid in expression; others are brilliant, vivacious or strikingly original. Each man gives the reason for the faith that is in him, regardless of the opinions of his colleagues. There is manifestly no compulsory conformity at Columbia. Thus, President Butler, in the lecture on philosophy, pokes fun at pragmatism, "which, when unfolded to the man in the street, makes him howl with delight because he at last understands things," notwithstanding that this lecture follows those of the scientific men, who are decidedly pragmatic in their philosophy, especially the astronomer, Professor Jacoby, and that it is succeeded by the lecture of Professor Dewey, who heralds a new era in civilization due to the extension of "the applied and experimental habit of mind" into moral philosophy.

We have become accustomed to expect rapid progress and sudden transformations in the newer sciences, so the ordinary reader will very likely be more surprised at what he reads of the modern methods in old and assumedly static studies, such as history in general, as expounded by Prof. J. H. Robinson; or Greek history in particular, which Prof. J. R. Wheeler uses as an example in the

*LECTURES ON SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY AND ART.
New York: Columbia University Press. \$5.00; by mail, \$5.27.

lecture on archeology; or philology according to Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson. The other subjects and authors, which we have barely space to name, are physics (Nichols), geology (Kemp), biology (Wilson), physiology (Lee), botany (Richards), zoology (Crampton), anthropology (Boas), economics (Seager), politics (Beard), jurisprudence (Smith), sociology (Giddings), psychology (Woodworth), metaphysics (Woodbridge), and literature (Peck). On account of its comprehensiveness, condensation and authoritative character the volume is especially adapted for the reference shelves of public and collegiate reading rooms.



In the Field of Art

It is the idea that every age and country needs its Vasari that has prompted the series of "stories" of artists of all nations, of which we have two new volumes, one on English, and one on Flemish and Dutch painters.¹ They are strictly compilations, offering no original material. Even the title pages and bindings are adaptations from notable examples—designs by Bartolozzi and Rubens, and a cover "from a fine original dated Leyden, 1509." This scheme is most commendable, for it gives the reader the best possible material, sifted, authoritative—so far as it ever was so—in a form which, even in a reprint, is a valuable art possession. The two volumes are exactly similar in intent, and vary only thru the personality of their compilers. They are avowedly for the general reader, avoid technical matter, and aim to please. In this they succeed admirably. The two volumes are fully illustrated with half tones and color plates. The latter are, in many instances, unusually good, but the same cannot be said of the former.

Esther Singleton is achieving an enviable reputation as a compiler, and is rapidly becoming a very Baedeker of art. Her handbook on the galleries of Holland² is a worthy addition to her output, and will prove invaluable to the tourist.

It is by no means wholly a compilation, tho the author has drawn freely on authorities to substantiate and qualify the fruit of her own observation. It is not only comprehensive in scope, but salient in matter, and profusely illustrated with illustrations far above the average of more costly volumes.

Finally we arrive at the pictures themselves—one hundred examples, in color, of the Old Masters.³ It is a monumental undertaking, and its manner of achievement fills one with conflicting emotions. To possess these treasures is a delight, but to possess them in a setting that destroys whatever of excellence the reproduction has attained is a tragedy. Much might be said of the quality of the reproduction, but these prints do not stand on their merits; they fall by the serious error which the publisher made in mounting them on gray paper. Drab is the last word in the desolation of color, but gray is the next to the last. It has little place in nature; it should have less in art. As a setting, to bring out the effect of a picture, it is hopeless except for a black and white print, in which case it is only negatively good. If a neutral tint was desired, a warm brown, the color of mother earth, would have been excellent; better than that, a lively green, the most general of all blending agencies; best of all, gold, the universal harmonizer, in some form of dull yellow, since gold itself is impracticable from its costliness. As to the reproductions themselves, the publisher has thrown down the gauntlet. "Many of them," says the cover advertisement, "as we turn the pages, seem to have actually stepped down from the walls of our own National Gallery," etc.; and again, "Here we see the very colors Titian loved." To claim any such triumph for the three-color process in its perfection is absurd; and we all know that, for a variety of reasons, the three-color process is seldom at its best. As a matter of fact, these reproductions are not above the average either in fidelity to the originals or in intrinsic beauty. In a few plates there is beauty and approximate truth in some dominant color note, as, for example, the blue of the cloak in Leonardo's "Madonna Litta," but in

¹English and Flemish and Dutch Painters, by Esther Singleton. New York: The Independent, 1911. Pp. 128. \$1.00.

²Holland, by Esther Singleton. New York: The Independent, 1911. Pp. 128. \$1.00.

such instances the rest of the color suffers. The flesh tones here, for instance, are pallid and false. On the other hand, wherever the reds are particularly good, the flesh is often muddy. Again, in Botticelli's lovely "Madonna of the Magnificat," the beauty of the strange soft reds and beautiful blue is made ugly by the crudeness of the yellow, which is a very strong note in the picture. The most satisfying plates are not those which are truest to originals, but those in which values are good, and the whole harmonious and pleasing. Reynolds's "Lady Cockburn and Her Children" is an example. Again, originals that are rich and deep in coloring have given beautiful plates. Some of Rembrandt's pictures and Dürer's portrait of his father are conspicuous examples.



Chaucer: A Bibliographical Manual. By Eleanor Prescott Hammond. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$3.00.

The character of Dr. Hammond's compilation is wholly scholastic; it is intended for the philological, not the literary student. But within its own province it makes an invaluable manual for the study of Chaucer. Nominally it pretends only to be an exhaustive bibliography of the subject, arranged and classified for easy reference in heads and sub-heads, and supplemented by a fairly copious index. But in reality it amounts to a good deal more than this. In the end it is neither more nor less than a complete digest of Chaucerian scholarship—so much so that there are few matters connected with the subject in which the student will not find it of great assistance in orienting himself. In this respect, too, it is of value, equally, if incidentally, to the reader or literary man for the fundamental facts or data of his study. In spite of the very positive pretensions of philological scholarship, and its frequent sneers at the uncertainty and inexactitude of literary and critical judgments and the dangers of a free play of the intelligence, it is curious to notice that the biographical lists of which the volume is composed form but one long record of conflicting views and disputed conclusions, in which nothing but the most obvious problems have united a clear majority of scholastic suffrages.

The World's Gold. Its Geology, Extraction and Political Economy. By L. De Launay. Translated by O. C. Williams. With an Introduction by C. A. Conant. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Pp. xxxii, 242. \$1.75.

"We live in a gold age," writes M. De Launay, after a summary of the world's gold production, "but let us remark at once that a gold age—an age of large gold production—is not necessarily a happy age; on the contrary, it must correspond, if no circumstance intervenes, with a diminution of the value of gold, a rise in prices and general distress." That the present high prices are in some degree due to the immense increase in gold production of recent years is impressed upon M. De Launay's readers who follow the figures of the gold output of one region only—the Witwatersrand. In 1889 the whole world produced only 185 tons of gold and even in the most productive years of Californian and Australian gold mining, the output never surpassed 202 tons in one year. In 1906, the Rand alone produced 187 tons, and with the Rhodesian mines, the total output of gold for British South Africa was 212 tons. Besides the South African gold, there were produced in 1906, 153 tons of gold in the United States, and 126 in Australasia, and with the smaller quantities from the remaining gold producing countries, the world's gold for 1906 amounted to 608 tons, or a value of \$420,000,000. While M. De Launay is both interesting and reliable in the sections of his book dealing with the geology, the distribution, and the mining and extraction of gold, he is much less reliable when he deals with the politics and economics of the gold question. In spite of the disturbance and distress which he owns can be caused by overproduction of gold, he seems to feel a sort of indignant regret that the policy of the British Government in South Africa should throw any difficulties in the way of cheap, indentured Chinese labor for the mines, and he expresses the hope that Premier Botha may free himself from "the fantastic and *soi-disant* Liberal ideas by which the English Government might have ruined the mines." He also appears to regard the 10 per cent. tax on the gold output as an injustice, and yet the mines produced over 123 million dollars worth of gold in 1906, and the out-

put for each of the succeeding years has shown a large increase. In spite of his great familiarity with his subject—perhaps because of it—M. De Launay makes the old error of confusing gold with capital, and of concluding that gold is the only available wages fund. His prognostication of the future of Socialism in France combines these two errors. "Pushing things to extremes," he writes, "and supposing a general emigration of capital, national labor would cease entirely to be remunerated, having no further object, and at the same time all articles necessary to existence would rise immeasurably in price." This one brief quotation is enough to show that, while M. De Launay may be an excellent professor in the *Ecole Supérieure des Mines*, it would be a huge mistake to transfer him to the department of political economy of any college.



An Incarnation of the Snow. By F. W. Bain. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

Like "A Digit of the Moon," this is a Hindu mythological love story. Few writers have a better vocabulary for translating the moon-capering spirit in Indian mysticism than Mr. Bain commands. As a rule the Occidental's choice of terms is too heavy, too grossly dramatic for interpreting a thing so unsubstantial as Hindu fancy. But Mr. Bain has lived in India long enough for the ghost-mind of the country, its colors and philosophy to rarefy his language, so that he writes his marvelous tales of moon and snow in what may be termed an exquisitely foreign English. The preface to this last volume is really more beautiful than the translation of the Hindu myth which follows. But it betrays one trait of the Occidental temperament, the impatience he always shows at Western forms of spirituality after he has surrendered to those of the Orient. Mr. Bain expresses an irritated contempt for the spiritual crassness of Christianity as associated with Indian Pantheism, for example. He thinks the latter is the greater, more spiritual religion. As a matter of fact, the spirituality of the Orient is not positively re-

ligious. And it is founded upon a philosophy of negation which is the solvent of all religions. Indian spirituality is too nebulous, too passive to conceive of a God who would be any comfort to a man. And therefore it must be forever lacking in the purely religious quality which binds man to God, rather than to a system of asceticism, or philosophy. Now if we must be religious—and it appears that we have curiously persistent inclinations that way—let us have a more realistic idea of God than the opaque spirituality of the Orient suggests. Mr. Bain would do well to confine himself to the mythology of India without confounding it with religion there or elsewhere.



The Fact of Conversion. By George Jackson, B. A. The Cole Lectures for 1908 delivered before Vanderbilt University. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.25.

This is an attempt to restate the doctrine of conversion and to interpret it to this generation. The author evidently believes that with the passing of the terminology of the old doctrines there is danger that the present generation will lose some of the essential things thus connoted. He therefore is occupied with an adjustment, in view of the findings of science, in view of the revival in psychology, of the primary facts of the religious life to a sane and scientific philosophy. In other words can a modern man believe in conversion? Mr. Jackson thinks so and he makes it seem so in his book. In none of the recent valuable studies of the psychology of conversion and of religious experience has it been so conclusively shown that spiritual facts are as much facts as those which occur in the natural world. A valuable feature of the book is the estimation of his predecessors in this line of study, Coe, Starbuck and James. Mr. Jackson appreciates their labors and makes some use of them, but in certain important respects is more valuable than any of them. He discredits the *questionnaire* method of seeking his facts, and he attempts, successfully, to portray the normal rather than the abnormal aspects of religious phenomena. The book is worthy of its predecessors in the Cole Lectureship.

Literary Notes

"In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
You will find the Christian soldier
Represented by his wife."

The story of some of the more illustrious of these female representatives may be read in Canon E. C. Dawson's *Heroines of Missionary Endeavor*. (Philadelphia: J. P. Lippincott & Co. \$1.50 net.

....The H. R. Hunting Company, of Springfield, Mass., issue as the third volume of their *Indian Captivities Series* a reprint of the sixth edition of *The Redeemed Captive Returning to Zion, or the Captivity and Deliverance of Rev. John Williams, of Deerfield* (\$2.50). Williams's account of the sacking of Deerfield in 1703 and the march of his family and parishioners as captives of the French and Indians for 300 miles to Canada and their trying experiences for three years is one of the valuable documents for the early history of New England. This edition, which is limited to 526 copies, is enriched by a bibliography prepared by Mr. Wilberforce Eames, of the New York Public Library.

....The following order addressd by a prominent American bookseller to his London agent may be taken as an indication of the sentiment of many book buyers and booksellers as to the output of fiction in this country and in England during the last two or three years: "Please reduce our standing order for new English novels to one copy. We had supposed that the average American novel was as poor as could be produced. We have reason to think that the English novel can double discount us for absolute lack of any qualification or reason for existence. It is a question whether both of them, the English and the American, are not worse than the old dime novel of America, or the 'Penny Dreadful' of England."—*Publishers' Weekly*.

....It is a brave man who would venture to criticise Prof. Gregory, successor of Lischendorf, in his own field of the study of the Greek manuscripts of the Old and New Testaments. His new volume is nearly all index. Its purpose is to give the completest list known of these manuscripts, classified by their character, and with their designations assigned and arranged in a scientific and orderly manner. First we have the uncials, those in capital letters, 164 in number, more or less complete, designated by capital letters, A, B, C, etc., and by Greek letters and numbers when the Latin alphabet is exhausted. Next come papyrus fragments, of which several are in this country, fourteen numbers. Then follow 2,292 minuscule manuscripts; and after these 1,751 lectionaries. Each is briefly described by its contents, its date, its material (parchment or paper) and the library in which it is preserved. Then we have a cross reference list of previous signs and numbers, and finally a list of libraries with their manuscript treasures. The task of compilation has been an immense one, but is such as Professor Gregory is capable of, and the work of classification and improved numeration needed to be done by a master. (Die

Griechischen Handschriften des Neuen Testaments. Von Caspar René Gregory. 8vo, pp. vi., 336. Leipzig: J. C. Hinrichs. New York: Leucke & Buechner).



Pebbles

MR. BRYAN says he is "not an out-and-out candidate. That is true; he is an out-and-out-and-out candidate. Three times out.—*New York Age*.

A SIGN hung in a conspicuous place in a store in Lawrence:

"Man is made of dust. Dust settles. Are you a man?"—*Boston Record*.

THE following advertisement recently appeared in a New Zealand journal: "Wanted, capable girl, for dairy farm, able to milk. Four good looking sons in the family."—*Ingleside*.

"HE kissed her on the forehead. The proud beauty drew herself up to her full height."

"And then?"

"He could not reach any higher than her lips, of course."—*The Citizen*.

I HOLD it true, with him who sings to one clear harp in divers tones, that men who'd fly, ere they have wings, are apt to break their blooming bones. The birds may think it fully worth their while to soar from tree to tree; but while I live this good old earth is plenty smooth enough for me.—*Emporia Gazette*.

THE big touring car had just whizzed by with a roar like a gigantic rocket, and Pat and Mike turned to watch it disappear in a cloud of dust.

"Thin chug wagons must cost a heap av cash," said Mike. "The rich is fairly burnin' money."

"An' be the smell av it," sniffed Pat, "it must be thot tainted money we do be hearin' so much about."—*Success*.

"AND is this your final decision?" muttered the young man, hoarsely, as he gathered up his coat and hat and prepared to depart.

"It is," replied the beautiful creature, as she sat down listlessly.

"Then farewell!" he hissed; and as he stood on the steps outside a moment later and took a last look at the stately mansion he murmured: "And this is all. A dress suit two nights a week for two months, at \$2 a night, and nothing to show for it!"—*Washington Star*.

THE ship doctor of an English liner notified the death watch steward, an Irishman, that a man had died in stateroom 45. The usual instructions to bury the body were given. Some hours later the doctor pecked into the room and found that the body was still there. He called the Irishman's attention to the matter and the latter replied:

"I thought you said room 46. I wint to that room and noticed wan of thim in a bunk. 'Are ye dead?' says I. 'No,' says he, 'but I'm pretty near dead.'

"So I buried him."—*The Wasp*.

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The Oil Trust Rebate Case

WHY has the conviction of the Standard Oil Company in 1907, with the imposition of that memorable fine of \$29,240,000, been followed now by the acquittal of the company, in the same suit, and also by the abandonment of several other similar rebate cases in which the company was accused by indictment? It is desirable that the public shall see clearly the causes of this change.

The company was found guilty by a jury. In the indictment there were 1,192 counts, one for each carload of oil shipped at the rate alleged to have been unlawful. Under the law, the fine for "each offense" may range from \$1,000 up to \$20,000. Judge Landis chose the highest sum that was permitted. Then the case was taken up to the local Circuit Court of Appeals, composed of three judges. This court, in the Grosscup opinion, reversed the lower court's judgment and remanded the case for a new trial to be conducted in accord with its rulings.

Unfortunately, the Grosscup decision and rulings were final, altho they were based in part upon misstatements of the record in the lower court. Pointing out these misstatements and also attacking

the rulings as to evidence, the Government asked in vain for a rehearing. It then applied to the Supreme Court for a review, but this was not granted. Therefore, when the case came to trial again, this time before Judge A. B. Anderson, it was necessary that the rulings and instructions of the Grosscup decision should be obeyed. In its petition for a rehearing, the Government had said that these rulings "practically nullified the law," and had asserted that if they should be allowed to stand, successful prosecution of rebate cases would be impossible in the future. The result of the second trial tends to prove the soundness of this opinion.

It is largely on account of the effect of these rulings (which, unfortunately, have not been subjected to the judgment of the Supreme Court) upon rebate prosecutions hereafter that the failure of the second trial becomes a matter of much importance. Already, as we have said, several similar cases have been abandoned, and it is predicted that others will be given up. It must be said, however, that in this second trial the Government's evidence was not sufficiently clear and also was at variance with the charges of the indictment.

It was decided by the appellate court that "each offense" must be, not each carload shipped, but each settlement with the railroad company. As there had been only thirty-six settlements during the three years in question, the fine (in case of conviction) could not exceed \$720,000 and might be only \$36,000. Judge Anderson, of course, obeyed this ruling, but there was no opportunity to apply it. Under its provisions, punishment can be almost wholly avoided, if settlements are made only at long intervals; for example, once a year or once in two or three years. As the Government says, it permits "the shipper and the carrier to elect for how many offenses they shall be prosecuted and how much they shall be fined." But this doctrine is now the law where the appellate court that proclaimed it has jurisdiction.

Another important ruling was that the Government must prove beyond room for doubt that the shipper knew what the lawful rate was and knew that the concession made to him was unlawful. To this the Government objected, altho

it claimed that the evidence showed that the defendant in this case knew what the lawful rate was. With respect to this point, the action taken by Judge Anderson at the second trial appears to have been determined by the fact that the lawful rate was not clearly established by the Government's evidence, and not because of the appellate court's ruling. That is to say, he directed a verdict of acquittal not because the shipper's knowledge of the lawful rate had not been proved, but because there was no sufficient evidence that such a rate had legally been established. While the appellate court had said that judges might reasonably disagree as to the sufficiency of this evidence, Judge Anderson went further and said: "The evidence does not prove the charge."

Those who would reach a fair judgment as to this important case should bear in mind that the Government's evidence was inadequate; that there was presented no absolute proof that the lawful rate was 18 cents, while the Standard Oil Company was paying only 6 cents; that the tariff sheet submitted did not specify such a rate, except indirectly by reference to a classification made by the State authorities; also, that there was much room for doubt as to whether this somewhat indefinite tariff sheet had been so published as the law required. Moreover, Judge Anderson asserted and showed that, with respect to many of the counts, the evidence submitted by the Government was at variance with the charges of the indictment. This variance, he said, was fatal. In substance, as he explained, it was as follows: The indictment asserted that the Alton road's rate from Chappell to St. Louis was 19½ cents, while the Government's evidence showed that 1½ cents of this was the rate of another carrier for the distance from East St. Louis to St. Louis. Surely, to the average man, this variance seems trifling and unimportant, but we suppose the Judge was right.

Owing partly to the requirements of the appellate court's rulings, and partly to defects in the Government's chain of proof, the case was virtually thrown out of court. The American public may still believe that the company knew it was

paying unlawful rates. No one will forget how the power of the great Trust was built up, and how competition with it was crushed by discrimination in railway freight rates. But hasty and unjust censure of the courts should be carefully avoided. Judge Anderson's course appears to have been marked out for him by the appellate court's rulings and by faults in the evidence submitted. If Judge Landis erred in showing a slight excess of righteous zeal and in preferring the extremes of punishment, Judge Grosscup and his concurring associates were clearly at fault in misstating the facts of the record and in their sharp and unwarranted criticism of Judge Landis. Let us hope that all such trials hereafter will be characterized by calm and dispassionate procedure.

Probably the result of this trial suggests that the statute should be amended, but first the rulings of the appellate court should be either affirmed or disapproved by the court of last resort. We trust there will be found some way to procure from the Supreme Court a final decision as to the unit of offense, a shipper's knowledge of lawful rates, the specifications of a rate tariff, and the legal publication of the same. Enforcement of the law against rebating may be prevented by the rulings of the Grosscup decision, and the Supreme Court should say whether they are sound or not. Whether they stand or fall, however, we may all rejoice in the evidence that under the pressure of enlightened public opinion, reform legislation and prosecution, unjust discrimination in railway freight rates has practically ceased.



The Permanence of Taint

We are not going to discuss here the question whether money can be tainted. Altho Vespasian told his son Titus, "*Pecunia non olet*," "Money does not smell," the contrary has been very positively asserted. Roger de Coverley says that "money kept three days stinketh." We do not question that money given for a bad purpose, as to buy ecclesiastical office—called simony—or to buy political office—called bribery—or to control the teaching of a university for a

selfish end, is tainted money. Equally all money acquired by theft, fraud or oppression is thereby tainted and remains tainted so long as it is not restored. The money gained oppressively by Zaccheus was tainted until he had restored fourfold; that restitution cleansed it and him.

We say we are not raising any question as to whether money can become tainted. We do not doubt that it can, and that it can remain tainted till it is cleansed; and we do not believe that Vespasian meant to deny this. No more did St. Augustine mean to deny it when he said of money: "*Est ut lux; si pura mundos transeat, non inquinatur.*" "It is like light; itself pure, if it passes thru unclean hands it is not defiled." We allow that money obtained and held fraudulently or given for a fraudulent or selfish purpose is thereby tainted. What we ask is another question, How long does it remain tainted? For example, is the money obtained for a college by a lottery fifty or a hundred years ago still tainted money?

The question is a practical one in Nebraska and elsewhere. The University of Nebraska might have accepted for its retired professors the advantage of the Carnegie pension fund, but Mr. Bryan appeared before the Legislature and protested against accepting it, on the ground that the money is tainted, because given originally by a notable trust baron and multimillionaire; and by the narrowest margin of votes the Legislature refused to allow the professors to take advantage of the fund. Mr. Bryan is very stern in this matter, much more so than Governor Johnson, of Minnesota; but Governor Johnson is declared not to be as good a Democrat as is Mr. Bryan. Indeed, Mr. Bryan is the law and norm of Democracy.

Let us take another case. A man gets immense wealth by fraudulent control of a railroad. He dies and his property is divided between his children. A daughter—or a son—is like the good son of a bad man described by the Hebrew prophets, and she, or he, uses the money inherited in such a way as to gild with glory the shaded name. Is the money that she, or he, gives so worthily so tainted that it cannot be received by

good people for a good cause? Certainly not. No one will believe so. We have settled that by universal applause.

Now let us revert to the Nebraska case of the Carnegie pension fund. That money belonged to Mr. Carnegie, was acquired by him in the line of business methods which Mr. Bryan believes to be oppressive and wrong. But it past out of his hands, just as much as if he had died. It was given over to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and Mr. Carnegie no longer owns it or has any control of it. The cause is a noble one. Does the alleged taint stick to the money still? Certainly no more than in the other case in which the original accumulator of the wealth has died. St. Augustine's principle applies. The light is not defiled; the money is not tainted; and Mr. Bryan simply lacks the clearness of vision to see the facts and their application. Let Nebraska freely allow her aged professors to receive their pensions.



Will Farmers Help Themselves?

MUCH as the recent investigation by the President's commission on country life has accomplished in the way of revealing some actual conditions in rural communities, it has been able to do no more than to suggest needs and remedies. Conventions and meetings of farmers held since the report was published do not indicate that the advice has been greatly heeded. These gatherings have been devoted, not to discussions of better ways to live or how to get more out of life, but to methods of making more money. The saving of expense in transportation, the securing of necessary groceries cheaper, the means of compelling legislators to vote for certain bills—these have occupied the larger part of every program. If the home life of the farmer was discussed, it came in a paper read by some more literary minded of the delegates. The real interest, the real addresses, the rough and tumble debates, were concerning, not the social life of the farmer, but his bank account.

It has been demonstrated many times that in general it is a poor policy, in seeking to advance the social life of a class, to attempt to do things for its

members; the secret of success is to teach them to do things for themselves. The attitude of the country papers toward the suggestions of the commission on country life and toward all suggestions of farmers' lack of complete happiness has ranged from sarcasm to contradiction. Among the papers that circulate most generally among the farmers, and do more than any other influence to mold the farmers' opinions, it is popular to laud the agriculturist as the epitome of good sense and the possessor of all the good things that mortal here below may desire. They have declared that it is folly for a few Eastern millionaires to tell the farmer he is unhappy, especially while he is selling big crops for high prices. The Western papers are particularly fond of holding up to scorn the workers for the betterment of the farmer's life. They jeer with jeers the idea that anything is wrong, and express the editors' envy of the happy lot of the owner of a half section of land. "How silly," exclaims one interior newspaper, "for a lot of Eastern dreamers to tell us what to do—we farmers of the West. The farmer could give the richest man in Washington pointers on how to be happy"; and much more to the same effect.

It is safe to say that the country papers reflect the sentiment of the farmers themselves, for the country editor prints for the most part just the things that his readers want most to believe. He reproduces their opinions in giving what purport to be his own. It is clear that the farmers as a class are less devoted to the uplift than to the enhancement of the price of wheat. To be sure, the papers tell of a coming convention of farmers in Oklahoma, with the study of social conditions prominent in its plans—but the man calling it is a school-teacher. The Farmers' Union devotes the greater portion of its deliberations to straight business.

Regardless of his interest in the rural life of the nation or of his desires to forward the better things of life as possessions of the farmer, it is difficult to see where the worker is to take hold unless the farmer is so awakened that he will help himself. If he is to sit back and

wait for uplift to come to him it will not be so bad, but if he is going to attend meetings for the raising of wheat prices or to cut down the cotton acreage, it is difficult to see what the outsider may do.

As a class he has been taught and has practised independence and he is showing it in this instance. He laughs at the messages and stays away from the meeting called for his benefit. It comes as a rude shock to him to find that there is doubt concerning his enjoyment of the highest privileges of life, and if we may judge from the expression of country editors is more or less resentful. While in this attitude he gives relief to his feelings by pointed remarks concerning his well-wishers.

Little difference exists between the Eastern farmer and the Western farmer in this respect—both appear to dwell in an atmosphere of self-satisfaction out of which it is difficult to take them. The very fact that somebody has undertaken to investigate their surroundings and to suggest means for their improvement drives them to the other side of the proposition—they have no desire to be the subject of outside charity.

This summary does not perhaps apply to every farmer. Some are quick to understand the animus back of these movements for the uplifting of the tiller of soil. Occasionally one realizes that there are some things in the farmer's house and way of living that might be improved, and he is thankful to any one who will give advice—whether or not he is to follow it. The consciousness that most of his farmer brethren disagree with him has no effect, and he is in a position to maintain his place thru the very element that in other instances works to restrain individual effort.

The conclusion is that the farmer must do most for himself. Outsiders can do little for him—much less, in fact, than can be done for many other classes of workers. His widely separated dwellings, his individual life and his independence are in a sense a handicap to his receiving the assistance that in other conditions is possible. The farmer must help himself more than any one can help him.

Inexcusable Misery

THE exhaustive reports put forth by the Sage Foundation and the Pittsburg Survey on conditions of living among the wage-earning classes in New York City and in Pittsburg are painful reading. It is impossible to discredit them as sensational representations by socialistic agitators, for they come from the other side of the "class struggle" field, and they summarize researches made and reported by non-socialistic investigators. Neither can they be brushed aside as descriptions of the misery of shiftless and idle folk, on whom it were useless to waste sympathy. They are pictures of the life-wasting toil, the hopeless struggle, the pitiable misery of the people that are creating fabulous wealth for men whose fortunes long since surpass the mythical riches of the Midases and Cræsus of ancient days.

The Sage Foundation report, which is entitled: "The Standard of Living Among Workingmen's Families in New York City" is the work of Prof. Robert Coit Chapin, of Beloit College. The purpose of the inquiry was to ascertain whether, as a rule, prevailing rates of wages in this city are adequate to maintain the physical, mental and moral efficiency of the wage-earning population. The report shows conclusively that they are not. Or, to put the matter in equivalent, but perhaps more significant terms, unless the prevailing rates of wages in New York City can be increased, we must face the certainty of a progressive deterioration of the working population. The question discust is not one of "fairness," or "justice," or the "natural rights of man." It is the purely practical one of social economy.

For the purposes of the investigation, families consisting of father, mother and three children under fourteen years of age, were selected, and their expenditures were carefully itemized. These include not only the necessities, food, shelter and clothing, but also such outlays as those for insurance, education, recreation and alcoholic drinks. About four hundred schedules are tabulated and analyzed. The food values are subjected to a yet further analysis made by Dr. Frank P. Underhill, of Yale University.

The incomes vary from \$600 to \$1,100 and more. It is shown that to a great extent even these incomes include earnings by mothers and children, and payments by lodgers. Overcrowding and underfeeding are the general consequences of the attempt to maintain small families on such incomes under prevailing New York prices for rent and food.

If this showing for New York City is distressing, what shall we say of conditions in the greatest steel-making city of the world, revealed by the Pittsburgh Survey? This was a much more extensive investigation, and it was conducted by the most competent and fair-minded experts that could be obtained in this country. The labor reports have been prepared by Prof. John R. Commons, of the University of Wisconsin, secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation; John R. Fitch, of the University of Wisconsin; Mrs. Florence Kelley, ex-State Factory Inspector of Illinois; E. B. Butler, of the staff of the Russell Sage Foundation; Miss Margaret F. Byington, formerly District Agent of the Boston Associated Charities; Miss Lila V. North, of the Woman's College of Baltimore, and Miss Crystal Eastman, of the New York Bar. Their findings have been published by *Charities and the Commons*, of this city.

It is shown that systematic overwork is pusht to the point of manifest cruelty, especially in the steel mills and railway switch yards, where the working schedule is a twelve-hour shift for seven days in the week. Wages are everywhere adjusted to the needs of the single man in a lodging house, and not to those of the head of a family. Family life is destroyed, not in any imaginary way, but by the appalling number of preventable accidents, and a typhoid fever rate that has already been commented upon throughout the civilized world as a disgrace to the American people, to say nothing of the shameless "better element" of Pittsburgh itself.

The heartless indifference of the wealthy class of Pittsburgh to sanitary conditions, and to industrial accidents, is the most astounding disclosure of this investigation. If the cold, hard facts were not here so presented that there can be no blinking them, we could not have

believed that in this age of so-called civilization such callousness could be found in any respectable community. To say that the well-to-do population of Pittsburgh, piling up wealth as it has almost never before been accumulated, has hitherto shown an utter disregard of civic and moral obligation is to state the case in the mildest terms that can be employed.

Happily, the mere publicity given to such deplorable conditions by these reports will go far to check the worst abuses, and will set in operation great and innumerable moral and legal forces of betterment. It is our opinion that the Pittsburgh Survey reports the lowest level of industrial abuse and resulting misery that we are likely ever to discover in the United States.



The Dead Lion and the Living Ass

It is a pity that the ass always survives the lion. He always does, because there are so many of him. When the lion is dead the ass walks bravely up to the lion, so the old fable tells us, turns tail to him contemptuously, kicks him soundly, and lifts up his head and his tail and brays. They say that if you tie a heavy weight to an ass's tail so that he cannot raise it, neither can he bray. Would there were some equal contrivance to shut the mouths of the human creatures of whom the ass is the ancestral prototype, so that they could not insult the character and record of worthy men whom death or removal from office has left exposed to their cowardly hoofs.

Mr. Roosevelt left his office as President two weeks ago to be a private citizen. No longer is he hedged about with the dignity and authority of office. That respect for his official position which forbade insult, when it did not inspire respect, no longer restrains. The most doltish critic can proclaim himself a historian and a psychologist, and can assert and distort facts and can malign character with easy impunity. The Good Book tells us that tho you bray a fool with a pestle in a mortar yet will not his folly depart from him, but without pestle or mortar he will do his own bray-

ing and his folly will keep coming out of him.

As to Mr. Roosevelt, the good vastly overweighs the bad. He has made himself so conspicuous that his errors or faults have been hidden from nobody. But they were from excess of virtue, righteous overmuch, failings that lean the right way, overloading us with the lecturings we needed, which became sometimes hectorings, saying an undisputed thing in a very solemn way. Sometimes it was tiresome; and doubtless he made some actual mistakes of decision, and was sometimes too ready to act on impulse without waiting for full consultation, as when he suddenly dismissed the negro soldiers at wholesale. But all that is no reason for abusing him now, any more than it was when he was a live President. Even those who pick up his foibles and errors and rehearse and magnify them and gloat over them have to admit that his was a great, a historic administration, that it made an epoch and will count for fresh progress and development. It was perfectly proper to criticise him while President, or to criticise his record now, but not malignantly and unfairly.

The *London Times* draws up a catalog of the things done under Mr. Roosevelt's administration, in the line of international affairs, and puts against them the one thing undone, namely, the failure of the reciprocity treaties, so auspiciously begun by President McKinley. These were dropt quietly, for they were merely economical, and Mr. Roosevelt is strong on moral issues, but not on economical. On the credit side are the following achievements in international affairs: The "Open Door" and "Territorial Integrity" in China; the friendly understanding with the Latin-American Republics, resulting in the Central-American Peace Conference and the establishment of an International Arbitration Court for the five republics; the development of good government in Porto Rico and the Philippines; the pacification of Cuba and the restoration of its government to its own people; the acquisition of the Canal Zone, and the creation of the Panama Canal; the securing a treaty of peace at Portsmouth between Russia and Japan; the initiation

of the Second Hague Conference; the settlement of difficulties with Japan by a memorandum which will have the effect but not the form of a treaty; the approaching complete settlement of all questions of difference with Great Britain as to boundary questions in Alaska and disputes with Canada and Newfoundland; and, finally, the reorganization of the diplomatic service, with a view to securing a trained body of officials abroad, instead of sending out political derelicts and misfits, or rewarding millionaires for large election contributions. This is a wonderful catalog of deeds done for the honor of the country and the benefit of the world by Mr. Roosevelt and his two able Secretaries of State, John Hay and Mr. Root. But the more wonderful thing is that it can be matched by corresponding achievements at home which the country well knows and which have made him, says the *Times* writer, "the most intensely loved and most malignantly hated man in America," with his determination to exercise reasonable control of railways and great industrial corporations, and to create a higher ideal of citizenship, under the plea for "national righteousness."

And that malignant hate now freely expresses itself. It does not cease with the end of the President's term. It shows itself equally in vicious calcitration and in fawning on the new President and telling how fine he will be and how different from his predecessor. Mr. Taft will hardly thank them for their anticipant laudations.

..... That there are good Italians, **Petrosino** equal to the greatest and best men the world has ever produced, we cannot forget if we allow ourselves to think; but here in this country the multitude of people who have come from the "bad provinces" of Sicily and Southern Italy have, by the percentage of criminals, cast discredit on the whole nation. The vast majority are decent, diligent and thrifty, and make good citizens; and there are those who, like Petrosino, arising from humble conditions, ~~are the pride of the country.~~ He was the greatest detective the New York police have ever had, honest, brave, shrewd; and to him was assigned the most diffi-

cult of all tasks, that of ferreting out the criminals of the *camorra* type, who steal children, blackmail their countrymen, and wreck houses with bombs, and use pistol or stiletto for greed, intimidation or revenge. Petrosino had become an international character, and had gone to Italy as representative of the National Government as well as of the New York police, to arrange for agreements between the two countries for the records of criminals. He was followed and murdered in Palermo, but the body of this Italian, the kind of man some folks call a *dago*, will be brought back to this country and will have the grandest funeral ever given to a police officer, for he died a martyr to good government and law. His death will assure determined effort that Italian crime be brought to an end. It is the most serious evil in our cities, and we hope that this assassination will unite Italians to take courage and stamp out the evil. They have been afraid to help the police.

Mr. Carnegie's Peace Proposal In the interest of peace Mr. Carnegie proposes that something like what Great Britain and Japan have agreed by treaty to do in protecting each other's possessions in the East, Great Britain and the United States should also do. He would have a treaty by which the United States shall defend all British possessions upon the Atlantic, while Great Britain should protect the American Pacific Coast and all our possessions on that ocean. That would mean that a British fleet would defend Oregon, California and Alaska, as well as Hawaii and the Philippines against hostile attack, and we should protect England and Ireland as well as Bermuda, Jamaica and British Guiana against any enemies. That is a pretty big contract, particularly for us. But first there ought to be a solid pact between the two countries providing that all differences, of whatever sort, shall be settled by arbitration when negotiation fails. If that were precedent, so that they cannot make war with each other, then it would be proper for the two nations to agree to protect each other against attack; and such a plan as Mr. Carnegie proposes would go far to limit war; at least it would make an attack on either of these two nations hope-

less. But for the present it would require both nations to keep a strong navy, that is, strong as against other nations, but not as against each other. It is not very likely that the United States is yet ready to entangle itself in such an alliance, and the most hopeful method for eliminating armies and navies is by arbitration treaties.



A Compromise with the Saloon

The Raines law in this State was enacted to limit the saloon evil, but it has only increased it. It has been the parent of vice, in that it has created a multitude of Raines law hotels, just fake hotels, with two or three pretended bedrooms, which are resorts of vice. A society has for its purpose to reform them out of existence, and it has offered a new bill which it does not pretend is ideal, but which it thinks will make an improvement on present conditions. In the first place it raises the number of rooms for a hotel license to twenty-five, with kitchen and dining room to match. That seems sufficient. Then it allows saloons to be open on Sunday from 1 to 11 p. m., on paying an extra excise tax equal to one-fourth of the present tax. The belief is that in a city like New York it is utterly impossible to prevent the sale of liquors on Sunday, that the Raines hotels have been created to sell them, that most saloons sell on Sunday, and that police graft allows and will allow it under any attempted prohibition; and that it is a reform to stop the graft, and reduce the number of places where liquor is sold, by allowing the sale to a limited number of saloons at an increased tax, under which it will be to the interest of the excise board, which is always efficient, to see that those who sell pay the required tax. As we say, this is not ideal, but it would be better than present conditions. It will offend those who believe that Sabbath-breaking is a sin more serious than any mere vice. But probably an open saloon on Saturday night is worse than a saloon open Sunday afternoon. We wish saloons could be closed both nights. We find it hard to sympathize with the feeling that providing for Sunday drunkenness is vastly worse than providing for weekday drunkenness. We don't feel so about Sunday murder or theft.

We have not the heart to say anything. We will let a South Carolina paper, the *Columbia State*, speak for us:

"And so in Texas they have burnt another negro. The press dispatches tell us that one thousand savages stood by and watched while the flames swept over the hopeless, depraved, but brave wretch who gave up his life to make a Texan holiday. It is wonderful to think of, strange, almost impossible to believe. This is Texas, this the twentieth century, and this was an assemblage of persons immensely flattered by being described as 'civilized.' And they burned at the stake a human being. One thousand persons, presumably with an admixture of women and children, stood by, watched the horror, gorged their savage instincts, sated their barbarous hates, fatted and regaled upon the sort of spectacle that pleased and edified the wild and untamed Indian.

"How discouraging it is! How hopeless it is—to think that we live in the same country with such people, to think—God forbid—that we may even have such people about us. And yet we—we poor hypocrites—are so good as to look with horror upon such foreign 'scum' as the Russians, the Turks, and to deplore the pillage and disorder that sometimes mark the affairs of their countries. We should hang our heads in shame. We have heard of no Russians burning a man to death at the stake. We have heard of no turbulent Turks straying so far from the dictates of mercy and humanity as to do such a deed.

"Texas, Texas! Is no one to be punished for this crime against civilization and humanity?"



A University Strike

There has been a strike, and a successful one, of the students in the biggest university in the world, at El Azhar in Cairo. It has the largest number of students and the emptiest curriculum. With the approval of the Government, Sheikh Hassuna, Rector of El Azhar, attempted to enforce regulations that students who could not pass examinations after trying several times should be dropt. That made a commotion and 4,000 struck, and were supported by many more who complained of food and lodging. The Khedive instructed officers to suppress the disturbance, but force was resisted, and finally the authorities submitted and the Rector resigned. The trouble was that the Government wanted to wake the sleepy old Moslem institution up and make a real school of it, while the reactionary students regarded El Azhar as a holy

mosque not to be meddled with. The old teaching and the old Koran law were good enough for them, and for the Egyptian nationalism they desired, and they will be left to the ancient somnolence. But that is no way to deliver Egypt from the rule of Great Britain.

It is the rule of the French Academy that each elected Academician shall pronounce a eulogy on his deceased predecessor. So M. J. Richepin sounds the greatness of the late André Theuriet. He praises the touching *naïveté* of his poems, their accent of sincere and profound candor, and their apparent lack of rhetoric and art, and as an example he quotes three verses about the life and death of the charcoal-burner, who lives happier than a king, with the forest his palace and the sky his window, while his children are cradled on the grass and flowers. Born in the woods, there he dies.

"Le charbon cuira
Et son âme ira
Au ciel avec la fumée."

"The charcoal will burn and his soul will go up to heaven with the smoke." Somehow it does not sound very solemn, and it suggests the ascent of Thetis after converse with Achilles, thru the aperture in the roof, as translated by an irreverent collegian:

"The goddess then, as thus she spoke
Flew up the opening made for smoke."

A number, we much wish was larger, of quite retired scholars are an honor to the country. To one of them attention is called in a late issue of the Harvard College Observatory *Circular*. In it Professor Pickering publishes beautiful photographs of Morehouse's comet, the third of 1908, made by the Rev. Joel H. Metcalf, of Taunton, Mass. It is a very delicate task to photograph with a telescope these telescopic comets. Professor Pickering mentions that most of the asteroids discovered in this country in late years have been found by Mr. Metcalf, and the computation of their orbits has, until lately, been made at the Naval Observatory; but for some reason it can no longer do this, and Professor Pickering calls for volunteers who will each take

one or two of the fifteen asteroids for which ephemerides are needed, and which Mr. Metcalf has followed long enough to secure good orbits. This work ought not to be sent abroad. Will any of our mathematical readers volunteer?

What the Young Men's Christian Association is doing in many cities is illustrated by the dedication of the new building in Detroit. It cost \$700,000, covers ground 120 by 210 feet, has nine stories and is absolutely fireproof. It has reading rooms, offices, parlors, bowling alleys, billiard tables, a separate gymnasium and a swimming pool 30 by 75 feet. There is a separate building for boys, where are two floors for dormitories for boys that have no home. There are 22 classrooms and laboratories, which provide a technical institute where youth can be trained in the trades, electricity and chemistry, and where a thousand people can be taught. Four floors of the main building are for dormitories, and the ninth for a restaurant. It was hard times last year, but 83 new Y. M. C. A. buildings were erected in this country costing \$10,000,000, and there will be as many this year.

The agreeable thing in the effort to maintain and require peace in Central America is that the United States and Mexico are working together for it. The United States is not taking to itself the part of the big brother, but there are two big brothers. This will do much to disarm Latin-American suspicion of us. We may have to interfere, but it will not be done by us alone, as we have had to do elsewhere, and latest in Cuba and Santo Domingo, and it cannot be said that it is the Anglo-Saxon against the Spanish-American. But we two nations must see to it that the five Central American republics settle their troubles in the way they have agreed to.

Mr. Asgaard, head of a large Norwegian shipping firm, has issued a valuable circular giving account of the effect of the Japanese subsidies. He says that before the subsidy act of 1896 Japanese shipping interests had met with comparative failure, but that since then

Japan's mercantile marine has increased in a degree perhaps without parallel. In 1892 the total registered Japanese tonnage was only 168,365; in 1900 it was 840,623; and in June, 1906, it had mounted to 1,309,579, and in October of last year to 1,491,564 tons. Ten years ago Japan did not carry 2 per cent. of her commerce in her own bottoms, while now it approaches 50 per cent. Mr. Asgaard believes that while this phenomenal increase is due to subsidies, the removal of subsidy would not now be fatal to Japan's shipping interests. All this bears on our own policy.

Our readers have been informed as to the vogue in Japan of the *uta*, the form of short poem of which we have published examples composed by the Emperor, the Empress and the Poet Laureate of Japan. Every year the Emperor gives out a subject for competition, that for this year being "The Pine in the Snow." The selected ones were read a few weeks ago at a great function in the Imperial Palace in the presence of the highest officials. Only 7 were selected out of a total of 24,311, besides 1,085 that were not in proper form or came too late. These included 12 sent by Imperial Princesses, 108 by nobles, 967 by officials, 16 from the United States, 142 from Korea and 78 from Formosa. There is no other such literary competition in all the world.

More than one correspondent has criticised us for failing to add a footnote to the article by Mr. Knowles on Lincoln in our issue of February 11th, which should inform the reader that there is evidence that Mr. Lincoln's mother was the eighth child from a perfectly legal marriage; but that as her mother married Mr. Hanks, it was not strange that she was known as "Lucy Hanks." Other late evidence proves his father to have been a man of some respectable prominence in his local community. We also offer apology to the State of Texas for the error which put in that State the town of Austin, where a late lynching occurred.

A COMMITTEE of Oxford and Cambridge graduates propose establishing in the heart of China, probably on the Yang-

tse river, a Christian university on English lines, and the Rev. Lord William Cecil has, we believe, gone to China to make plans for it. Our mission boards are uniting their forces in a similar way, and it is no secret that Professors Burton and Chamberlain, of Chicago University, have gone to China to study educational needs and opportunities of a similar sort. The West begins to find its duty to the East.

There is a loud cry going up from the breakfast tables in protest against a tax on coffee. Nobody likes to pay taxes, but everybody has got to; and if we pile up the expenditures for battleships, we don't see but those who want them—and the rest of us—must pay for them; and coffee can pay its share as well as anything else. At any rate, we shall not cry for an untaxed breakfast table until expenditures go down. Besides, a tariff on coffee will help Porto Rico, which may be considered.

Here are ten advertisements shown to us in the *Country Gentleman*, of Albany, N. Y., all of February 18th, all of "wants" for managers of farms, and all must have wife and no children. That is the way race suicide is encouraged, almost compelled. The condition therein indicated is to our shame and loss. A correspondent asks: "Has the Eastern farmer quit raising children, preferring hogs?"

Man, brave Man, has achieved a great victory over Woman in Iowa and Minnesota. In the Iowa Senate and in the Minnesota House equal suffrage for the two sexes has been gloriously defeated, in each case by about three to one. Thus Man is still protected against the invasion of his sole privileges. Let him still rule over Woman, but let Woman still pay taxes.

There are two places where a negro can get equal treatment, a fair show, and no kick coming. One is the saloon and the other the prize ring. A negro is now champion boxer of the world, and the white aspirants are eager for a try with him. The ticket holders will see that he gets justice.

FINANCIAL

Unpaid Franchise Taxes

THE law of New York, imposing special taxes upon the franchises of public service corporations, excited much interest in other States when it was enacted, about nine years ago. Taxes have been levied, under its provisions, but collection has been successfully resisted in many instances. At the present time the great sum of \$41,000,000 remains unpaid, and \$26,000,000 of this is due from railway, lighting and other corporations in New York City. The new Attorney-General, Mr. O'Malley, has set out to clear away these arrears. While the constitutionality of the law has been established, the method by which the value of franchises is determined and the tax assessed by the Commissioners is questioned. Reviews by the courts have been demanded, and the Attorney-General finds that about 3,000 cases have been submitted by the courts to referees. It is said that 400 of them have been sent to one man, and that other referees have so many that their time will be engaged in the work for several years to come. For a long time past very little progress has been made. The Attorney-General recommends that the courts be required to deal directly and promptly with these cases, either at regular terms or at extraordinary terms appointed by the Governor, and he would have the law so amended that it will require the courts to vacate any of these orders of reference upon his application.

In a special message to the Legislature, Governor Hughes says that conditions with respect to proceedings for the collection of these taxes, "are deplorable." He points out that the methods employed have been "dilatory and wasteful"; that "in most of the pending cases, many of them of long standing, no progress has been made, and they are in the same position as when the referees were appointed."

With respect to many corporations, the effect of these methods has been virtually a nullification of the statute. A definite and permanent principle or basis of valuation should be established. Pending cases should be promptly considered by the courts themselves with a view to

a ruling on this point. It is due both to the people and to the corporations that such a principle should be authoritatively defined without delay.

....The Central Trust Company of Chicago, of which Charles G. Dawes is president, having absorbed the Royal Trust Company, will now have deposits of over \$17,000,000. The Central Trust Company was organized by Mr. Dawes in 1902, shortly after his retirement from the office of Controller of the Currency. The present capital is \$2,000,000.

....Willard E. Edmister, who has been elected president of the Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn, was born in 1853, and for twenty-five years previous to the recent death of the late president, Silas B. Dutcher had been Mr. Dutcher's partner in the insurance business in this city. He is a director of the Metropolitan Bank and trustee of the Dime Savings Bank, and is well known in Brooklyn. William Berri and Walter C. Humstone continue as vice-presidents, and George Hadden, who entered the service of the company in 1891, the year of its organization, continues as vice-president and secretary. The Hamilton Trust Company has a capital of \$500,000, surplus and undivided profits amounting to \$926,033, deposits of \$6,462,055, and total resources of \$7,950,503.

....Cornelius C. Cuyler, head of the banking house of Cuyler, Morgan & Co., has just been elected president of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. Mr. Cuyler was born in Philadelphia in 1859 and was graduated from Princeton in 1879, and was a member of the banking firms of Jessup, Paton & Co., and John Paton & Co. He is a life trustee of Princeton College and for three years was president of the Princeton Club of this city. He is also a director in the Casualty Company of America, the Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey and other corporations. The United States Mortgage and Trust Company has a capital stock of \$2,000,000; surplus and undivided profits of over \$4,250,000 and deposits of over \$29,000,000.

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Survey of the World

Rules of the House of Representatives

At the beginning of the special session of the new Congress, on the 15th, Mr. Cannon was again elected Speaker. For him 204 votes were cast, 12 Republican "insurgents" supporting two or three other Republicans. Champ Clark, the Democratic leader, had the votes of all the Democrats (166) who were present. There was an interesting contest over the rules, the result being substantially a victory for Mr. Cannon and those who stood with him. Mr. Daltzell moved that the old rules be adopted, and asked for the previous question. This was ordered, 194 to 188, the majority including 7 Democrats, and the minority 29 Republican "insurgents." But the following motion, to adopt the rules, was lost, 189 to 193, because a few of the seceding Democrats returned temporarily to their party. The old rules having thus been rejected (for a time), the Democratic leader moved the adoption of the plan approved by his party's caucus. This provided for a revision of the rules by a committee of fifteen members, who were named. The committee would be controlled by Democrats and Republican "insurgents." At this point the tide turned the other way; owing to the action of a group of Democrats. Mr. Clark's motion for the previous question was lost, 179 to 203. Then Mr. Fitzgerald, of Brooklyn, a Democrat, offered a substitute resolution, providing for the adoption of the old rules with several amendments, and this substitute was accepted by a vote of 211 to 172. Mr. Fitzgerald and 22 other Democrats voted for it, with the Republicans. Seven of the 23 were from New York City, 2 from Brooklyn, 5 from Georgia and 2 from Louisiana. The amendments leave to

the Speaker substantially all of the power heretofore exercised by him, and relieve him of some tasks which he had found irksome. While they appear to facilitate action upon bills at the request of individual members, it is not clear that there will be any considerable change of the former practice. It was asserted that a bargain had been made with the 23 Democrats and that they were to be rewarded in some way. At a Democratic caucus it was decided that Democrats should be forbidden to accept committee appointments from the Speaker, unless these were approved by Mr. Clark. Mr. Fitzgerald was afterward appointed to the powerful Committee on Rules, and Mr. Broussard (Louisiana) and Mr. Harrison (New York) to the Committee on Ways and Means, which prepares tariff bills. These are three of the seceding Democrats. As Mr. Harrison undertook to abide by the decision of the caucus, his appointment has been approved by Mr. Clark. When the Ways and Means Committee took final action upon the tariff revision bill, he voted against it, and Mr. Broussard for it. In the gossip published about this contest over the rules, some assert that the Tammany leaders in New York exerted influence which controlled votes enough to turn the scale; also that there was a relation between the action of the seceding Democrats and certain provisions of the tariff bill. In a speech on the 20th Mr. Bryan criticised the twenty-three. "They could not say they did not know," said he, "for any man who did not know that Cannon is the agent of plutocracy ought to be sent to an asylum instead of to Congress. They ought to hear from their constituents." In caucus, the Democrats have appointed a committee of fifteen to

keep all their men in line and to suggest punishment for those who go astray.— On the 18th the House past the amended bill for taking the thirteenth census. The original bill was vetoed by President Roosevelt because it did not provide that the appointments should be made in accordance with the merit principle exemplified in the civil service reform rules. The new bill practically meets the requirements of his veto message.



Revising the Tariff President Taft sent to Congress, on the 16th, a message of about 350 words concerning the tariff, saying at the beginning that he had convened Congress in extra session in order that it might give immediate consideration to a revision of the Dingley act. He continued:

"Conditions affecting production, manufacture and business generally have so changed in the last twelve years as to require a readjustment and revision of the import duties imposed by that act. More than this, the present tariff act, with the other sources of Government revenue, does not furnish income enough to pay the authorized expenditures. By July 1st next the excess of expenses over receipts for the current fiscal year will equal \$100,000,000.

"The successful party in the late election is pledged to a revision of the tariff. The country, and the business community especially, expect it. The prospect of a change in the rates of import duties always causes a suspension or halt in business because of uncertainty as to the changes to be made and their effect. It is, therefore, of the highest importance that the new bill should be agreed upon and past with as much speed as possible consistent with its due and thoro consideration. For these reasons, I have deemed the present to be an extraordinary occasion, within the meaning of the Constitution, justifying and requiring the calling of an extra session.

"In my inaugural address I stated in a summary way the principles upon which, in my judgment, the revision of the tariff should proceed, and indicated at least one new source of revenue that might be properly resorted to in order to avoid a future deficit. It is not necessary for me to repeat what I then said."

In conclusion he "ventured to suggest" that "the less time given to other subjects of legislation in this session the better for the country." On the 17th, Mr. Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, laid before the House the tariff bill upon which the committee had been at work for four months. It covered 234 printed pages. In a long statement he pointed out the changes recommended.

Reductions in the iron and steel schedule range from 30 to 50 per cent., with ore free; wood pulp and hides are put on the free list; duties on lumber and paper for news print are reduced one-half; bituminous coal and agricultural implements are made free, under reciprocal conditions; paintings and statues are free, if twenty years old; there is a new duty of 8 cents a pound on tea; the internal tax on cigarettes is increased, and there is a new tax on inheritances. There are not many increases of rates. Among the products affected by them are cocoa, chicory, spices, lemons, pineapples and watch movements. Sugar and tobacco may be imported free from the Philippines, within specified limits of quantity. Maximum rates, higher than the ordinary rates by 20 per cent., are provided, and these at present would be applied to four-fifths of our imports. Authority is given for the issue of \$40,000,000 of Panama Canal bonds to reimburse the Treasury for the money paid when the canal property was bought; also for an issue of one-year notes, not to exceed \$250,000,000, if they are needed on account of the deficit. The leading features of the bill are considered in our editorial pages. Having been referred to the committee, the bill was formally reported on the 18th, when the reading of it to the House consumed five hours. There will be a larger allowance of time for general debate than was given when the present tariff was before the House, twelve years ago, but it is hoped that the final vote will be reached before June 15th. The inheritance tax will be strongly opposed, because such a tax is collected now by more than thirty States. Senator Cummins will propose an income tax in place of it. The removal of the duty on works of art is generally approved, but a protest has been forwarded by the artists of Cincinnati. Strenuous objection to the reduction of the lumber duties will be made by Maine, the Northwest and parts of the South. It is pointed out that the removal of the duty on iron ore would be more to the advantage of prominent independent manufacturers of steel than to that of the Steel Corporation, because the former own large deposits in Cuba. A leading subject of discussion will be the maximum rate provisions, which might excite trade hostility abroad.

The Carmack Murder Trial

At the end of a very long trial, on the 20th, in Nashville, Tenn., Col. Duncan B. Cooper and his son, Robin J. Cooper, were found guilty of murder in the second degree for killing ex-Senator Edward W. Carmack in the street on November 9th last. The jury also decided that the two defendants should be punished by imprisonment for twenty years. There had been another defendant, ex-Sheriff John D. Sharp, but the jury had acquitted him on the 19th, the foreman then saying: "We are hopelessly tied as to the Coopers." After the final verdict, and because of this remark, counsel for the Coopers moved that a mistrial be declared. The motion was overruled, and the Coopers were then admitted to bail, in \$25,000, pending a hearing on a motion for a new trial. In this case, thirty-one days were consumed in getting a jury, much testimony was taken, the arguments were very long, there were 30,000 words in the judge's charge, and the jury was out seventy hours. The trial excited much interest, owing to the prominence of the persons involved and their relation to the political campaign immediately preceding the murder. Colonel Cooper's anger had been aroused by editorial articles written by ex-Senator Carmack and published in the *Tennessean*, of which the latter was editor. Walking home from his office in the afternoon, Carmack met the Coopers and the shooting began without delay. He was killed, and Robin Cooper was wounded in the shoulder. The defendants claimed that Carmack began the fight and fired the first shot.



Cuba and Porto Rico

Sergeant Cortes and seven privates of the Cuban rural guards revolted at Vueltas, on the 16th, and took to the woods. At once there were many rumors of a formidable uprising, but they had no foundation. Cortes was angry because his superiors had refused to promote him. It is said that he was urged to revolt by one Lavastida, formerly a captain of the guard, who had been dismissed. Lavastida and several other persons were arrested, and the Government sent guards in pursuit of the rebels. On the 17th, Lavas-

tida was shot and killed while attempting to escape. On the following day Cortes and his companions surrendered. They will be tried by court martial. Friends of Lavastida assert that he was murdered. There will be an investigation. President Gomez issued a proclamation in which he said:

"A few men attempted to disturb the public order at a moment when the republic most needed support. All citizens and the Government did their duty, and the mutineers have fallen into the hands of the authorities to be tried and punished with neither mercy nor cruelty. Tranquillity now reigns, and will continue. The Cuban people have defended the republic bravely, and given the Government full assurances of loyalty."

He was recently reminded by the negroes of his promise that they should have 30 per cent. of the political appointments. —Two commissions are coming to Washington from Porto Rico to explain why the insular House has refused to pass the appropriation bill. One represents the Unionist party, which controls the House, and the other is composed of three officers of the Government. It is said that the House sought, by refusing to make appropriations, to compel the Government and the Executive Council to approve certain purely political bills, proposed in the interest of the Unionist party. For lack of appropriations several of the schools and the public libraries will be closed and work on the roads will be discontinued.



Much space has been given by the daily press to reports about impending war in Central America and about the attitude of our Government toward those who are said to be planning war there, but up to the end of last week the news from Central American countries was of a peaceful character. There is reason to believe, however, that President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, was preparing for an aggressive movement when he was checked by the warnings of the United States and Mexico. He had placed 6,000 soldiers near the boundary of Honduras, in the vicinity of Corinto, where three of his gunboats had been stationed, and it was thought that he was about to attack Salvador. In answer to inquiries from Washington, however, he

said that these forces were to be used only for defense. It is asserted that, at the present time, peace in Central America is menaced only by him. He has been warned that the United States and Mexico will not tolerate any disturbance due to his action. Our Government also insists upon the prompt arbitration of the Emery claim, which relates to a concession cancelled by him. It is expected that our Government will have an investigation made in Central America by Mr. Magoon, recently Governor of Cuba, or by Mr. Buchanan, who negotiated treaties of arbitration with the new President of Venezuela.—Ex-President Castro, of Venezuela, has been formally accused in court at Caracas of murdering General Paredes, a revolutionary leader who was shot, by his order, in February, 1907. Dr. Rojas, recently appointed Venezuelan Minister at Washington, was one of the leaders of the Matos rebellion against Castro.—For three days last week there were riots at the capital of Colombia, and martial law was proclaimed. The disturbance was regarded as a protest against consideration, by the Government and Congress, of the tripartite treaties relating to Panama. President Reyes resigned, but Congress would not consent to his retirement.

Our Immigrants from Japan

In the California House there have been unsuccessful attempts to revive the movement for the exclusion of Japanese children from the public schools. The Senate has rejected, by a large majority, a declaration that California is unalterably opposed to the naturalization of Japanese. There will be no anti-Japanese legislation in Montana during the present session. Two bills have been rejected, and action will not be taken upon a pending resolution asking for the exclusion of all Asiatic immigrants.—Reports sent to Governor Gillett, of California, at his request, by school superintendents, show that in the schools of the cities of the State there are 573 Japanese pupils, this number including 128 in San Francisco, 128 in Los Angeles, 80 in Oakland and 54 in Sacramento.—The Japanese Foreign Office publishes a statement showing

that, in the seven months ending with January, 2,802 Japanese departed for the United States or Hawaii, and that 6,806 returned from those countries. For the United States the numbers were 1,506 and 3,795. As 92 per cent. of those returning crossed the Pacific as third-class passengers, it is assumed that nearly all of these were laborers.—A published letter from Tokio says it is shown by the official records there that in the last quarter of 1907 the sum of \$2,644,011 was received in postal money orders from Japanese, a little more than half of this coming from Hawaii, and the remainder from San Francisco and Seattle.



The Paris Strike

There was very little alleviation of the strike situation during the week and all forms of communication have been more or less completely interrupted. Paris has been cut off from the rest of the world as by a siege and the financial losses are incalculable. The Government telegraphers followed out the postmen, and the telephone girls joined in the strike. Finally the linemen, repairers and other workmen went out and the tie-up was complete. The strike committee demands the dismissal of M. Simyan, Under Secretary of Posts and Telegraphs, whose attempt to abolish promotion by seniority and substitute a merit system precipitated the strike. But the contest is really over the question of the right of Government employees to organize and strike in their own interests like other employees. The labor unions have long been trying to force this to an issue, and if they find that the employees are being beaten a universal strike may be called in their defense. The comparative triviality of the occasion and the great inconvenience to the community has, however, tended to alienate public sympathy, and the firm stand of the Government is generally approved. The matter was brought up before the Chamber of Deputies by interpellations on March 19th, and M. Barthou, Minister of Public Works, defended the course of the Government. He held that the servants of the State, in thus deserting their posts in a body, had put themselves in the position of muti-

neers, and that to make concessions to them now would be to give way to anarchy. The striking telegraphers had destroyed the instruments in the post offices and had cut the wires at the frontier so the Government was at a moment when a Balkan crisis was imminent almost isolated from the rest of Europe. M. Simyan denied the charges of favoritism, and claimed that the disorganization of the civil service was due to the pull which the employees had with the deputies. Subra, the president of the Association of Telegraph Employees, had, he said, the endorsement of nine deputies from the Right as well as the Left. At the conclusion of the debate a vote of confidence in the Government was past by 368 to 211. M. Simyan offered his resignation to the Cabinet, but it was not accepted. The Government has utilized soldiers in protecting the few postmen who were willing to continue their work, and put 3,000 of them at the task of sorting letters, but they made little headway with it. Millions of letters and hundreds of thousands of telegrams accumulated during the week, while no attempt was made to handle the newspaper mail. The offices and stations were filled with stacks of mail sacks. Telegraphers brought in from the country offices in most cases joined the strikers after a few hours' service. For hours at a time there was no communication between London and Paris. King Edward at Biarritz was for three days cut off from his kingdom except for a private messenger service. The strikers offered the Government eight cipher operators to take the diplomatic despatches, but M. Barthou declined to accept any favors from them. The money order offices were closed, and it was difficult to keep Paris supplied with milk, eggs, butter and other country produce. In eight other large cities of France sympathetic strikes were started among the postal employees. Communication between the Paris and London Stock Exchanges was maintained chiefly by messengers sent to the frontier, for the wires were only occasionally available. By the 22d many of the men had gone back to work and their leaders, after conference with Premier Clemenceau, had agreed to use their efforts to stop the strike. The only concession made by the Government is

that none of the men will be dismissed from the service for striking.

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The British Naval Score

The British naval estimates as presented to the House of Commons are much more liberal than was expected, but the exposure of the low relative position of Great Britain as a naval power has led to such alarm that the Government may be forced to extend its demands still further. The program provides for a total expenditure of \$175,713,500 to be expended for four "Dreadnoughts," six protected cruisers, twenty torpedo boat destroyers, and a number of submarines, the latter to cost \$5,000,000. The Government also asked to be authorized to start, if necessary in April, 1910, four additional large armored vessels. The estimates involve an increase of \$14,116,000 over the estimate of last year. In presenting the naval plans to Parliament, Reginald McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, said that several of the Powers were rapidly developing their naval strength, but none of them at a pace comparable with Germany, altho it was impossible to find out just at what rate Germany is building. Mr. McKenna declared that he only referred to Germany for arithmetical purposes, and without expressing any personal feeling except admiration of her professional and administrative efficiency. Two years ago she had not a ship capable of being compared with a "Dreadnought." Now she has fourteen vessels that could be thus compared and three others are being constructed. By adopting the Government's naval program, Great Britain would have by March, 1912, 20 "Dreadnoughts" as against Germany's possible 17. Mr. Balfour, leader of the opposition, denounced the proposals of the Government as altogether inadequate. It was no longer a question of maintaining a two-power standard, but of maintaining a one-power standard in first-class ships. He stated that he had positive information that the construction work in Germany was now several months in advance of her program, and if continued at the same rate Germany would have in 1912 not 17, but 21, "Dreadnoughts" and perhaps 25. He said that Great Britain would lose her supremacy

on the sea unless eight "Dreadnoughts" were immediately started. He gave notice of a motion for a vote of censure of the Government on the ground that the proposed provision for ships of the newest type is not sufficient to secure the safety of the empire. Most of the opponents of a large navy, in Parliament and out, are either supporting the Government, or keeping silent. In the first division of the House the Government was supported by 322 members and the only opposition came from radicals, laborites and nationalists, numbering 83. Mr. Dillon, speaking for them, declared that the Premier had played to the panic-monger. Great Britain could not hope to outdistance Germany and America. America alone, he said, would be able to fight Great Britain in ten years. The only end to this mad career would be a European war or bankruptcy. Mr. Macpherson questioned the honesty of the Government's efforts to come to a mutual arrangement for reducing armaments, and denounced the capitalists of both countries for combining to precipitate a war. The newspapers of Great Britain have thrown off all reserve and openly discuss the impending conflict with Germany. A profound impression was created by a letter in *The Times* by Frederic Harrison, the positivist philosopher and author. He has for more than forty years been a leader in the anti-expansion and anti-militarist movement, but he has come to believe that England is on the eve of a struggle for national existence. His letter is being circulated by the million thruout the country. The following extracts indicate its character:

It is an antagonism like that between Athens and Sparta, Rome and Carthage, Spain and Britain, Germany and France—one which seems, independent of persons, even of the will of peoples, to be borne on by the elemental springs of national destinies. It seems inevitable. Our supremacy at sea will be met by a determined challenge within a reasonable time.

"The German Navy is not built for distant voyages. It is built to act as the spearhead of a magnificent army. This army, as we know, has been trained for a sudden transmarine descent on the coast, and every road as well as bridge and smithy in East England and Scotland has been docketed in the German War Office. If ever our naval defense were broken thru and the military occupation of our arsenals, docks and capital effected, the ruin would be such as modern history cannot parallel. It would not be the empire, but Britain

that would be destroyed. Occupation by the foreign invader would be to the empire what the bursting of a boiler would be to a "Dreadnought." Capital would disappear with the destruction of credit. Famine, social anarchy, and an incalculable change in the industrial and financial world would be the inevitable result. Britain might live on, as Holland lives on, but before she began life freely again she would have lost half her population, which she could not feed, and all her oversea empire, which she could not defend.

"England's national existence may be in peril within less than a generation from the tremendous navy now being hurried on in Germany, from the domineering ambition of German chiefs and the aspirations and increase of the German race."

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Messina Relief Work

It is impossible to conceal the disgraceful record made by the Italian authorities in the rescue work at Messina, altho every effort has been made to keep it out of the Italian papers, and the correspondent of the London *Times* was prevented by the censor from telegraphing even what appeared in the Government organs. The policy of the Central Committee has been to retain nine-tenths of the large sum contributed for future aid to the survivors and care for the orphans and cripples. The committee has now remaining \$3,037,000 for such purposes and proposes to expend it as follows: \$300,000 for earthquake sufferers who were permanently disabled, now numbering 663; \$400,000 for the Patronato Regina Elena for the orphans, numbering about 2,000; \$800,000 for lumber and other material for shelters for the homeless; \$400,000 for aiding the small tradesmen, fishermen, etc., to make a new start; \$200,000 in cash for pressing needs; and the remainder, \$937,000, for completing the education of 200 university and 700 high school students, and various other purposes. The policy of this is a debatable question, but the inefficiency of the organization of a rescue work admits of no dispute. Many of the ruins in which living persons were known to be imprisoned were left untouched by the soldiers for weeks, and some of the remoter villages were overlooked and not visited for two months. British and American committees, which organized their own relief expeditions so far as the authorities would let them, did much more prompt and efficient service. As an instance of

the delay due to red tape it is reported that the clothing sent for the victims of the Calabrian earthquake of 1906 is still stored at Naples, and the officials could not be induced to give it out for the relief of present sufferers. At the time of the earthquake it was reported in various telegrams that the Strait of Messina had been widened, narrowed, deepened and shallowed, but now an official statement from the Minister of Marine informs us that practically no change was made by the earthquake and steamers pass as easily as before. It is officially estimated that about 60,000 bodies of earthquake victims are still covered by the ruins which have not been cleared away. At the present slow rate of working it is likely to be more than a year before they are all recovered.



The cables of the week
The Balkan Crisis from the different European capitals in regard to the difficulty between Austria and Servia have been more pessimistic than before, but it appears now that the danger of an outbreak has been obviated. The Austro-Hungarian note of March 6th, giving as her reason for refusing to negotiate a new commercial treaty with Servia that her warlike preparations rendered such procedure impossible, was replied to by Servia on the 15th in an evasive manner. The main question, the opposition of Servia to the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, was briefly dismissed by saying that the question was in the hands of the Powers by their own request. The Servian note then goes on to argue the advisability of renewing the commercial treaties expiring at the end of this month by a provisional extension to the end of the year since there is no time for negotiating a new treaty. This reply was unsatisfactory to Austria and an aggressive note was prepared, but the representations of the Powers and, it is said, the personal influence of the peace-loving Emperor Francis Joseph, prevented its being sent. It is said that the Powers will agree to Austria's annexation of the two provinces and request Servia to dismiss her reservists. If this is done the conference to be called to make the necessary modifications in the treaty of Berlin will be a purely formal

one to confirm the agreement already reached.



Foreign Notes A private bill introduced into the House of Commons by Geoffrey Howard extending the suffrage to all men and women over twenty-one who have resided three months in the constituency was past at its second reading by a vote of 157 to 122. Premier Asquith said that the Cabinet was divided on the question, and it could not support the bill because it proposed later to introduce a measure of its own for a general electoral reform. The bill was then referred, at his suggestion, to the Committee of the Whole, which is equivalent to laying it on the table indefinitely. The introduction of the bill was not favored by the suffragets.—A report comes from Peshawur, India, that a plot to assassinate the Amir of Afghanistan, the heir apparent, and other members of the royal family has been discovered and that 1,200 arrests have been made and many prisoners have been blown from the mouths of cannon.—The Finnish Government is continuing its anti-Jewish policy by adopting more stringent and vexatious regulations than ever. The killing of animals by the methods prescribed in the Hebrew law has been prohibited, so the orthodox Jew will be deprived of his kosher meat. A law now before the Senate requires all Jews wishing to reside in Finland longer than three months to procure a permit from the Governor, which may be renewed for longer periods only on the recommendation of the local police authorities. The rights of citizenship are conferred on Jews born in the Duchy or who have lived there for ten years.—A committee of the Duma having under consideration the abolition of the death penalty in Russia obtained from the Police Department a report of the number of executions for the three years ending January 1st. According to this there have been 3,319 condemnations to death and 1,435 executions in that period, besides 683 summary executions under the special court-martial law in force August 1st, 1906, to May 3d, 1907.—King Edward visited the aviation grounds at Pau and witnessed two flights by Wilbur Wright, one alone and the other with his sister as passenger.

Mulberry Month in Florida

BY E. P. POWELL

AUTHOR OF "THE COUNTRY HOME," "OUR HEREDITY FROM GOD," ETC.

THIS morning there was a fog, and that is the way it often is after a night of such sparkling splendor that the stars throw shadows against your windows. It grows cooler all night, and you pull up an extra wrap; then about daybreak the moisture is so condensed that it drops off the pine trees like a shower. It is delicious, and with a shout, Hal and I are out of bed, jolly fresh with a bath, while Phil is off to let out Togo and Hector. Then we all plan the day's work together, and at it with a vim, for really the finest thing in this world is some good things to do. This morning we mowed a lot of coarse grass on the lake front for a compost; all the people down here burn up such stuff—which we refuse to do. It makes splendid raw material for humus, and humus makes soil. Our pet alligator, Samson, stuck his nose out of water; watched us sharply, then slowly rose and showed his full length for a few moments, which is about eight feet. He is a harmless fellow, and I have a strong belief that we can work him into the new *régime*. The sun was already rising, and while we were mowing it heaved the mist into great banks. The fog cloud over the lake repeated itself in the water—immensely down deep in the lake. Such water mirrors I never saw before. All about the circle you can see the pines, headed downward in the lake and headed upward on the banks; but I think you can see them in the lake a little more clearly than you can in the air.

The two collies are digging for gophers, and Hector by sharp practice has captured two or three. These are ground squirrels, with pockets on their jaws that hold a lot of food when needed, and when they are digging tunnels they use them for buckets to bring the dirt up in. It is great fun to see them start this out and dump it. Hector and Togo watch at two entrances of the subterranean digger, and if he is not a sharp listener he is likely to get caught

as he emerges. He will throw up a half bushel of dirt in half an hour, and wherever he works you can tell the kind of soil that is underneath. When we hunt for "concrete" sand we examine what the gophers have brought up. But when they get into your garden, and make tunnels thru your potatoes and beets it is another thing. However, they aerate the earth, and I think that some share of their food is insectivorous.

As the morning wanes the ducks begin to chase each other in long wakes across the water, and their frolics will not end except with the lapse of light. I do not know anything more full of fun than these water fowls, and their games are much like those played by children. That alligator has one cold eye above water, and will possibly take a selfish interest in the frolics; but there are so many of the ducks that if one be taken it will hardly be mist; arguing in this way the alligator will be very much after the human order. Around the rim of the lake there is a great circle of water plants, some of them elegantly fine; great masses of golden beauties, and the sundew with its scarlet pads is everywhere. The singing frogs like these borders, and the blue herons and white egrets like the frogs. You should see the Olympic jumps taken by some of these batrachians—fifteen feet, I think. I wonder if they ever have college athletics. The fish do not allow any larvæ to become mosquitoes, and so we miss our only masters. It is cause of peculiar congratulation, because in some parts of Florida they make most of the year intolerable.

Our peaches are in blossom—that is some of the varieties are; and they have been straggling along all winter, like Peeping Toms, looking in at the windows of the wrong months. Our apples and pears and cherries have all broken buds, and I see ten inches of new wood on the sweet gum and water maples. It is quite needful to have your pruning

knife busy in this climate. Phil and I are at work in the vineyard yet, and we have to touch a bit of hot wax to every cut vine to prevent bleeding. Down on the lake slope we have growing those sorts that in the North must have hot-house culture, such as Black Hamburg. And there we have also Munson's cross-bred varieties, like Headlight, and Wapanuka, and Elondin, and Mericadel; splendid products of American genius—huge bunches hanging down the trellises, all proclaiming the victory of brain. Between the rows of grapes grow quinces and figs, and down there near the lake side are long lows of asparagus. We hold that every man's home should be an experiment station, where one is constantly finding out something, instead of repeating old saws and making the same blunder that our fathers did.

These peach trees that are in blossom threw away their calendar too soon and lost count of the seasons. Some of them blossomed in November, and kept on opening more buds all thru December and January. So I shall have peaches to eat all the way from March until June. According to the almanac these trees should have blossomed in March. That is the way down here; we all get bewildered as to the time of the year; for why should one call it winter when his coat is off and he is picking Marechal Neil roses. I have to think twice or I am muddled myself. I brought some shrubs from my Northern garden last November and set them in my Sorrento lawn. They were completely fooled, and those which, if left in the North, would have started growth in May, were on the jump by New Year's. A slight frost pinched their ears a bit, but they got thru all right. Still, it was a blunder in the long run; for man, beast and plant must all alike have rest in order to reach perfection. This fine art of sleep is half the business of life; it is with mature years, at least. My peaches lack full size and sweetness; so does any human being who turns night into day, and fails to recreate himself every twenty-four hours.

Some of my plants, however, have done nothing of the sort; they have better nerve organization, and sleep right on under a sun of 80 or 85, and a night

of 65 and 70. It is like a sound, round boy, with red blood, who has never read nasty novels, or eaten too much riot-making food—a nice, wholesome boy, with a clean eye and a mind of his own. Well, my peaches must be a pampered breed, as they are. There is very little that is normal in our fruit gardens and orchards. Gradually, however, the blunderheads get worked out; and this would occur all the quicker if men did not interfere.

I was over at Dr. Gazzam's yesterday, and a mocking bird came into the china-berry bush by the door and whistled for Mrs. Gazzam till she went out on the porch, and they two had it out together. Wonderful fellows are these catbirds of the South; not quite so sweet and melodious as our Northern singers, but having a repertoire almost unlimited. They do not sing much until mating time, but this fellow had his whole soul stirred in him by human companionship. We can do much to make birds human and happy. Yes, John Burroughs, that mocking bird had good common sense and courtesy, and you should have both seen and heard his expression. He said it, as plainly as you and I could have done: "You are a wonderful woman; I never saw the like of you; you can whistle almost as well as I can; let's try." And then he had a lot more to say in a language quite as delicate as English and fully as expressive. Meadow larks sing around here all winter, and occasionally a shrike gives us a handsome song. I like this shrike, in spite of his ugly name; and when you call him a butcher bird, it means nothing more than that he is one of the best co-operators a man ever had in his garden. He hunts incessantly for grubs of all sorts, and when he has more than he can eat, spikes them on the barbed wire fences or wild orange thorns, to be eaten at leisure. Once in a while I hear a robin, and their time for gathering in this section is close at hand. Just before going North, they have a habit of collecting in vast flocks in our bayheads and around our lakes. The meadows look positively blue with the immense flocks of the beautiful blue bird that makes spring so cheerful for us in New York. I have not found what it is that they eat, but I

notice the robins hop close around the lake edges and are feeding on something.

Twice each day the turpentine fellows come down the Sorrento road, either to or from the town. Two teams, four mules each, loaded with barrels of crude resin, are on the way to the camp. There are generally two or three negroes to each team; one of them, at least, is astride one of the mules. They are not such bad fellows—altho the average black man hates "turpentine niggers." The fellows bow politely to me and sing out a pleasant greeting. They are proud of my improvements: "Right smart better, suh." "Yes, suh; yo shorely has made a big change, boss!" I like the praise of such fellows; it is a little like the wind blowing on my cheek, but it all counts. It is Nature. I like a bit of flattery from those who do not know how to flatter. They order their mules exactly as white people order them: "Get in the traces thar, yo old fool mule"—not very good English and not very polite, but, from a social standpoint, it evens things up; and the colored fellow feels the better for it. Negroes are not lazy, but their feelings about hurry and worry are not strictly Anglo-Saxon. There is no natural friction between the races; not a bit of it. The race war is a pure fiction. The whites are getting a new angle of vision on this subject—the industrial angle. Their old catechism read: The chief end of a white man is to glorify himself at the negroes' expense. Do not worry yourselves at the North; we are getting along faster toward the Lord and common sense than we did up there before the war. Evolution is common talk down here now.

There is something about one of these Southern noons, even in midwinter, that creates the siesta and suggests sleep. It divides the work day naturally; the fore part full of zest and ambition and the latter half full of retrospect and consideration. This is, I think, the way our days ought to go. Give the schoolboys the forenoon out of doors, with the hoe and trowel, applying what they have already learned from books; and then give them the afternoon indoors with books and talks, preparing for more applied knowledge on the morrow. Do the same

with older folks; half a day for drive and half a day for rest. We will get more done in the long run and will know better what we have learned. At any rate, down here such a division of time fits the atmosphere. In the morning we are full of life and power, but at noon we begin to look toward sunset. The siesta of two hours faces both ways. Sleep part of the time, but keep your accounts and jot down the thoughts of the day during the rest of the time. I do not advise a formal journal or diary, but fasten your best plans and purposes and thoughts in memoranda. Do not think of publishing, but think rather of working them into shape. It is not for the world, this private property of yours; it is for yourself. What you need is to learn to think in good shape, and to carry part of your memory in your pocket. Some of us, alas! are public people; we think only before the foot-lights. It is not easy for us to be simple.

Felix trots his pony (not much of a pony) to my gate, throws the reins over a post and brings me my mail. With coat and vest off, on my broad veranda, I read of the blizzard that has my Northern home in its grip of ice, and sweeps all semblance of life out of the Oriskany Valley. I lift my eyes to two large rose beds that flank my front lawn, where great buds of Marechal Neil, as big as your fist, hang almost open—it takes ten days to open one of these marvelous buds, but *then* it is without competitor, altho it has for close neighbors forty or fifty other varieties of crimson, scarlet and gold roses. I am glad, in this world of restless and resistless progress, to find one perfect thing; but the Killarneys and the Helen Goulds are so near perfection that one may be happy with them.

Down here we have to manufacture our ice, and it is innocent stuff at best, having no power only to melt, and in the process to cool our water. Queer! But the lower down we bore a well the warmer the water that comes up; only it has no suspicious smell of sulfur; and as for our cellars, they are not hot at all, but deliciously cool, and the hottest days are so finely fanned with breezes from the Gulf and from the ocean that we are never toasted, as we are sometimes

in New York and Boston. Everybody gets all the air from a full square mile, or he may have it if he likes, and the big skyscrapers are only great pine trees, one hundred feet tall, that swing their Jovian heads slowly with the wind, while tresses of moss, ten feet long, tell which way the wind blows.

One of my letters asks if there is a chance to get bookkeeping down this way. "Joy of my liver!" I do not see any bookkeeping hereabouts. There is not a lawyer in the town, nor a single saloon, and there is only one doctor. There is also just one church. And there all the people collect of a Sunday morning, to exchange courtesies and news, and the pastor gives them the worth of their money in sound doctrine. The telephone touches us, and the railroad runs two trains a day, each train very nearly on the other train's time. Why not? With all your buzz and your turmoil, your winter trains up North are never on time, and you often get stalled in snowbanks. I waited the other day three hours and forty minutes for the engineer to have his nap out. Poor fellow! he had been at work thirty-eight consecutive hours, and needed rest.

It is just so on the boats. Coming up the St. Johns River, from Jacksonville to Sanford, we met a raft of logs, and a little tug stranded on the sand banks. The river was effectually blocked. Our captain hitched to his puzzled neighbor and pulled. In five minutes we were equally aground, and both pulling. Then we got a hawser around a tree on the bank, but the tree came out, roots and all, and pitched into the water. Then half a dozen more hawsers snapt, and we were already too late to get our cars at Sanford. It cost the two hundred passengers over one thousand dollars, and wasted a lot of patience. At last we got off ourselves and left the other fellows where they were. There is nothing finer than this neighborly courtesy. You need not remind me that the ferryboats go every five minutes from New York to Jersey City or Hoboken, for I have often been on them when blocked in the ice and stove in at fore quarters.

The orange crop taxes the railroads to the utmost; one-fourth more boxes than last year, and the crop not yet all

pickt. It is just so with the trucking crops of lettuce and celery; and when the peach shipments begin in May, closely followed by the melons, weighing forty pounds apiece by the carload, it is no wonder that the railroads cannot keep pace with Florida development. You never tasted such melons nor such peaches unless you have been a happy visitor of this spinal column of the South. Then the lowlands are full of sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes and cassava. And even yet Florida is an unknown land. Nobody knows what it can grow, nor how much of it. This very day I have tasted new carrots, green peas, sweet potatoes and lettuce from my garden, and out of my orchard loquats, oranges, grape fruit, strawberries and mulberries.

The mulberry is a Southern miracle. It is our first spring fruit, for strawberries are really ripe in the middle of winter. When the blood of Nature begins to throb with new life and new growth, the mulberry is first to respond. The trees are hearty fellows, swinging their arms around in a jolly way, and full of blossoms. Every blossom sets, and before you can get your hunger up they begin to turn black. So the tree is covered all over with berries in every stage—green, red and sable. Delicious! And the mocking birds come; and the red-winged blackbirds come; and turkeys come; and the cardinal bird flames in the tree; and the blue jay squalls his delight; and the hens cluck and cackle and eat; and the razor-backs collect from the woods; and the boys sit in the trees with stained hands and faces; and there are mulberry pies, and mulberry shortcakes, and mulberry puddings, and all sorts of mulberry creations out of the kitchen, and with all the rest there is mulberry marmalade, to be carried North with us; and yet there are mulberries all over the ground, and all over the trees, and still mulberries to give away. It is a wonderful berry as we have it down here, but not one too many. March is mulberry month in Florida.

The most golden hours of all are from four o'clock until seven in the afternoon. The air is perfect; the thermometer about 70. A peculiar talkativeness fills

the air; you can hear neighbor Brooks half a mile across the lake; and at the north end neighbor Lent is whistling up his cows to be milked. Just to the right neighbor Hawkins is picking the last of his Golden Navels, Rubys and Tangerines to be packt tomorrow. A lucky gobbler, who survived Christmas, somewhere across the lake is voluble with vanity. The silver sheen on the water grows crimson. The winds from the Atlantic come drifting in thru the pines, and the sun sinks lower toward the lake.

It is now just half-past six, and the afternoon has settled down into a wonderful peace. The sun, thru the pines, is gold, the air is gold, and the reflection in the lake is black with gold setting. The frog fiddlers take the place of a town clock hereabouts, saying five, five, six, six; and, dear me! is there anywhere in this world a crowd of human folk? Is there anywhere a roar of railroad trains? Is there anywhere congestion and fury of trade? It is hard to imagine it. We have half a mile of water mirror to ourselves; hundreds of acres of land, and twice as many acres of sky—all to ourselves. There is a breath of pine about us, and sometimes a smell of resin, and a touch of air that has past over the jessamine bushes. Who cares for skyscrapers and the Pyramids! Here we do not put iron shoes on our horses, for there are no stones and no hard lumps of dirt; and as for automobiles, if one comes here it generally stands still in the sand and whirrs its wheels around helplessly, till somebody's mules drag it out of the country. God be praised for peace. We have named our forty acres Ozone Park; it is dedi-

cated to recuperation and recreation. The gold is toning slowly down to silver, and there is a silver shimmer all over the lake. The moon is climbing up the east, over the haughty pines and over another lake. The great round canopy overhead is full of stars. Out of the distance a fox calls. Whip-poor-wills are in the park. The mourning doves are crooning to themselves in a grove of young pines, where they make their nightly assembly. I never knew moonlight till I came to Florida. The night is a world and a life by itself and to itself. Day shuts down quickly and sharply; night opens at once full of character.

If you wish to get away from zero, do not go to a land where it is neither hot nor cold, but immensely lukewarm; where slush takes the place of snow, and the normal state of a human being is pleurisy or pneumonia. By all means stay in Massachusetts or Michigan if you cannot get as far South as the pines and magnolias. And even here among the lakes you must have your union suit, to exchange for the thinner ones, once in a while. And almost every night is cool—cool enough half the time for a few pine knots or a heap of cones in the fireplace. Then pull off your shoes (your coat is seldom on), show your feet to the blaze, let the rippling, tickling sensation go all thru you; read awhile if you like, but better just look at the flames and flamelets, until you are off among old scenes—anywhere, everywhere, and then—why then you are asleep. The fire also is singing itself to sleep, and the two collies are asleep at your feet. *Pax tibi, tibi!*

SARAH E. LEE



In Te Domine

BY FREDERICK GEORGE SCOTT

The hills may crumble into dust,
The withered reed flow up the sea,
The manger may shake its living rest
In Him whose firm hands molded me.

For when I draw myself apart
From things which make my vision dim,
Deep in the silence of my heart
He meets me and I speak with Him.

QUEBEC, CANADA.

MUSIC ART AND DRAMA



A Flemish Opera

Everybody who has visited European art galleries remembers the many canvases by the old Dutch and Flemish painters depicting low life in taverns—scenes of carousal, love-making and rioting. If great painters deemed such subjects worthy of their brushes, why should not a modern composer find them suitable for operatic purposes?

Such was evidently the attitude of the Flemish composer, Jan Blockx, when he asked Nestor de Tière to prepare for him the libretto on which is based the opera, "La Princesse d'Auberge," which Oscar Hammerstein has just produced at the Manhattan Opera House. Most of the scenes of this opera are placed inside or outside of a tavern. The keeper is tipsy most of the time, but he has three pretty daughters to help attract and take care of the guests. Chief siren is the oldest of these, Rita, who takes pleasure in ensnaring men. One of her victims is Rabo, a burly blacksmith, whom she discards after he has spent all his savings on drink. Her cap is now set at higher game—Merlyn, a young musician of hitherto unblemished character, who is writing a piece to compete for the prize offered by the Prince of Lorraine. His mother has adopted a girl named Reinilde, who loves him, and whom he intended to marry till Rita poisoned his heart. He now squanders his money and time in the tavern, deaf to all entreaties and efforts to redeem him. In the last scene the jealous blacksmith provokes a quarrel and stabs Merlyn, who dies just as voices are heard outside proclaiming him the victor in the musical contest.

The story is an old one, but the Flemish setting makes it fresh and picturesque. Mr. Hammerstein's scene painter and stage manager took great pains to have the scenes true to life in every de-

tail and the result was that the audience got a favorable impression, altho there are not a few dull places in both play and music, especially in the first act. At the close of the second act there is a carnival scene which aroused the enthusiasm of the audience to such a degree that it had to be repeated. Here are dances, processions galore, with allegorical groups, including a huge float decorated with electric garlands and bearing Rita and Merlyn.

The music which Blockx wrote for this scene is as spectacular as the stage pictures. Another splendid musical climax is the final scene, where the proclamation of victory at the moment of death provided a situation to which only dramatic music can do justice. Blockx's melodie faculty is not remarkably fecund, but he is successful in giving his score the aspect of Flemish nationalism, especially in the splendid choruses, while the chimes add another touch. To Mr. Gilibert as the tavern keeper fell the pleasant task of singing a famous old Flemish song which greatly pleased the audience. Others in the excellent cast were Misses Labia, Zeppilli and Gerville-Reache, Messrs. Dufranne, Vieuille, Valles and Crabbe.



A Surfeit Next Year?

There has been much grumbling among concert givers and theater managers for some years because of the deadly competition of the opera houses. "Too much opera," has been their motto, but with the hope that never dies in the heart they have anticipated the time when there would be such a surfeit of opera that the "evil" would cure itself.

Present indications are that more operas will be offered in New York next season than the public will be able to support. The Metropolitan Opera Company announces that its season will open

on November 15, and that it will last twenty weeks, during which 120 subscription performances will take place. In addition to these the Metropolitan Company will give forty performances in the New Theater. This has a smaller auditorium than the Metropolitan, wherefore the operas to be heard there will be of the type that figures in the repertory of the Opéra Comique in Paris.

An extra company of French artists has been engaged for these operas, among which are Massenet's "Werther," Bruneau's "L'Attaque du Moulin," Dukas's "Ariane et Barbe Bleu," which will be new here, and some favorites of the last generation, like "Fra Diavolo," "Les Dragons de Villars," "La Dame Blanche," "Le Postillon de Lonjumeau," "Le Domino Noir," and also some "classic" operettas, like "The Chimes of Normandy," "La Fille de Madame Angot," "La Belle Hélène," "Orphée aux Enfers," and "La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein."

Mr. Hammerstein also will give more attention to French opéra comique, to which Thursday and Saturday evenings are to be devoted. His season will begin on November 15th and will comprise eighty performances of grand opera and forty of comic opera. A new feature will be several of Wagner's operas in French. Some of the Hammerstein artists, notably Renaud and Dalmores, are among the best of living interpreters of Wagner.

Add the 160 performances of the Metropolitan to the 120 of the Manhattan and you get 280. But that is not all! There is to be in the field a third company, devoted exclusively to Italian opera. How many more performances this company will add remains to be seen. At the very least it will raise the figure to 300 altogether. Can the public pay for all these nippers?

The launching of a special Italian company seems strange in view of the fact that Italian opera is no longer in the ascendant. On the contrary, Mr. Hammerstein has found French opera the more profitable; hence his new plan for Parisian opéra comique; and hence, also, his disagreement with Mr. Campanini. That excellent conductor, tho' thoroly in sympathy with French and Ger-

man music, did not like to see the Italian section eclipsed; in fact, he wanted to secure for it greater prominence, and he wanted to have complete control of the singers and the casts. To this the manager objected on the ground that he wanted to be boss in his own theater. It was therefore announced that Mr. Campanini would not be at the Manhattan next season; but as conductor and manager have remained on the most friendly terms, it is hoped that the breach may be mended and Mr. Campanini remain.



Extending the Field

The foregoing facts and comments concern music-lovers not only in New York, but in several other cities. The extension of grand opera to these cities is one of the most notable phenomena of the times. The discovery that New York is actually able to support two opera companies has created a tremendous appetite for the same pabulum, but unfortunately the New York maxim, "The best or nothing," prevails thruout the country. It is a very foolish attitude, but if people would rather have nothing than half a loaf, what can you do? Henry Savage gave excellent operatic performances thruout the country with good singers, but they were not one-thousand-dollar-a-night stars and after a time he left the field. What the public wants is the same casts as those heard at the Metropolitan and Manhattan opera houses; and these will actually be heard next season, not only in Philadelphia, but in Baltimore, Washington and Boston. Chicago is too far away to be included in this circuit; so it must content itself with a fortnight of Metropolitan operas, as formerly, or get up its own company.

There is a particular reason why managers are eager to extend their field. The competition for the best singers is so great, and there are so few of them, that they have things their own way. They demand not only big sums, but a large number of guaranteed performances. With only one theater it is impossible to grant so many appearances; with two or more theaters in neighboring cities it is easy, and the problem is solved.

Concerning Concerts

In the metropolitan concert halls little of interest and nothing of importance has happened in the last four weeks, except the production of Verdi's Requiem on two Sunday evenings at the Metropolitan Opera House, under the direction of Mr. Toscanini, who not only brought out the dramatic spirit of this great work splendidly, but revealed a number of beautiful details that no one had suspected. It is worthy of note that of the four singers the eminent Italian chose as the best available interpreters of Verdi's work—Destinn, Homer, Martin, and Hinckley—three were Americans.

Walter Damrosch and the New York Symphony Society have completed their Beethoven and Tschaikowsky cycles and are making plans for next season. Wasily Safonoff, who has been conductor of the Philharmonic for three years, makes his farewell appearance in a program devoted entirely to Tschaikowsky, of whom he is acknowledged to be the greatest living interpreter. His place will be taken, for the next two years, by Gustav Mahler, who, it is to be hoped, will make more attractive programs. He will have at least forty concerts to conduct, in place of sixteen or eighteen, the usual number up to the present. What with these extra concerts, and the numerous performances of the New York Symphony Society, and the Boston Symphony Orchestra, it is to be feared there will be a superabundance of concerts as well as of operas.

The production of Paderewski's symphony by the Boston Orchestra did not prove as important an event as had been anticipated. Bearing in mind that his pianoforte concerto and his Polish fantasy are among the most inspired of modern works, one could not but regret that in the symphony the great Polish pianist has followed the method of the modern Germans, who learnedly and laboriously elaborate commonplace themes into interminable movements. His symphony lasted an hour and five minutes, yet still another movement, a scherzo, is to be added to it.

It is with great pleasure that one notes the fact, attested by Sousa and other band leaders, that ragtime music is no

longer in demand and has been shelved. Nahàn Franko goes so far as to say: "The people now like high-class music and are fond of Wagner, Beethoven and Liszt among the older composers, and Victor Herbert and Sousa among the new."



Art Notes

The prize winners at the Academy in this Spring Exhibition are as follows:

First Julius Hallgarten Prize—"Horses," by Daniel Garber.

Second Julius Hallgarten Prize—"After the Ball," by Charles Bittering.

Third Julius Hallgarten Prize—"Elfrida," Ben Ali Haggin.

The Julia A. Shaw Prize—"Woman in Blue," by A. Albright Wigand.

The Clarke Prize—"Playmates," by Lydia F. Emmet.

The Saltus Gold Medal—"A Family Group," by George de Forest Brush.

The Inness Gold Medal—"Early Moonrise," by Ben Foster.

All the above prizes have been awarded presumably for a certain amount of mastery over the technical problems of the painter. Mr. Brush's "Family Group" is particularly lovely in color, quality and modeling.

In each of Mr. Charles Hawthorne's pictures, "The Return from the Catch" and "The Lemon Girl," the flesh painting is wonderfully fine; in our opinion the finest in the exhibition. "The Quiet Corner," by Irving Wiles, is a particularly vivid little picture, showing great mastery of handling. Mr. Dougherty is also to the fore with dashing, spray-battered rocks and the thunderous might of the ocean. "Surf," by Emil Carlsen, while similar in subject to the last mentioned, is a much better digested and bigger effort. It is not difficult to imagine Mr. Dougherty, carried away by the conflict between rocks and ocean, slapping down his notes in almost wild exhilaration, but Mr. Carlsen's picture is the product of a man who apparently approaches his work coolly, grips every detail surely, and with the greatest love and much labor produces eventually a work of art and not simply a reflection of a scene. "Surf" is a powerful glorification of Nature, rendered by a lover who is her master. Gustave Cimiotti, Jr., is another but at present less ac-

complisht artist who has a song of his own to sing. "The Hush of Fall" is the result of much loving study.

The Arts Club has been holding a retrospective exhibition of the works of John W. Alexander. Among the sixty-four oils collected together are portraits, landscapes and delicate studies in lighting of a costumed female figure. The painting is always masterly, but taken as a whole, his work would seem to show Mr. Alexander a painter of *motifs*, altho some of the portraits are strongly characterized, as the Joseph Jefferson and Rodin.

At the Knoedler Galleries there has been an exhibition of some of the work of Mr. John La Farge, mostly studies made in Samoa and Japan, with some few original drawings for large works. Mr. La Farge does not indulge in brilliant brush work, but his drawings are dwelt upon and local color effects realized with much interest and subtlety. The desire to know is evidently much more important to this master than the desire to show what he knows. The depth of this knowledge only dawns upon the observer after much careful scrutiny.

Mr. Macbeth has been showing at his galleries thirty-eight recent canvases by Arthur B. Davies. This was probably one of the most extraordinary exhibitions ever held in New York. Thirty-eight pictures, and almost every one of them full of an overpowering effect of its own. Mr. Davies seems to have the chemist's capacity for extracting essences from Nature, and yet, in making his pictures, his building up is so complete and without flaw that it would be impossible to pull asunder the parts without much study, and perhaps a few tips from the artist. Music undoubtedly is a great source of inspiration to him, as in "Crescendo," but, in fact, everything in Nature is drawn upon for his own good pleasure and our awakening, for it would seem that colors as handled by Davies have a physiological effect, and the artist is able at will to force us to our knees in terror, curdle our blood or thrill us with the sound of unheard murmurs. It is interesting to think of what a perfect atmosphere Mr. Davies must have in which to think out

his problems, and that we are able once in a while, thru Mr. Macbeth, to see the results is a matter for which we may congratulate ourselves.

Mr. Malcolm Fraser is holding an exhibition at the Clausen Galleries. He has a lot of interesting thoughts to express, but some day he will express them with more subtlety of color and drawing.

The collection of drawings in water color by John S. Sargent, recently shown at the Knoedler Galleries, has been purchased by the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences for the sum of \$20,000. There are eighty-three drawings.

The Grolier Club exhibition is this month concerned with the bronzes and paintings of Antoine Louis Barye, who died in 1875. From the collections of members of the club and their friends have been assembled a magnificent showing made up of 112 numbers. The Grolier collection is well calculated to exemplify the wonderful boldness as well as the striking simplicity of Barye's work. Included in the present exhibition are nine bas-reliefs.

The Sorolla paintings at the Hispanic Society Galleries were followed by an exhibition of paintings by Ignacio Zuloaga, which are characterized by brilliancy and richness, but an inclination toward sadness.

The Art Students' League exhibition, March 15th to 27th, was based on the work of the Woodstock Summer School of Landscape Painting.

Some etchings by Frank Brangwyn were shown at Wunderlich's. The Pratt Art Club, of Brooklyn, had an exhibition of samplers.

Drama

Richard Mansfield always selected the Lenten season for his New York engagement; it was then that theatergoers usually looked forward to some striking production, such as "Ivan the Terrible," "Don Carlos," "The Misanthrope" and "Peer Gynt." But since that actor's death, the early spring theatrical horizon has been overcast; no one has been able to take his place; even the uninspired earnestness of Mr. Robert Mantell has failed to fill the gap.

We are promised a bust of Mansfield in the New Theater. This is as it should be; it is one of the most satisfactory promises that has emanated from that potential institution, unless we consider the probability of bringing Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe together again in its company. If the New Theater is to open in November it is time to let the public know something of its policy.

In the meanwhile, Mr. Mantell is supplying us with a series of classic plays. We have called him uninspired, but his high motives are worthy of public support. For his new attraction he has revived "King John," that one of Shakespeare's chronicle plays which is most devoid of hero interest unless we count Philip Faulconbridge, but which is fraught with the touching sentiment around Arthur and Hubert de Burgh. In these days one marvels at the unconcealed political trend of the religious discussions in this play; the fact is, in the perfectness of historical detail Shakespeare has obtained his unity. We are presented with a succession of scenes, lavishly mounted and grouped by Mr. Brady, who prepared the version, cutting, transposing, and, if our following of the text is correct, even changing certain lines. But, barring a few minor excrescences, the management was done in taste, and the stage business, in those cases where it went beyond the text, was wholly in keeping.

The cast was only adequate, lacking in all but traditional study; Miss Marie Booth Russell, as Constance, is the only

one who struck the repeated discordant note; her method is distressingly mellow, her voice throaty and monotonously without color, her emotion mechanical. Her scene where she calls for her son, Arthur, was perhaps least fraught with these mannerisms.

Mr. Mantell's King John was careful; it was intelligent and at times artistically shaded, especially his ordering the death of Arthur, and his own death at the last.

We sometimes wonder, nevertheless, how certain things can be done by an actor, simply for the sake of holding the stage. In the first act, after Faulconbridge is knighted, the court exeunt, leaving the young man for his soliloquy and the scene with his mother, Mr. Mantell remains until the drop of the curtain a most unkindly witness to the scene. The actor's reading is not all it should be, both intonation and accent being contrary to usage at times. Once we thought that these defects in Mr. Mantell were due to constant playing to provincial



ROBERT MANTELL,
Who is presenting Shakespeare's "King John."

audiences on the road; we fear they are innate.

As a whole, "King John" is interesting; present-day playgoers read of Garrick, Macready, Charles Kean and Booth in the rôle; it is a generous motive and a sincere endeavor which prompts this recent revival and we would welcome more like it, in default of better.

If Mrs. Leslie Carter expected a religious vehicle in John Luther Long's "Kassa" she came wide of the mark, for the morality, tho undoubtedly intended, was hidden by the grossness of the scene.

Maeterlinck's *Sister Beatrice*, based on a miracle play, went out for a night to taste of the world and was deceived; Kassa left the convent for a night, remained five years, and then returned, unhealthily repentant. This impression may have been due to the hardness of Mrs. Carter's acting, to the unresponsive personality which was once so dependent upon the Belasco training. But we are inclined to believe that "Kassa" is much more theatricalism than artistic worth.

Thomas Buchanan's comedy of modern life, "A Woman's Way," furnishes Miss Grace George with a most vivacious rôle, which is further enhanced by the wholly satisfactory work of Mr. Frank Worthing as support. The situations grow out of this bare outline: A married man falls in love with another woman, his wife determines to introduce her successor, and invites her to dine. By means of the disillusionizing events that follow, she wins back her husband

The dialog barely escapes farce at times, and the play is too frothy for one to resent the side remarks about divorce and other gossips that circulate at any five o'clock tea. We are becoming bored by such stage conversations to say nothing of the unnecessary humor the theater draws from divorce. But despite this, Miss George and Mr. Worthing elicit praise, while Mr. Buchanan succeeds in being, at times, extremely witty. But it is a wit that doesn't matter.

Mr. Louis Anspacher is a critic of the drama, prompted with strong desire to improve conditions on the stage; he is a student of the theater, and his lectures have brought profit to his hearers. But we fear that he has steeped himself too long in the atmosphere of Continental morality, that he has studied too carefully the worn-out models of characterization, that he does not possess the spontaneous imagination that marks the true creative artist. "A Woman of Impulse," in its form is based on worn-out

models, altho one can see that Ibsen is behind this playwright, and especially Ibsen the feminist. But Mr. Anspacher's plea for the woman with the artistic temperament is melodramatic, not subtle, like Hedda Gabler, or Ellida, in "The Lady from the Sea."

The play is crude and lacks concentration; it is mechanical, with characters that are much more akin to Augustin Daly than to recent dramatists. Thru this production Miss Kathryn Kidder has been brought back to the theater. Her work in "A Woman of Impulse" is sincere and pleasing; there is a surety about it that most women "stars" today lack; it does not show the training of the immediate present, but is rich in worthy tradition. Yet it is a method more romantic than subtle. We would rather see her in "Madame Sans-Gêne" than in Ibsen.

"The Richest Girl" might have been called by any other name; it is a farce, and so nothing matters; you only remem-



MISS MAUDE ADAMS, AS MAGGIE,
IN "WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS"

ber that Miss Marie Doro, Mr. Orrin Johnson and Mr. Frederic Eric are the moving spirits in rapidly moving situations, thru which a surprisingly spoiled young woman has automobile accidents, innocently upsets careers and makes others, and finally, escaping one marriage, falls in love with the hero, upon whom the brunt of misfortune rests. The plot is trivial.

Thomas Addison's "Meyer & Son," which, like Zangwill's "The Melting Pot," attempts to solve the question of intermarriage between Jew and Gentile, is sketchy in construction and plethoric in dialog. The play is lacking in balance and commits the error of robbing the Gentiles of all redeeming virtue and of clothing the Jews with godlike attributes. The dramatist strives to teach a moral lesson, but this lesson is lacking in perspicuity. The rôles were adequate as far as they went, particularly H. G. Carlton as old Strauss. Neither this nor Mr. Goodman's "The Man Who Stood Still" solves any problem, so we await Mr. Zangwill's drama, which has thus been twice forestalled.

A play by Jerome K. Jerome is sure of a welcome in America, for his humor is more akin to our taste than any other British author. But "The New Lady Bantock" is undeniably something of a disappointment—probably because it is



MISS MARIE DORO,
One of Charles Frohman's stars

too slight in substance and characterization. The situation exposed in the first scene is highly amusing, but does not become any more so during the progress of the play; it consists in the discovery that the new Lady Bantock is a Parisian actress whom Lord Bantock wooed incognito, and when she is introduced to the household over which she is to preside, she finds that the butler, housekeeper and servants are her own relatives, the highly respectable non-conformist family from whom she ran away to go on the stage. This is the main *motif*. The acting is satisfactory without being in any case distinguish-



The Harp

BY D. M. HENDERSON, JR.

("Where are your poets?"—James Bryce.)

Lo! On the nation's harp
Mute are the keys!
All the brave music's pent
Waiting till One is sent
With its release.

Pray God the harp shall soon
Answer its lord,
Who shall have tuned his heart
Unto its every part—
Mastered each chord!

Then shall the nation have
Songs for her needs!
Toilers in field and mart
Hearing, shall take fresh heart:
Dare greater deeds!

Come! To thy nation's tread,
Dear master, play!
Rugged her way and steep—
Can she her courage keep
With you away?

BALTIMORE, MD.

The Willipus-Wallipus in Tennessee Politics

BY MRS. L. H. HARRIS

WE discover occasionally what is called a reversion to type in an individual, a polyp man with an Esau hide, or Socialistic tendencies, but it is a sort of hypnotic phenomenon when a whole State suddenly falls into a trance and reverts in mind and spirit to a former period in time. This is what has happened in Tennessee. The people have recently past thru a middle century era in the midst of all the improvements of modern civilization. If an exact account should be written of important events in this State during the past year, no novel of the season could compare with it in sensational features. The one element lacking is erotic decadence. Immorality here is still confined to the instincts, as it was in the middle centuries, and has not become an intellectual phase of social life as it has in fiction, and in reality in some other sections.

Before giving a review of the political drama just enacted, it is best to offer a slight character sketch of the native Tennessean. The rumor is sometimes current that "Hell's broke loose in Georgia." By that expression the reporter means that there is a lot of infernal noise going on in Georgia. The people there have the Gallic temperament. They are endowed with an immense capacity for rage that may be vented in rhetorical sentences, blood curdling threats, and if the worst comes to the worst, in a challenge. But if the person challenged should take the invitation seriously, he would show an obtuseness, a deformity of his wit faculty that would amount to social suicide. And probably no respectable Georgian was ever guilty of the rudeness of walking up to a man and shooting him to death. He has got the courage but not the heart, not the nature, to be guilty of such discourtesy. By nature he is not a killer, but a lover, a good comrade, a wit, a vagabond gentleman on his last legs, even when he is at his worst. The Tennessean is alto-

gether different. He has the anvil temperament. He will not be eloquent, even about God, but he is ready to deliver a lecture on any subject, or to kill a man on less provocation than any other Southerner. He has less of the angel in him than any man alive. He is a perpetual pioneer, a cross between Adam and Andrew Jackson, with academic tendencies toward intellectuality. He has a spirit as tempered and effective as the dirk of a pioneer. His emotions, when he permits himself that extravagance, are primitive blood spurts to the brain. And while he is very far indeed from being a criminal in his instincts, he is just naturally deadly in his disposition, like a frontiersman who is perpetually nerved up to meet a wolf or an Indian. This is why he can so easily kill, and why he has been so powerfully affected by the recent state of affairs in Tennessee. It appeals to the dirk and the Andrew Jackson in him. Upon investigation, it will be found that all native Tennesseans are privately afraid of one another. There are probably fewer threats made and more concealed weapons carried here than in any other State in the Union. Certainly this has been the case during the past year. They are all living a dual existence (of course this writer has no reference to the settled deposits of invincible good people, branches of the great vine, to be found everywhere. They are the preservative red cross element who cure society of its wounds)—one as manufacturers, merchants, artisans, professional men, energetic figures of modern society—another as potential adventurers of the middle centuries. As citizens they are uncertain quantities.

This brings us back to the consequences suffered by the State during the past year thru this hypnotic reversion to an earlier type of manhood, very good in its day, but not suitable to the demands of our times.

Early in the spring of last year Edward W. Carmack announced himself as candidate for Governor against Governor Malcom R. Patterson, and the stage was cleared for action. Tremendous audiences assembled thruout the State to listen to the joint debates between the two candidates. Political campaigns have long supplied the only excitement in towns and rural communities where the people do not attend theaters, race horses or fight chickens, but this particular campaign supplied all the features of the drama, appealed to the same sporting spirit to which the racecourse or the pit appeals, with this added advantage that the audiences took partisan parts in the performance. Carmack ran on the Democratic ticket, supported by the "State wide" Prohibitionists, and opposed by the "machine." Patterson ran on the Democratic platform (there is a difference), supported by his record in office and the "machine," which was thoroly identified with the liquor forces. Carmack was for State wide prohibition, Patterson was for local option. The reputations of both suffered unspeakably, especially Patterson's. But Carmack had this advantage, he shone with all the luster of a man who had repented of his errors and was now running as the representative of the moral element. The enthusiasm he excited was something between that accorded to a popular revivalist in a rural community and that accorded a plumed knight of olden times when he enters the lists at a tournament. The general impression prevailed that he would flay his antagonist alive in the joint debates and ride into office on an triumphant majority. The shock was very great when it was discovered that Patterson could do the most effective flaying. He is a man who finds himself only in an emergency, in the white heat of battle; an unsuitable person as a private citizen, regarded by many as lacking some qualities that make a safe and proper member of ordinary society. The virtues he has belong to the State, but not a modern State, and the courage he has comes to him directly out of the middle centuries. It is not what we call moral courage *now*, not altogether enlightened. It is

just courage of the hard, flinty, Tennessee kind, and shows most physically in the pattern of his chin and jaw, which are remarkably similar to those of Andrew Jackson. The advantage he had over Carmack in debate was the ability to produce a logical argument with simplicity and shotgun directness and on short notice in his own behalf. Carmack had a spectacular mind and more power of exciting sentimental enthusiasm. The liquor element in Tennessee had become flagrant in its disregard of law and in its destructive influences, and if he had been a Crusader leading a host against the red walls of Hades he could not have excited more admiration and confidence. On the day of the primary, this led to a curious exhibition of eighteenth century sentimentality. A long procession of women and children, picturesquely drest and carrying banners, rode to the polls, where they sang songs and served temperate refreshments, and in various ineffective feminine ways added that touch of egregious absurdity to the situation which completely cast it out of drawing with the times.

No one ever will be able to tell why Patterson was chosen instead of Carmack. Some say it was the "machine," some that it was the money of the liquor forces, and a few think it was an involuntary tribute to the invincible personality of the man. He is cordially disliked, even despised, yet there is lodged in him somewhere a middle century integrity about keeping vows, even if he had made them to the devil himself, that appeals to the sense of fair play so highly developed in primitive men. And the tradition in Tennessee politics is to indorse a Governor's administration by electing him for a second term when he has filled the office with any sort of dignity or ability, and Patterson's administration had been markt with phenomenal success in some departments.

From this point the spell of the past deepened in Tennessee. All the right and wrong accomplisht was wrought with the fierce intolerance and bitterness of ancient times. No one was burned at the stake, but in the tobacco districts men were shot down in the open road, on their doorsteps, anywhere. Property

was burned and destroyed. In the cities the liquor forces congregated, and the State Widens, as the prohibitionists were now called, withdrew behind the scenes to prepare a "steam roller," commonly known as a willipus-wallipus, out of the coming Legislature, with which they purposed to crush the "machine" and incidentally all who were connected with it. Those who observed, perceived that the ghosts of the past were at work everywhere. The spirit of Andrew Jackson had slithered back thru his grave chink in the last century and was stirring up things in one circle, while still more remote ghosts walked in other circles. Far out on the rim of things the Night Riders began to ride more boldly to and fro. There was nothing to hinder them. They were the sediment life of the State rising to the top because the "machine" was too busy to notice, because the best element were too busy constructing a still more powerful machine.

There was the usual lull, however, before the bursting of the storm. During this time Carmack accepted the editorship of the *Tennessean*, a morning newspaper in Nashville, that had struggled desperately for a foothold, and had quickly placed its columns at the service of the State Widens. When Carmack became editor, the people settled themselves to enjoy a newspaper scrimmage, just as they had enjoyed the campaign fight. There was a skinning on the editorial page every morning which served to keep the carnivorous appetite of the human imagination excited. Whether his readers agreed or disagreed, they had the privilege of being present, and most of them approved, for Carmack retained what few defeated men can boast of, the enthusiastic devotion of his party. He was absolutely immune to his enemies, and knew himself to be idolized.

Now, given so much Carmack vitriol, so much Patton perversity, so much popular irresponsibility, expressed in ferocious partisanship, with two or three dozen slick hands working the "machine" and two or three thousand modern political mechanics constructing a prohibition willipus-wallipus out of the coming Legislature, regardless of party lines,

with a heated atmosphere everywhere, and you have a psychic combination warranted to prove destructive to the good name and welfare of the State as soon as it begins to work. When both good and evil are accomplished with the same expressions of vindictive hatred, it is difficult to tell the difference.

First came the flash and frightful report from the Reelfoot Lake district. The Night Riders had murdered one man and failed of murdering another only because of his miraculous escape. During the summer everybody was engaged in the campaign or absorbed in watching it. The only part of it that reached the Night Riders was the red, unbridled spirit of fierce partisans. They developed according to their natures along the same lines; but being a trifle more primitive, in the simplicity of their minds they went further and actually killed the men whom they supposed to be opposed to their interests.

Ordinarily officers would have been dispatched to capture the criminals, and the sensation would have past with that week's Sunday editions of the newspapers. But this is an era in Tennessee taken somewhere out of the middle centuries, and things must be done according to the spirit of the sword as nearly as possible. At the head of as much State militia as he could muster conveniently, the Governor set out for Reelfoot Lake. And there was enacted one of the most unique and picturesque dramas of law and order ever witnessed in this country. He did not go to face a mob or quell a riot. The Night Riders had scattered like a mist in the dawn. But he settled himself and his soldiers in green sapling barracks, and in as much glamor as the modern mind is capable of shedding now upon a military adventure. To be sure, it was not much of an adventure, but it was the best he could do, and he carried it thru with astonishing dignity. He acted on a small stage very well according to the sword temper of his spirit. As a matter of fact, he has most of the qualities of a military ruler. He could be that very rare thing, a merciful dictator. He is a man with more of the hero instinct than disciplined virtue. Had he lived as far back as he belongs he would have been

one of the characteristic figures of his times. As it is he is a sort of "flash in the pan," a skyrocket at noon that should have gone off some time during the night of a previous century. At Reelfoot Lake he did the only thing there was to be done—had the infected neighborhood arrested and sifted till enough guilty men were found. The soldiers and barracks were simply the middle century background to the performance.

The curtain had not fallen upon the Reelfoot Lake tragedy before Carmack, whose editorial irony in dealing out personalities reflecting upon the characters of the enemies of his cause had been encouraged and applauded until he fell under an illusion of safety that did not exist, dipt his pen in vitriol once too often and wrote an editorial that cost him his life. The day it appeared the man who was the victim of it and his son met Carmack on the street. Shots were exchanged and the Senator fell dead. It is claimed by his friends that there was nothing in the offensive editorial that should have cost a man his life. And it is not the purpose of this writer to enter into the merits of this case, which is now being argued before a Tennessee jury. The purpose of this article is to show the effects of certain conditions upon the life and *morale* of the State. So, believing in the justice of the claim that there was nothing in the editorials that should cost a life, the fact has not been taken into account that death was in the very atmosphere. All the psychic forces of the State tended toward fury, disorder and destruction. Add to this the fact that the native Tennessean is a terribly fractious man in the region of his shotgun faculties, that there are times when his very veins turn to gunbarrels and his blood to bullets, and you have the real explanation of the crime. It was not the editorials; it was one of the issues bred by the spirit of such times. Following the tragedy the most violent efforts were made to stir up strife to a deeper frenzy. Peaceful citizens caught the infection and quietly, instinctively armed themselves. They could not tell why. Having no real connection with the tragedy, they anticipated death, or dealing death. They were hypnotized by the spirit of a long

past time, when a man's sword was his mistress and his honor depended upon her fidelity. Then to go armed was to go prepared to defend one's life; now it is to be prepared to kill. And the number of killings in Tennessee during the past year has been almost phenomenal.

But with the convening of the Legislature the curtain falls upon the middle century rehearsals and rises upon something new and strange in Tennessee politics—the willipus-wallipus. This is a political steam roller designed to crush the old "machine." One peculiarity of its construction is that it is manned by both Democrats and Republicans who believe in State wide prohibition, and in reformed election laws, and in everything else that suits just them. This has resulted in the desperation and confusion of the old line Democrats who have labored for years to save the State from Republican domination. When bills were introduced prohibiting the sale or manufacture of whisky in Tennessee the willipus-wallipus made its first trip across the situation. The cogs and cranks of the "machine" flew in every direction, and the bills were carried thru both houses by a handsome but profane majority, composed of willipus-wallipus Democrats and Republicans.

The galleries of the House and Senate were filled during this performance with temperance women, who conducted themselves with the energy and enterprise of English suffragets. This is absolutely the only modern feature in public life in Tennessee this year (if we except the willipus-wallipus, which is as much an experiment yet as a political flying machine), and it contrasts oddly with the middle century spirit seen everywhere else. There is, in fact, a greater difference between the Tennessee woman and the Tennessee man than the male and female of any other species. Of the two, the woman is infinitely more modern. This does not mean that she is equal to the man in intelligence, but she has less of the prehistoric anvil in her composition. She is more adjustable to the times in which she lives. She is a fashion lover and will be in the style of the nation, or even a trifle ahead of the style. But a Tennessee man can have a university education, lead a high-

ly intellectual existence, without taking the coonskin cap off of the head of his spirit or the pistol out of his pocket. (This is, of course, a figure of speech. The writer does not mean to imply that all Tennesseans wear coonskin caps and carry pistols.) He is made so that he is incapable of compromises. The willipus-wallipus is constructed upon this basis. The minority in the House and Senate have been brutally overruled upon all occasions. This recently resulted in thirteen of their number absconding from the city and taking refuge in a neighboring State in order to break the quorum and prevent the passage of an election bill. Had their purpose succeeded, after the 19th of March no money could have been paid out of the treasury. But the two houses met in joint session and willipus-wallipused the bill thru. The absconding Senators returned, bringing their tails behind them and at a very humble angle. Patterson shows the same perversity against compromise. In fact, the stanchest principles in Tennessee appear to be composed chiefly of this frowning, stubborn ingredient. He has vetoed every bill past by the Legislature that was opposed to what he regarded as the platform upon which he was elected to office, altho it means his political ruin. At present it is the fashion in Tennessee to deride and abuse him, but the time will come when he will show as one of the most picturesque figures in her history. When a man elects a certain thing for his integrity and when he stands by it, right or wrong, to his own destruction, there is a splendor and grace in the performance. He is something near a hero, cut by the wrong pattern, to be sure, and in that deplorable predicament of a hero who has mist his foothold on the situation; but when all is said, he is a man to be respected for what he is, in spite of what he is not.

Nevertheless he and the middle century spirit which appears to accompany him have been expensive to the State, not so much in money as in ideals. And it is by no means clear to those who observe the structure of the willipus-wallipus that it is a permanent or safe political engine to use. So long as it is

on the side of State wide prohibition and other extremely stringent and popular measures there will be enough satisfaction to hold things together, but if it ever gets in the control of the Republicans, say—who are offensively strong in this State, anyhow—there will be some more middle century dramatics in politics in Tennessee, and some who will even deplore the disabled condition of the old "machine."

Here is the point—when a modern State begins to make history that shall read like a medieval romance, it is safe to conclude that the knees of the breeches of its civilization have become threadbare, and that it needs a new governmental garment. The trouble is, we do not know what civilization is. The most enlightened nations are capable neither of achieving nor of imagining it. We have simply coined an enormous word and failed to work out the definition. So far, it is the name of the temporary illusion in which a generation expresses its contradictory and inadequate ideals of law and art and order. The one permanent, disaffected, invincible thing is human nature. It warps to its shape every science, every belief and every system of government, and outlasts them all. It is the pioneer instinct of life that may be disciplined by a method of control till it wears thru and becomes rampant again. The reformer only appears to have more of it than other people because it is the name of his intolerance for the old, his theory for a new patent for a civilization. But he dies, and the civilization, the bent bow of his century, passes with him, and the next generation springs up, like the first, endowed with the same Genesis human nature. We say it, laugh at it, deplore it, call it depravity, original sin, inheritance, but we do not know yet how to praise it, this great fidelity in us to the Unchanged and Elemental. And we will never work out a lasting civilization until we know more about what it is and which way it tends. Meanwhile, a good place to experiment would be Tennessee, for not even Providence could add a jot or take away a tittle from human nature in that region.

The Author of an Immortal Translation

BY S. A. RICE

IMAGINE a tall, dreamy-looking man, his face tanned with exposure to the sun; moving his head as he walked with a remote, almost a haughty air, as tho he guarded his own secret; wearing an ancient, battered, black-banded, shiny-edged, tall hat, round which he would, in windy weather, tie a handkerchief to keep it in place; baggy clothes of blue cloth, the trousers made short, and his shoes low, exhibiting a gray stocking length; in cold weather trailing a plaid shawl; in hot weather walking barefoot, with his boots slung to a stick. Such was the inconsequent and unconventional appearance of the maker of an immortal translation, the "Rubaiyat" of Omar Khayyam, Edward FitzGerald, who was born one hundred years ago, the 31st of March, 1909.

The father of FitzGerald was named John Purcell. He was an Irish gentleman, and traced his descent from Cromwell. His father and mother were first cousins. The name of FitzGerald's mother was Mary Frances FitzGerald, and her father was a man of great wealth. Upon his death John Purcell assumed his wife's surname, she being her father's heiress.

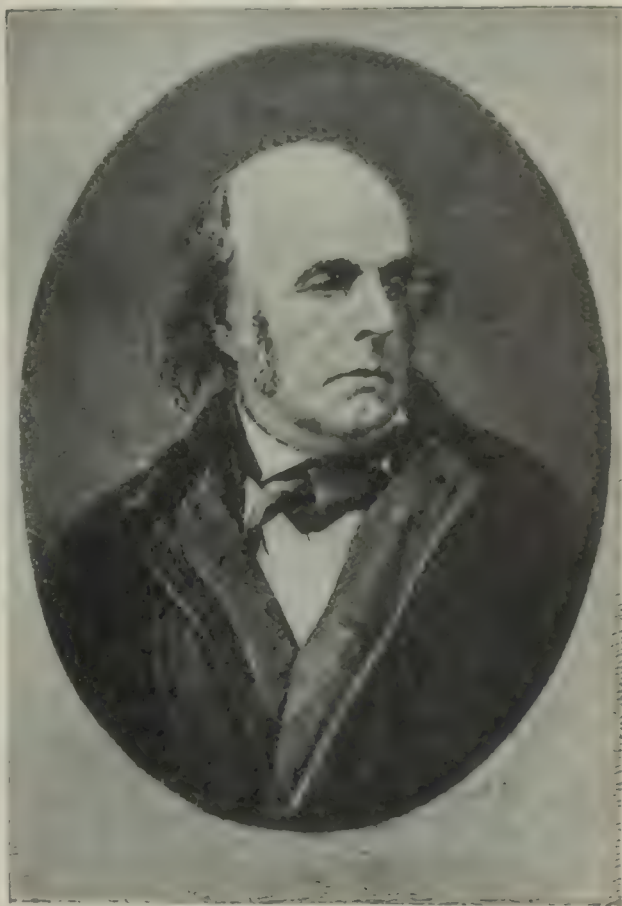
FitzGerald was brought up in the ease and comfort that freedom from financial limitations entails. Never in his whole life was it necessary for him to depend upon his own efforts for his livelihood. But it was to just these cir-

cumstances that we owe such a work as his translation of the Persian poet and philosopher.

His predominating characteristics—a gift for idealizing his friends, and his perception of and delight in individual oddities of character—were evinced at an early age. The impressions of childhood color and determine mature life to a large extent, and we are told that his interest in Oriental lore can be traced to

his intimacy in boyhood with a portly old Anglo-Indian, who wore a huge white hat, many sizes too big for him, and carried a stick made from timbers of the "Royal George." This old gentleman was the owner of a fine collection of Oriental gods and other curiosities, to which the lad had access, and over which, no doubt, he spent many a dreamy hour.

When Thackeray was asked which one of several intimate friends he loved most he answered readily: "Why, old Fitz, to be sure." This lifelong friendship began when FitzGerald went into residence at Cambridge, entering Trinity College at the age of seventeen. The three Tennysons—Charles, Frederic and Alfred—were his contemporaries at Cambridge, but he did not come to know them until later. He was not an earnest student. Classical authors he read in a desultory way, and occupied himself chiefly with watercolor drawing, music and poetry. Altho he had money in



EDWARD FITZGERALD.

plenty, his tastes were simple. It is related that his wardrobe was never in repair, and when his mother once came to visit him in her coach and four, he had no boots in which to attend her summons. He did manage to take a degree, but this drifting, aimless existence he became wedded to, and led the same sort of life until the end of his days.

After leaving Cambridge he wandered about among his relatives and friends for a time, and finally settled down to the kind of life he enjoyed, lodging with a farmer on his father's estate of Naseby. Here he employed his time with books, walks and the company of village people, and wrote some charming lyrics among considerable other original poetry.

Chief among his friends and associates of that period was a Quaker named Bernard Barton, a clerk in a bank in Woodbridge. Barton was an industrious composer of verse which was favorably received, and gave him a temporary position in the literary world. He corresponded with several notable men of his day among them Charles Lamb, who wrote, when Barton at one time wisht to give up the bank and earn a livelihood by writing, "Keep to your bank and your bank will keep you."

FitzGerald was a constant visitor at Barton's home. After his death FitzGerald wrote a brief memoir of his old friend, and chiefly because he promised her father that she should be provided for, made an ill-assorted marriage, late in life, with Miss Barton, his friend's only daughter.

In 1837, feeling a desire for an abode of his own, he went to live in a cottage containing two rooms, standing by the gate of Boulge Park, the property of his father. This place was described as a scene of desperate confusion, with books everywhere, pictures on easels, music, pipes, sticks, lying on tables or the piano. Here he would sit, unkempt and undavened, in dressing gown and slippers, or moon about the garden. A cat, a dog and a parrot formed his family circle, and he was waited upon by an old couple living on the estate. The best years of his life were past in this fashion, as well as flitting here and there making visits to friends and forming new friendships. A most significant

acquaintance was made during this period with a Sanskrit scholar, E. B. Cowell, afterward professor of that language at Cambridge. He it was introduced FitzGerald to the writings of the Persian philosopher, Omar Khayyam.

It was not, however, until he was past forty years of age that FitzGerald set himself seriously to literary work by translating six plays from the Spanish of Calderon, and beginning the study of Persian, driven to the undertaking by reverses of fortune and other trials, among them trouble with his eyes, strained by over-use at night. In 1856 he married Miss Lucy Barton and went to live in London. After several ineffectual attempts to adjust himself to the new mode of life he went away to visit, and never rejoined Mrs. FitzGerald. There was no definite separation. A liberal allowance was placed at her disposal, they exchanged letters, and she always spoke affectionately of him, but he would never see her again. It was the greatest mistake of his life. After a few years spent in lodgings, he bought a small farm house near Woodbridge. Littlegrange. It was then he made the acquaintance of a sailor, commonly called Posh. To this man FitzGerald became deeply devoted, wasting a good deal of sentimentality over him. It was quite in accordance with the oddity of his make-up that he should dislike to live in his own house. At last he installed himself there, inhabiting only one room, a large downstairs parlor, divided by folding doors. In the hall was an organ, on which he played, always from memory. The rest of the house he kept furnisht for the use of his nieces when they chose to stay with him. But they seldom saw him, as he dined alone.

In 1883, while upon a visit to a friend living at Merton rectory, he died in the night. His body was taken to Littlegrange and he was buried beneath the church tower at Boulge, with the words inscribed upon his tomb, summing up his philosophy of life:

"It is He that hath made us, and not we ourselves."

As the chief interest the memory of FitzGerald has for our day and generation is attached to his translation of the "Rubaiyat," a few words regarding its author may be acceptable.

Omar Khayyam lived about the time of the Norman conquest of England, most authorities tell us. He was a Persian of scholarly tastes, a mathematician, and astronomer, a member of a board who reformed the calendar. The original manuscript is in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, written on yellow paper with purple black ink profusely powdered with gold.

There was a similarity of spirit between the author and translator of the "Rubaiyat," a word which simply means four lines, or quatrains. Both were self-contained and unsociable in temperament, and disinclined to labor; both were dissatisfied with optimism, and tinged with fatalistic ideas. As FitzGerald himself writes:

"Omar sang, in an acceptable way, it seems, of what all men feel in their hearts, but had not expressed before in verse. . . . It is a desperate sort of thing, unfortunately at the bottom of all thinking men's minds; but made music of."

Moreover FitzGerald did not merely transcribe words; he interpreted ideas, and thoughts, and beliefs.

This "immortal translation, which afterward past thru many editions, both in England and America, was first published in a small edition in paper that met with so little success that copies were sold at a bookstall for a penny.

FitzGerald loved ease, culture, and idleness. He had no ambitions; and was probably sincere in the statement he made to a friend that it would be a horror to him to be known as a writer.

His biographer, A. C. Benson, says of him:

"But we may be thankful for so simple, so tender hearted, so ingenuous a life. We may feel that the long, quiet years were not mis-spent which produced, if so rarely, the delicate flowers of genius. To enrich the world with an imperishable poem, to make music of some of the saddest and darkest doubts that haunt the mind of man—this is what many far busier and more concentrated lives fail to do."

WASHINGTON, D. C.



Race Improvement

BY CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN

AUTHOR OF "WOMAN AND ECONOMICS," "THE HOME," ETC.

ONE of the first generalizations of our old scapegoat, Primitive Man, was disapproval of his neighbors. He did not think them all that was desirable, or even all that was possible, and he set about that age-long task, still so visibly unaccomplished, of making people better.

His first process was as sharply simple as that followed by his hairy progenitors; being prompt personal retaliation. If they behaved so, said he, he would kill them. They did behave so, and he did kill them; but there were always new ones, behaving as badly; the killing did not seem to improve them, and was a sometimes difficult and generally expensive process. Where this method of adjustment prevails, the tribe is depleted rather than improved.

Then there arose the beginnings of our vast and complicated penal machin-

ery; first mere customs and tradition, then taboo, then real laws and punishments; thus and thus were men to be treated if they misbehaved.

To this day is the penal law painfully pursuing its task, as a donkey pursues the carrot fastened before him on the stick; to this day it continues slowly and imperfectly to shut the stable door after the horse has been most efficiently stolen. Sometimes it shuts that door with impressive violence; locks, bolts and double bars it, nails it up, yes, walls it up with heavy masonry; but always after the horse has been stolen.

The essential error in our whole laboriously devised and painfully executed system of punishment is that it must of its own nature take place *after the event*. We cannot, with any show of justice, punish a man before he has offended.

The ethical philosopher, pondering

upon human behavior, perceived this unfortunate discrepancy between crime and punishment and essayed other methods of making people better. Religion was early enlisted in this laudable effort; not at first, to be sure; and never in a whole-hearted manner, "good works" being at best a minor adjunct of "the faith." Still, to a considerable extent, our various religions have attempted this same end of race improvement, and to some small extent have succeeded. Perhaps the most conspicuous example of the disconnection between religion and behavior is found in comparing the history of Europe with the Christian faith.

Credit can be given to religion for endless persistence in the attempt, but its success is far from creditable. Surely a given religion cannot claim as its own product virtues which are also found in followers of other faiths. We have but to say, "What especial virtues are inculcated by Buddhism—Moslemism—Zoroastrianism?" and look to see if the Buddhists, Moslems and Zoroastrians possess these particular virtues more markedly than do those who hold other beliefs. If they do not, then their virtues are surely not attributable to their religions alone. As it happens, there is a more "consistent life" to be found among almost any believers of almost any faith than the Christian. The Christian may believe in his group of doctrines as valiantly as the Parsee or Brahmin, but his behavior is not as near the ideal of his belief. Religion alone has been very slow and incomplete in its contribution to this great task of making people better.

Then comes education. This was a great help. This was evidently what was needed. These people were bad because they were ignorant. If we can explain to them what behavior is good they will surely practise it. Education has done wonders. It goes far ahead of punishment, and often shows better results than religion. Most of us would prefer to live in a well educated community that was irreligious than in one grossly ignorant tho devout.

But education also has its limits in this field. It seems often to make people wise but not good. We frequently find

learned and able persons doing much evil both at home and in their public relations. Our great social sinners to-day are by no means ignorant persons.

Here sits the world, in the twentieth century of the Christian faith, still dissatisfied with its citizens. We are, if anything, more critical and disapproving than Primitive Man. Our ideals and desires have gone far faster than our behavior, and we today are more desperately at work than ever before, trying to make people better.

Strange—that we should call patience and perseverance virtues and strive to inculcate them! Patience and perseverance are besetting sins. Never was any vice more conspicuous than the patience of humanity, submitting century and century to unnecessary evils, putting up uncomplainingly with plague, pestilence and famine, battle, murder and sudden death. Patient! No ass, death burdened, sinks beneath his load more meekly than does the toiling peasant, the ancestral slave. We are patient with conditions that any noble natured brute would die in resisting. We die in submitting. It is easier.

Some say of horses, "If they only knew their strength they would not be treated so!" If human workers knew their strength——! But they do not. They are patient. And as to perseverance—what words can measure the perseverance of a creature who goes on several thousand years using a formula that does not work!

Any inventor of new machinery, any teacher of improved methods, can contribute something to form a new opinion of these racial sins of ours, patience and perseverance. Here we have been trying for *all* our conscious life on earth to make people better. That they are better than when they began there is no denying, but does this betterment bear any relation to our efforts? Are many people, unpunished and unafraid, much "better" than the sorry product of our prisons? Are not many, comparatively uneducated, still "better" in many ways than much lettered graduates? And are not many of the ungodly "better" and more useful citizens than some of the most pious?

Measuring these and other discrep-

ancies, noting the improvement and the deterioration of peoples, and the inadequacy of our previous explanations, may we not rationally set ourselves to work on a new problem, namely, 'How to Make Better People'?

This is a different thing altogether. If we don't like our hens, we do not move heaven and earth to drag forth more eggs from their unfruitful frames; we get another kind. If there are no other kind, then we essay, not endless efforts with the individual fowl, but to improve the breed. Not to make those hens better, but to make better hens. We set ourselves to study the nature of hens; why they lay, when they lay, how they lay, and why they do not lay sufficiently. Then, having discovered what conditions are conducive to the production of eggs, *we apply those conditions*—and lo! the hen has become our largest wealth producer.

Here is no patience—waiting forever for the same unworthy hen to lay when she will not lay. This is not perseverance, the ceaseless application of methods long since proved a failure. Here is a study of causes, a willingness to learn, a courage to try new ways—and to stop trying them if they do not work. And here is the natural result of such rational ingenuity—success.

To our own problem let us bring the same intelligence. The human creature is not satisfactory—there is no doubt about that. Just look at him—in the street—every day. And look at her. When you look at her do not pick out the pretty girls only; look at them all from youth to age. Do you like their looks? Go through a public school and study large numbers of children. Are they what we might reasonably expect of twentieth century humanity?

Each of us is pleased with her own children—and so we never think to sum up the effect and study them as a whole. Do you employ labor—and are you satisfied with the average intelligence and honor—to say nothing of skilled efficiency—of the human stock? One race may be ahead of another, but is the highest what it ought to be today?

Most frankly and without cynicism, we are a poor lot compared to our own visible possibilities. That is, seeing how

fine and pleasant and satisfying some human beings are today, we have a right to complain at the number who are coarse, unpleasant, and unsatisfying.

"Ah, but people are not all alike!" cries the defendant. No, truly. Even the pleasant ones are not alike. There is no reason they ever should be alike. A huckleberry may be perfect without in the least resembling a strawberry—or a peanut. We might have every desirable variety of people on earth, and all good—if we chose. Here is the weak spot—in the "we."

So far each of us has stood alone, loving his own folk, whether they deserved it or not, and criticising other folk as if they were an alien growth over which he had no control. Yet this same man, who says he has no authority to move conditions to make better people, who says that human beings are not to be bred like cattle and pruned like fruit trees, who says that we must defend the ideal of personal liberty and the sacredness of human life, this same man will continue to maintain conditions that make people worse, will assist in breeding human creatures with less care than cattle, and will so far interfere, collectively, with the ideal of personal liberty and the sacredness of human life as to imprison, hang, and make war!

If Society, in its own defense, has a right to imprison a man for life, or to take his life, why has it not a right to benefit him—for the same end? May not Society, in its own defense, undertake to extirpate disease—vice—crime? If the State may build a hospital and forcibly take people to it, why not a sanitarium? If the State may prescribe building laws, specify air space and light space and sanitary conveniences, why may it not go further, specify a minimum of health and comfort to be provided for in every house—and make that minimum compulsory? The State is the people surely, and the people have a right to improve themselves—as soon as they know how. No personal preference, no individual liberty, can be allowed to stand against the will of the community.

We will not have nakedness among us. We forbid it by law, and enforce the law. We have as much right to for-

bid hunger—if we choose. We only prevent nakedness because we object to it—it is indecent. Some day we shall object to hunger, too. Our sense of decency will widen. We do not know yet all the conditions required to make better people, but we know some of them. And we know many of those that make worse people. We do definitely know that certain quarters of great cities corrupt and degrade the human stock which is forced to live in them—no matter what it was before. Consider that hideous dictum concerning the effect of the slums of London on the new residents come from the country. "The second generation is weaker and less competent than the first; the third generation is stunted, crippled, sick, degenerate; and *there is no fourth!*" That shows what conditions can do to make worse people.

If Society has the right to build a slum, to force people to live there—by the simple process of not allowing them to live anywhere else—and so to degrade and exterminate them; why has

not Society the right to build exquisite garden cities, force people to live there, and so elevate and improve them? That would be too expensive, the defendant may gravely remark. He is wrong. It would not be nearly so expensive as the slum!

In our infinitesimal, egotistic peephole view of humanity we quite overlook the value of the people to the people—the wealth producing, joy producing, beauty producing value of the human stock. This ruined stock is dead loss to us; being saved and made into good stock it would be great gain to us. Moreover, "us" includes them. The whole level of our rightful pride lies not at humanity's narrow shifting top, but at its broad, dark base, so little lifted for all the years.

Is water clean that is nine-tenths dirty? Humanity is *one*; a living tissue; and our need to make better people is the most vital, the most personal need that can be shown to any human soul.

NEW YORK CITY.



Necessity of Greater Care in Making Laws

BY GEORGE SUTHERLAND

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM UTAH

FOR the past two years a joint committee of the two houses of Congress has been engaged in the work of revising the laws of the United States, a labor which may be not inaptly characterized as a species of legislative housecleaning, and which entails a systematic review of a vast legislative accumulation. The process brings to light many things that are *out* of date, as well as some that never have been *in* date at all. The Congress of the United States is perhaps the greatest legislative body in the world; nevertheless a vast deal of its work is found, in the retrospect, to be of an exceedingly haphazard character. Laws not only of *doubtful* validity, but occasionally laws which are *clearly* opposed to the plainest constitu-

tional principles, have found their way into the body of the statute law; as, for example, the provision in the Revised Statutes to the effect that the judgment against the principal offender shall be conclusive evidence against the person prosecuted as receiver of stolen goods that the property therein described has been stolen, embezzled or purloined. How such a provision, manifestly opposed to the guaranty of the Constitution that the accused shall enjoy the right "to be confronted with the witnesses against him," could have past the scrutiny of the law committees of both houses, as well as that of the membership of both houses, is beyond understanding.

There are laws—not unconstitutional

—but substantially bad, as that which makes it a *criminal* offense for any person who, having presented a bid for the transportation of the mails and having been awarded the contract, shall wrongfully refuse or fail to enter into such contract; or having entered into the contract, shall wrongfully refuse or fail to perform such service, and provides punishment by fine and imprisonment. To refuse wrongfully to enter into a contract or violate the provisions of a contract already made, even with the Government, is essentially a *civil* and not a *criminal* wrong. Congress not only ignored this distinction, but, apparently fearing that the use of the qualifying adverb “wrongfully” might enable some unfortunate delinquent to escape a term in the penitentiary, thoughtfully added the further proviso that the failure or refusal to enter into or carry out the provisions of such contract shall be *prima facie* evidence in all prosecutions that such failure or refusal was wrongful.

Another statutory provision which is not unconstitutional—nor, perhaps, substantially bad—but simply inane, is the provision in the Articles of War solemnly declaring: “All members of the court-martial are to behave with decency and calmness.” Just what dire consequence may be expected to follow the failure of some impulsive member of the court-martial to maintain his poise of manner or observe the military canons of good behavior, is left entirely to the imagination, as the lawmakers generously refrained from affixing any penalty whatsoever to a violation of this unique enactment.

In enacting some of the laws which have been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court Congress cannot justly be censured, because they were of a character calculated to accomplish great public good, and, while their constitutionality was not entirely free from doubt, the reasons in favor of their validity seemed to preponderate, and the Supreme Court itself has declared their invalidity by the narrow margin of a five to four vote.

On the other hand, Congress has passed some invalid laws, and the reasons against their validity have so clearly pre-

ponderated that it is difficult to find any excuse whatever for their enactment. It is not unfair to say that sometimes such laws have been passed in response to an apparently overwhelming public sentiment, and members of both houses have attempted to justify their votes by the comfortable plea that the courts, after all, were the ultimate interpreters of the Constitution, and that the burden of deciding whether the popular demand was contrary to the supreme law of the land might properly be thrown upon judicial shoulders. When it is considered that every member of Congress, equally with every member of the judiciary, is sworn to uphold and defend the Constitution, such a plea is, to say the least, more specious than sound.

Laws that are simply bad in form, as might naturally be expected, are much more frequent. Two or three selected at random will illustrate. In one of the appropriation acts it is provided that no contestee or contestant for a seat in the House of Representatives shall be paid exceeding \$2,000 for expenses in election contests, while the Revised Statutes provide emphatically that no payment whatsoever shall be made to either party in such cases. The general law, therefore, affirmatively forbids *any payment*; the special provision, by implication at least, permits the payment of *as much as* \$2,000; yet there is no repeal of the former by the latter unless by implication merely.

Section 3598 of the Revised Statutes regulates the use of rooms “assigned by law” to be occupied by certain officers, when what Congress meant to say was rooms “lawfully assigned.” The rooms are, of course, not assigned by law, but by an official under the law. Similar illustrations of the inexact use of words and phrases might be multiplied almost indefinitely.

The act of March 3d, 1887, to determine the jurisdiction of the circuit courts, etc., as enrolled and printed, contained so many errors that Congress reenacted the law for the sole purpose of correcting these errors, but in the latter act the arrangement of the clauses describing the various cases in which the Federal courts shall have original jurisdiction is so involved that it became a

controverted question as to whether the jurisdictional limit of \$2,000 qualified all the cases provided for or only a portion of them. The Supreme Court, in deciding the question, was obliged to virtually recast the language.

In the same act, with the purpose of repealing the latter portion of Section 5 of the Act of 1875, Congress, instead of setting forth the precise language, in terms repealed "the last paragraph of Section 5." Section 5, however, is not divided into paragraphs, but consists of a single sentence separated by commas and semicolons.

Much unnecessary confusion has resulted from the loose way in which amendments are sometimes made to existing laws. One method frequently resorted to when an existing act of Congress, or a section thereof, is sought to be amended by striking out or inserting certain words is to provide that "Section —, etc., is hereby amended by striking out (or inserting) the words — in line —, etc." The consequence of such a method is always that those who consult the law must go carefully over the old statute and insert at the proper places the amendments which have from time to time been made in this manner, entailing the altogether needless burden of fitting together the detached portions of the law; and when, as not infrequently happens, the reference to the point where the amendment is to occur is incorrect, or the language is inexact, the result is a jumble, always confusing and sometimes meaningless. Such a process of amendment can result only in disorderly patchwork, not to be justified upon any view of the matter. For the sake of clearness, as well as of convenience, amendments to existing laws should never be made by reference only, but the act or section should be re-enacted at length, and the old law specifically repealed. This practice is now enjoined upon State legislatures by constitutional provision in many of the States of the Union. If, in addition to this, wherever it is practical, the amendatory statute should contain a preliminary recital of the words proposed to be stricken out or inserted as, for example, "Section — is amended by striking out (or inserting) the following words in line —, etc., so

as to read," etc., one consulting the statutes would then be able to see at a glance precisely what change had been made in the old law, without the necessity of comparison. This form of amendment, it is true, has been criticised as being clumsy; nevertheless, I think the additional clearness and convenience which would result from its use would far outweigh any objection of this character.

There are also many enactments which are found to be inconsistent with each other. One past in March, 1875, requires that copies of all Indian Service contracts shall be filed with the Second *Auditor* of the Treasury before any payment shall be made thereon, while another, past in August, 1876, requires that certain abstracts shall be attached to such contracts when they are filed with the Second *Comptroller* of the Treasury. The latter act, obviously past in contemplation of the former, and carelessly misquoting its provisions, seems to have been past during the heat and stress of the "dog days," which may account for the discrepancy.

Section II of the act of July 1st, 1882, provides that in certain contingencies certain authority shall devolve upon the *Capitol Police Commission*. There is a Capitol Police, but there is not and never has been a *Capitol Police Commission*.

A recent and perhaps more remarkable oversight is found in the Immigration Act of March 3d, 1903. Section 2 of this bill, as originally introduced, named among the classes to be excluded persons whose migration had been induced by promises, etc., of work or labor in the United States. This provision was stricken from the bill before it was past, but the second and third provisos, which created exceptions to the classes described in the clause stricken out, were permitted to remain, with the consequence that the qualifying provisos have nothing left to qualify.

In the chapter defining crimes committed within the territorial and maritime jurisdiction of the United States there are some astounding discrepancies. Some crimes are made punishable when committed upon the high seas, or upon the rivers, etc., within the admiralty jurisdiction, or within any fort, etc.,

under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States; others when committed on the high seas, etc., leaving out forts and places of that character on the land; and still others when committed upon the high seas or within forts, etc., omitting other waters within the admiralty jurisdiction. In short, there is no uniform designation of the jurisdictional elements, the whole chapter being a collection of incongruous provisions without the least attempt to provide any comprehensive and harmonious jurisdictional test.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" in legislation as well as in medicine. Revision is a cure, not a preventive. Perhaps no methods could be adopted that would totally obviate the difficulty, but it is quite certain that the careful observance of the rule respecting the re-enactment at length of all amended laws, and the adoption of some plan by which all changes in and additions to the general law could be carefully compared with and considered in the light of existing provisions, would go far in that direction.

Some profit might be derived from the long experience of the English Parliament, and provision made whereby the various members of the Cabinet, as the responsible heads of the executive departments of the Government, might be permitted to appear on the floor of each house at stated periods to propose and explain legislation necessary and desirable in connection with their respective departments. And in addition, the permanent employment of a corps of expert legislative draftsmen who should be good lawyers, thoroly familiar with the Federal statutes and the decisions of the courts respecting them, as well as the principles of statutory construction, to prepare or supervise the preparation of, or at least carefully review, before final report from the committees, all proposed general laws, to the end that they may be consistent, harmonious and complete, would, I think, prove of advantage.

There is one class of Congressional enactments which has grown to evil proportions, which suggests another much needed reform. It is private or special as distinguished from public or general legislation. Thousands of bills are introduced at every session making appropriations to cover the claims of private individuals against the general Government, to relieve individuals from the effect of some general law, and for many other private purposes. The vast majority of these bills present pure questions of fact, sometimes disputed, sometimes not. The committees to whom they are referred, in considering them, exercise judicial rather than legislative functions. The attention of members is diverted from questions of great moment affecting the general public to a consideration of these matters of purely private concern. There is crying need for the adoption of some plan by which the great majority of these individual grievances could be referred for investigation and final adjustment to some independent tribunal, where fixed legal rules could be enforced and full and comprehensive consideration be given. With rare exceptions, such bills cannot receive intelligent consideration from the members of Congress outside of the one introducing them and the committee, or, more frequently, the sub-committee of the committee, to whom they are referred. Under the present system much of the time of each individual member is given to the preparation, study, care and advocacy of a number of such measures at each session, with the consequent lessening of his opportunity to study and consider the more important general legislation. It would, of course, be impossible to abolish all private legislation, but it would be entirely feasible to get rid of the greater portion by devolving upon some tribunal now existing, or to be created, the authority finally to pass upon such matters under some general law, fixing definite rules respecting the class of cases and methods of procedure.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



Literature

Temple Records from Nippur

FOLLOWING close upon Professor Clay's two admirable volumes* of texts from the Kassite period found at Nippur comes Dr. Radau's portly publication of ninety-nine letters of the same period. Like the documents in Dr. Clay's volumes these letters deal with the affairs of the temple of Bel Enlil, the chief god of Nippur, with this difference, that while Clay's texts represent the accounts, inventories, revenues, workmen's lists and other business affairs of the temple, Radau's volume furnishes official correspondence of a miscellaneous character connected with the administration of the temple, including such matters as reports of inspections, of materials furnished and work done, of dismissals, of complaints, and of other occurrences for any reason reported to the authorities of the temple. The texts are carefully copied by Dr. Radau, indeed with too much care to show the style of the scribe, so that at times the reading is made too difficult. The ideal method of reproducing Cuneiform texts is that of Pinches, King and Thompson, of the British Museum Series, who content themselves with furnishing the characteristic forms of each period, without reproducing the scribe's peculiarities.

Dr. Radau has added an unusually full introduction of over 150 large pages, which gives evidence of careful study of the texts. There is a full index of names of persons, professional and gentile, places, houses, gates, temples, rivers, canals and gods. In the Introduction Dr. Radau discusses the dates of the letters and the questions raised by them, and particularly treats of the Kassite kings, to whom he believes most of them to be addressed. This is done with great fullness and some repetition. Thus documents 24, 35 and 38 are treated two or

even three times. The Introduction would have suffered no loss if the ghost of Lushtamar had been left to rest in peace. Dr. Radau sets up the specious argument that this famous tablet, tho now confessedly written at Sippar, was sent to Nippur, and so became part of the "Library." He seems to forget that Dr. Hilprecht says ("Explorations in Bible Lands," p. 532) that a catastrophe befell Nippur before the tablet could be sent off. We also fail to follow Dr. Radau in his claim that these letters form an exact parallel to those in the famous library of Ashurbanipal at Nineveh. The latter library was much more than the business correspondence of a rich temple. Dr. Radau attempts to magnify the importance of his letters by presuming that seventy-eight of them are addressed to the king, of which fifty are addressed to "My lord," *beliya*. But in not one case is a king's name given, nor is he called *sharru*, king. In one letter addressed to "My lord," reference is made to the king as to a separate person. The official addressed on these topics which do not belong to royal concern is clearly a superior temple official. The discussion by which Dr. Radau fixes the period of these letters by aid of Dr. Clay's texts is the most valuable portion of the Introduction.

The real value of Dr. Radau's studies is marred by such arguments as that for the supposed Babylonian trinity of gods, En-lil, Nin-lil and Ninib. They are too much in line with his earlier speculations in his "Bel and Christ of Ancient Times." To be compared with this latter is his precarious reading by which he now makes Ninib appear as "Savior" and so as "prototpye" of "Christ in the Christian Trinity"! A few years ago it was Bel who was Christ of ancient times. Now it is Ninib, and next it will be Ea's turn. Such vagaries have no place in a serious volume.

One can hardly avoid mentioning that this is an expurgated volume. After being first issued it was withdrawn from the

**Letters to Sharru-kissu from the Temple Archives of Nippur*. By Paul Radau. (Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania, Series A, Cuneiform Texts, Edited by H. V. Hilprecht, Vol. XVII, Part II, 1902), pp. 1-144, 68 unnumbered plates and 12 plates of photographs. Philadelphia, 1902.

press because of a review by Professor Montgomery calling attention to its attacks on Professor Clay, editor of previous volumes in the series. These the author, or editor, was required to expunge. Even as it is, enough is left to show a hostile animus, and more could have been well cut out; and it would have been better had all been omitted which was intended to bear on the controversy within the University of Pennsylvania, which ought not to be revived.

Dr. Radau is a young and capable scholar, and this volume is of great value for its texts and translations, and considerable of its discussions. What we criticise are matters of judgment and in part of courtesy.



Our Foreign Critics

MR. BROOKS* reviews the favorable and unfavorable things said of America by foreign critics these last hundred years, compares them, and finds evidence of a great social improvement.

He is careful first, however, to separate the credible from the incredible assertions of our earlier critics, and to discover what motives prompted the more severe denunciations. He has small patience with the poet, Thomas Moore, who wrote the sort of thing likely to make him popular in London drawing rooms; and Capt. Basil Hall, who followed Moore, is also explained as a seeker for social favor at home. Our earlier English critics all knew that a ready market existed for denunciation and ridicule of America. Democratic government was on trial here and the prediction and hope of Tory England was that it would fail. Whoever might aid in confirming that prediction could count on a wealthy and not ungrateful audience.

Moore, Hall, the two Trollopes and others wrote to flatter the prejudices of the English Tories. Harriet Martineau was the fairest, the most studious and most observant of the earlier group. Dickens, in Mr. Brooks's opinion, tho severe in his strictures, generally told the truth. It is a kindly judgment, and can

be made only by forgetting the many ludicrous exaggerations for which the novelist is responsible.

The greater part of the book is given to De Tocqueville, Bryce and Munsterberg; while H. G. Wells, as the latest critic and one with a more advanced view of social and political life, comes in for especial notice. Bryce is by common consent our greatest critic. No one has gone so deeply into all the phases of American life, and none has judged what he has seen from a standpoint so universal. De Tocqueville was equally fair, but less learned; besides he wrote of an epoch that has past, and he concerns us less. Mr. Wells, from a hurried survey, writes with his usual brilliance and assertiveness, but his criticisms cannot be taken for more than the hit-and-miss comments of a transient visitor. Munsterberg piles his sweeping generalizations one after another, and tho some of them have a basis of fact, they are all overdrawn. Mr. Brooks, indeed, gives high praise to the Harvard psychologist; but in spite of this, his criticisms and appreciation of America remain the least valuable of anything recently produced.

From the more credible of the earlier criticisms Mr. Brooks finds a standard for testing our social improvement. Our national characteristic of bragging, upon which all foreign travelers agreed, is less noticeable. Our earlier vulgarity of manners has given way to some measure of politeness and courtesy. We are far more humane to our prisoners and defectives. In spite of modern exposures of graft and corruption, there is plenty of evidence that our ancestors played the game more assiduously than do we. The public conscience is more awakened than of old, and the notion that "public office is a public trust" has gained ground. Our housing and sanitation are incomparably better. We still need, among other things, the development of a spirit of law-abidingness, and of a "genuine humility, a humility without loss of courage or self-respect." With these, in words quoted with approval from another, our "mastery in the art of self-government would easily lead the world."

*AS OTHERS SEE US. By John Graham Brooks. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.75.

The Letters of Jennie Allen to Her Friend, Miss Musgrove. By Grace Danworth. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$1.50.

Jennie Allen is a New England "Mrs. Wiggs," with all the kindness of heart of her Southern prototype. Her generosity is more calculating, but no less spontaneous, and her humorous philosophy is of the same racy, indigenous variety. The letters are delightful, altho the spelling is unnecessarily grotesque, and they picture for us very distinctly the workman's family, with its sordid struggle, and its divine affection, its limitations and its aspirations, its home-made fun and the pathos of stunted childhood. But, as Jennie Allen says, "Don't ever waste any sympathy over a little girl with an old doll. She will worship the new doll—costly enough for the Rothschildren—but it's the old one she will love." And a happier group than the Allen family would be hard to find.

Some New Literary Valuations. By William Cleaver Wilkinson. 12mo., pp. 411. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$1.30.

Professor Wilkinson first made himself known as a critic with some sharp dissections—was it of Lowell?—in the years long ago before he was called to be one of the first professors in the new University of Chicago. Since then he has publisht volumes of poetry, as his "Epic of Saul," and in the present volume he returns to criticisms, often minute and drastic, of Howells, Arnold, Tennyson, Stedman, Morley and Tolstoy. Tennyson and Tolstoy he admires vastly, but he finds fault with them. Tennyson's rimes are not always good, and he cannot always master words to match his desired thought under the slavery of rime. Matthew Arnold's poetry he laughs at, and dissects "Rustum and Sohrab" shrewdly, to the enjoyment of the reader. Of Arnold's prose style Professor Wilkinson definitely says that it "is not good; that it is, in most respects, an example of what is to be shunned rather than emulated." He admits that such close analysis as he gives to the style of a poet will be regarded by many as "minute, microscopic, teasing, carping criticism"; but he thinks, and so do we, that it is well to have such minute criticism applied to the work of accepted

authors, and it must be admitted that there is no writer who is not guilty of verbal and rhetorical lapses. Even Homer nods. Professor Wilkinson's own style is lucid, and at least correct.



Each in His Own Tongue. By William Herbert Carruth. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.00.

Professor Carruth is chiefly known outside the University of Kansas by the title poem of this volume:

"A fire-mist and a planet,
A crystal and a cell,
A jelly-fish and a saurian,
And caves where the cave-men dwell;
Then a sense of law and beauty
And a face turned from the clod,—
Some call it Evolution,
And others call it God."

The four stanzas of which this is the first have been in continuous circulation in newspapers and magazines all over the world since their first publication some fifteen years ago, and they have even come back to America in much distorted form from the Russian. The other poems of this collection are less well known, but some of them hardly less worthy. All of them are filled with the deep religious feeling and moral earnestness characteristic of the author.



The Friendly Craft. By E. D. Hanscom. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25.

The Friendly Craft is an unusual anthology. A collection of American letters, some of them written in the Colonial period and some of them yesterday; all of them particularly human; many of them charmingly easy and conversational, as pleasant, bookish friends talk in a fortunate hour. The editor of the collection has an unerring taste for literary quality, and a sense of humor which shows itself in prankish headlines, such as "James Russell Lowell is not squeamish, but—" "Washington Irving tries to save the country," "Aaron Burr has views on women's education," "And puts them into practice on Theodosia," etc. It is a great favor to the public to bring together in just this informal way the delightful letters of our two centuries of history. The fact that we all treasure, somewhere, missives

from friends of our own, in no way inferior to these, does not militate against the collection in *The Friendly Craft*; it is only an additional proof that Americans can and do write some of the most brilliant and witty letters in the world. Nor are we forgetting the French as we say it.



The Quest Eternal. By Will Lillibridge. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

Given a fatal surgical operation, a rascal doctor, a half-crazed convict, a club-footed hero, a young maverick prima donna, and you have a situation from which the worst may be expected. There is no scene, no state of society, in heaven or earth, where such a composition of characters could work out happiness, or even the remnant of peace. Especially when each one is engaged in the quest eternal for love. Romantic love is a disquieting influence in the best regulated story, and in one like this it is fatal. Nature, destiny, work in the dark caverns of it to produce murder, suicide, disease, failure. Nothing fortunate happens till the last sentence on the last page. Then it is too late. The tale is not well constructed, but there is enough of the gruesome and crassly tragical in it to recommend it to many readers who have simple melodramatic imaginations.



A Motor Flight Through France. By Edith Wharton. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

The reader must not infer from this title that Mrs. Wharton has committed the common blunder of writers who use an automobile as the vehicle of their imagination, and made the thing the hero of her book. "The motor car has restored the romance of travel" is her introductory sentence, and from that point it sustains the same unconscious relation to her that wings do to a bird in its flight. She starts at once upon the "romance" of her travels thru France. And for beauty of scenes, richness of coloring, it surpasses any book of the year. She has portrayed the land, the people, their manners, art and architecture, the literary birthplaces of the country, its shrines and battle grounds, all in the "bland light" of France. She shows how composite the nation is, how

each social class fits into the others as a glowing part of the fabric of life there. She has given an aerial air to the historic stones and arches of France, as if they were the hexameters of a noble epic, built slowly, with many pauses for war, folly, love, laughter, and war again. Perhaps nothing contributes so much to the opulence and charm of the volume as her ability to cast the golden light of tradition and history over everything, from the roadways to the chateau of George Sand. This effect is enhanced by fifty engravings which illustrate the travels.



A Holiday Touch. By Charles Battell Loomis. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.25.

The reader is warned against the mistake of supposing from the title that this volume of short stories is a series of literary Christmas cards. They are little tales of life all the year around, warranted to please the most unpleasant man at any season. There is something prismatic about Mr. Loomis's method as a storyteller, which leaves out the sediment of life and presents the flower and sweetness of it with refreshing heartiness. There is a lightness, a look of the sun, an honest smile upon every page, as if he had written them all with his hat off, out of doors, in pleasant weather. Poverty is not a curse in such an atmosphere, and so poverty lays the scenes cheerfully for a number of them. The . . .

Literary Notes

...Two juveniles by popular authors are to be published next week by Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, Boston: *A Pair of Madcaps*, by J. T. Trowbridge, and *Dave Porter and His Classmates*, by Edward Stratemeyer.

...The spring list of L. C. Page & Co., Boston, contains as usual many travel volumes, among them *The Spell of Italy*, by Caroline Atwater Mason; *Motor Tours in Wales*, by Mrs. Rodolph Stowell; *Italian Highways and Byways from a Motor Car*, by Francis Moulton, and *From Cairo to Cataract*, by Blanche M. Carson. We should also mention *Charles Dickens and His Friends*, by W. T. Shore, and *David Bran*, by R. Morley Roberts.

...The Crown Theological Library, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, has become quite extensive and embraces many valuable works, especially translations of popular German religious treatises. A recent number is *The Fundamental Truths of the Christian Religion*, by Dr. Reinhold Seeberg, translated by Rev. George E. Thomson and Clara Walentin (\$1.50). Dr. Seeberg is one of the younger German theologians who have attained wide popularity, and he is known as more conservative than most of his confrères. His classrooms are *gut besucht*, and the lectures before students of all classes, which form the basis of the present volume, were very favorably received, and in German have passed through several editions. In English, however, they are not easy reading, and the general reader will not find their expositions sufficiently explicit and thoro to be enlightening or convincing. The first part of the volume seeks to establish that Christianity is the absolute and final faith, and the second part expounds the essential Christian doctrines, especially those connected with the person of Christ.

A BELLEVILLE girl and a young man, both of whom had steady jobs, were married the other day. The day after they were married the girl said to her fond husband: "Oh! George—now that we are married there is only one thing I regret and that is that I have to give up my fine position." The fond young husband stroked the silken tresses of the young wifey's hair, and soothingly replied:

"Now, darling, don't worry. You needn't give up your position. I'll give up mine."—*Kansas City Star*.

Nor long ago a city editor in Ottumwa, Ia., was told over the telephone that a prominent citizen had just died suddenly. He called a reporter and told him to rush out and get the "story." Twenty minutes later the reporter returned, sat down at his desk, and began to rattle off copy on his typewriter.

"Well, what about it?" asked the city editor.

"Oh, nothing much," replied the reporter, without looking up. "He was walking along the street when he suddenly clasped his hands to his heart and said, 'I'm going to die!' Then he leaned up against a fence and made good."

Travels

ADVICE TO A PRESIDENT.

Be gentle with the Senators and soft as chocolate creams,

Be gentle as a female infant child;

Avoid all interference with their little private schemes,

For Tactless Opposition drives them wild

Encase the Hand of Justice in a padded velvet glove,

Address the High and Mighty in the dulcet tones of love,

And speak to Malefactors like a blue-eyed turtle dove.

Be gentle, oh, be gentle, oh, be mild!

Be gentle with the Congressmen and do not muss their fur;

To criticise is wholly unrefined.

Remarks on Deals and Jobbery are sure to cause a stir,

With consequent distressfulness of mind.

Four hundred Gallant Gentlemen, all white as driven snow,

The Welfare of their Country is the only thing they know—

Or if it chances otherwise one must not tell them so.

Be gentle, oh, be gentle, oh, be kind!

Be thankful to the Plunderers for all that they have left,

Be gracious to the Pirates of the Street.

Forbear to mention "Knavery" and never speak of "Theft"—

Explicitness is always Indiscreet.

Employ a Barkless Watchdog who has lost his final tooth;

Remember the Fading Stars with tenderness and ruth,

And never hint their fallings with the same unvarnished Truth.

Be gentle, oh, be gentle, oh, be sweet!

—Puck

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The New Tariff Bill

DURING the preparation of the Payne tariff bill, which was laid before the House last week, the committee undoubtedly realized that public opinion demanded a considerable reduction of the present rates. If a majority of the American people were in favor of these rates when they were enacted, in 1897, a much larger majority now desire to see them revised by reduction. The refusal of the Senate to ratify the McKinley treaties of reciprocity caused public resentment. Reductions by reciprocal agreements were expected. Allowance for them had been made in the Dingley tariff. By the Senate the way was barred, and what had been virtually a promise to the people was thus broken. It came to be understood, therefore, that the rates, in their average effect, were higher than Congress had intended to make them.

There has been a growing conviction, also, during the last twelve years that in many of our industries competition was dying out or had ceased, and that Trusts were taking an unjust advantage of protective duties, exacting from consumers all that

the full rates would permit. There was abundant evidence that these combinations of manufacturers were selling their products to foreigners abroad at prices much lower than those which they were compelling consumers at home to pay. This was proof either that they no longer needed protective duties or that they were robbing the very people who had given them protection. Trusts, even when they do not use tariff rates as instruments for extortion, are not loved by the masses in this country.

While the committee was taking testimony at Washington, Mr. Carnegie published his opinion (afterward given directly to the committee) that the great steel industry no longer needed any protection whatever, so far as its chief products were concerned. Coming from the most eminent and successful of American steelmakers, this declaration had great weight with the public, and the influence of it was felt by the makers of the bill. In our judgment, it has affected the committee's revision of other schedules as well as those relating to iron and steel. During the recent national campaign everybody knew that Judge Taft earnestly desired a real revision, involving reduction as a rule.

Such were the influences by which the revising committee could not fail to be affected. There appears to have been, however, a general expectation that it would not be greatly moved by them. Therefore the bill's concessions in the direction of genuine tariff reform have surprised many. We shall refer briefly to these changes, and to other features of the measure, before speaking of the effect of the new maximum rates upon the entire revision. For a time, at least, those rates would be levied upon four-fifths of our imports.

In the iron and steel industry, iron ore is placed on the free list, and the reduction with respect to other products ranges from 30 to 50 per cent. It is 37½ for pig iron, 40 for structural shapes and 50 for rails. The duties on timber and lumber are cut in two. Wood pulp is made free, and the rate on the paper used by the daily press is reduced by one-half. Bituminous coal is put on the free list, when imported from countries that do not tax our coal. Indeed, now

dutiable at 15 per cent., are made free, and there is an accompanying large reduction of the rates on leather and on boots and shoes. Clothing wool rates are but little changed, but the duty on carpet wool is lower by about 25 per cent. Rates on carpets, oilcloth and cordage show reductions ranging from 20 to 50 per cent. Art works, including paintings and statuary, if twenty years old, are put on the free list. There, also, are agricultural implements, if they come from a country that imposes no duty upon such implements when received from the United States. Among the other rates reduced are those on borax, varnishes, potash, soda, gunpowder (one-half taken off), collars and cuffs (one-third), barley (one-half), bacon, fresh meat, lard, and nearly all kinds of starch. Tallow and cottonseed oil go on the free list. The rate on refined sugar is lowered by less than 3 per cent. Of course, where the duties on products at the base of an industry are reduced, as in the case of iron, there are reductions thruout the list of finished goods of higher grades.

Among the rates increased are those upon perfumes, spices, chicory, figs, peas, wall paper, watch movements, coal tar dyes, feathers, furs, plain envelopes, cardboard, surface-coated papers, lemons, pineapples, and zinc in ore. Crude cocoa, now free, is taxed at 4 cents a pound, and duties on cacao prepared for use are largely increased. The committee's reasons for a majority of these changes are not convincing.

Tea, now on the free list, is made dutiable at 8 cents a pound, or at 9 cents when imported from a country in which it was not produced. Coffee remains on the free list, except under conditions hereafter to be mentioned. From the Philippines every year there may be imported free of duty 300,000 tons of sugar, 3,300,000 pounds of tobacco and 150,000,000 cigars. The internal revenue tax on cigarets is increased. Provision is made for an inheritance tax ranging from 1 to 5 per cent. The present drawback law is broadened, reciprocity with Cuba is preserved, and the rules of foreign countries concerning patents granted to aliens are adopted by the United States.

Justice to the Filipinos called for noth-

ing less than is given in the bill. There should be absolute free trade between the islands and the States. The reduction of the lumber duties is demanded in the interest of consumers and for the preservation of the remnant of our forests. The coal tariff is a burden which trade back and forth across the Canadian boundary should not be required to bear. The removal of the absurd duty on art would promote education and culture, and invite the transfer to this country of collections owned by Americans but now excluded. One of them is said to have a value of \$20,000,000. Domestic control of the steel industry would not be shaken by the changes proposed, but prices would be reduced. There is reason to believe that the benefits of the duty on hides are enjoyed by the Beef Trust, and not by the farmer or ranchman. A duty on tea would not be cheerfully paid by the people. Those who argue that it would be taken out of the profits of importers and wholesale grocers are wrong. But the duty would be one for revenue only. A duty on coffee would also be purely a revenue tax, but two years' supply could quickly be imported, and for two years the duty would yield very little for the Treasury. Inheritances ought to be taxed, and they are taxed now in more than thirty States, where the bill would double the weight of such taxation. As a rule, the rate increases proposed by the committee appear to us to be unwarranted.

The new method of appraising consigned imports which have no open and established market price in the country of production is designed to prevent undervaluation. The effect of it would be confined mainly to imports from Germany. Some say that their dutiable value would be increased 20 per cent. This might offset a part of the rate reductions in the bill.

A much more important change is the one involved in the adoption of maximum rates. These are 20 per cent. higher than the ordinary duties, and they must be collected on all dutiable imports from countries where there is any tariff discrimination whatever against the United States. Even iron ore, hides and coffee are dutiable under the maximum provisions, and a considerable number of

maximum duties would be higher than those of the Dingley tariff. The authorities say that only six countries could now take advantage of the ordinary or minimum duties, and that these countries send to us only one-fifth of our imports. Existing commercial agreements would be cleared away within a few months, and for an indefinite period thereafter the duties upon four-fifths of our imports would be 20 per cent. higher than those proposed in the committee's bill. Under such conditions the reductions we have been considering would be partly or wholly wiped out.

Only by giving to us all the tariff concessions granted to any other country by treaty or otherwise, could any foreign nation take advantage of our ordinary rates. Unfortunately, the proposition in the bill is one of menace rather than of conciliation, and it might cause commercial war instead of peace. Ordinary rates should be the maximum, and rates lower by from 15 to 25 per cent. should be the minimum, inviting the concessions we desire. The committee seeks these favors with a club. The adoption of its method by Congress might nullify many of the proposed reductions, provoke trade wars, and fasten upon the country for a considerable time a tariff worse than the one now in force.



The Race for Naval Supremacy

"If you believe in peace, prepare for war"—that is the new slogan of the militarists. Well, that is a little bit better than the old slogan, "In peace prepare for war," for the latter assumes war as the condition to be expected, with the intervals devoted to preparation for the next war. But both have the same end. "Prepare for war." There is a certain inconsequence in the slogan, "If you believe in peace prepare for war," for one would think the logical apodosis would be different—"If you believe in peace prepare for peace," not for war. Still, it is something—it shows progress, that the motive for military effort is peace, not war. And yet, as a Japanese paper says, any sort of an armed peace prepares for an Armageddon; and during peace, before the Armageddon it impoverishes the nations and is now fast reducing them to bankruptcy.

Let us consider the fearful condition to which the nations have already come. A few years ago it seemed as if their burden of expense and debt was beyond endurance. The principal nations were heavily armed for war. They had settled down to a burden of naval construction which seemed all they could carry. Great Britain depended mainly on her fleet, and her rule was to possess a navy equal to the sum of the navies of any other two Powers and ten per cent. more. The leading nations all had battleships of a standard size, say 15,000 tons, with guns of eight or ten inch bore. They were powerful enough. Then a bright idea came to the British Admiralty. It would build a gigantic battleship, a "Dreadnought," bigger, swifter than any big battleship known, of over 20,000 tons, while the biggest German battleships were only 14,000 tons. It should carry guns that would shoot cannon balls twice as heavy as the biggest in service. The ball of a twelve-inch gun is nearly twice as heavy as one from a ten-inch gun, and that from a fourteen-inch gun nearly three times as heavy. It is estimated that a modern "Dreadnought" is equal to four battleships of two years ago.

Great Britain was very proud of her new battleship. It beat the world. But oh! how short-sighted, for how long would it last? Did it not occur to the British Admiralty or to the British Treasury that what Great Britain could do Germany and France and the United States could and would also do? Did they not see that the old rivalry of 15,000 ton battleships would now become a rivalry of 20,000 and 25,000 ton vessels, with a vastly greater expense? There is no limit to enlargement; no limit to the burdens that can be put on the people. What is the result of this criminal advance? Germany was compelled to follow suit and try to surpass what Great Britain had done. And now we have the great naval scare in England, and Mr. Asquith and Mr. McKenna telling Parliament that two years ago Germany had not one vessel that could be compared with the "Dreadnought," while now she has fourteen, and three others being constructed; and Mr. Balfour, leader of the Opposition, says he has better information, to the effect that by 1912 Germany

will have 21 and not 17 "Dreadnoughts" and possibly 25. Great Britain is in a shivering terror, and this government of peace is hurrying up more "Dreadnoughts," for now the fear is that Germany will be supreme in navy as well as army. Such is the result of the monumental folly and criminality of Great Britain in starting a new rivalry, as if the old horrible rivalry were not horrible enough.

But why will Great Britain and Germany, with the United States following fast after, with yet bigger vessels and heavier guns, not agree to limit their armaments? Mr. Asquith replies that more than once Great Britain has asked Germany to do it, but she has replied that she must consider her own interests. What does that mean? Only this, that she must be ready to fight Great Britain on equal or superior terms, and so this arming for peace must go on. It is hopeless, as things now are, for there is no end but utter collapse, unless nations can be brought to agree to what the friends of peace have so often urged, but what the nations refuse to consider, and which is well expressed by the *Japan Mail*:

"Yet it may even be that in this very costliness lies the best hope of ultimate restriction, if not abandonment—that the sighing of the nations under the heaviness of the burden may at last find expression in the creating of some central controlling Power, drawn from all alike, upon whose omnipotent will shall rest the decision of all issues which, in its absence, might plunge the world in war."

We may suspect that it was the anticipation of what would so soon be revealed in Parliament as to the sudden secret growth of the German armament that gave poignancy to what Mr. Birrell said the other day to his constituents expressing his profound disappointment that so peaceful a nation as the United States had entered the race of rivalry for "Dreadnoughts":

"When I was young America set the example of an unarmed nation, but things have not worked out as was expected. Mr. Taft's speech on the question of United States armaments were words of doom. They have shattered some of the best hopes of humanity, for they show that even across in America they have joined the ranks of the armed and are to be supplied with a great navy and a powerful army. It is a miserable pity that hopes should be shattered, and that we are now to deal with the United States as a fully equipped

military and naval nation. . . . Wherever we go we find armament, armament, armament. We are, owing to this, reduced to the state of people who have to keep a lookout to see what is being done by possible enemies of this country; in absolute self-defense, without the desire to add another acre to our vast territory, we are compelled as ordinary men who love our country to keep our shores safe by the expenditure of an enormous and growing amount of money. It is enough to make angels weep, but still no man who is responsible for this country can ignore the risk or do anything other than provide the necessary money to keep the security of our land. I can see no cure for these terrible things except the fraternization of nations; otherwise they are doomed to this miserable game of 'Beggar my neighbor.' Fraternization is the only way by which we shall be able to reduce armaments and make people say what an infamy and a shame they are."

But does the horrible wickedness of this game of nations, this armed and still arming peace which is next to war, need further argument? It does need ridicule that the people may see its folly; and that has never been better uttered than by Dr. Jefferson in an article in the *March Atlantic*. It is as eloquent as it is convincing. He shows the obsession, the insanity, of the prevalent militarism, its credulity, its recklessness, its contagiousness. He tells us that for this country, and our Pacific defenses, the yellow peril is indeed portentous if we depend on the mailed fist. Instead of sending battleships send emissaries of peace, teachers, publicists, editors, bankers, for a thousand such representatives for a hundred years would cost less than one battleship. He says:

"A nation which buys guns at \$70,000 each when the slums of great cities are rotting, and millions of human beings struggle for bread, will, unless it repents, be overtaken soon or late by the same divine wrath which shattered Babylon to pieces, and hurled Rome from a throne which was supposed to be eternal."

We join his concluding appeal to America:

"Will America become a leader? At present we are an imitator. How humiliating to tag at the heels of Great Britain in the naval procession, haunted always by the fear that we may fall behind Germany! Why not choose a road on which it will be possible to be first? Why not head the procession of nations whose faces are toward the light? This is America's opportunity. Will she, by setting a daring example, arrest the growth of armaments throughout the world? The nation that does this is certain of an imperishable renown."

Results of Animal Experimentation

WHEN the periodical excitement with regard to anti-vivisection makes itself felt because once more the subject is being brought before legislatures, national or State, for legal restriction, a great many educated and humane people are in somewhat of a quandary as to what they should think about it. Apparently so many contradictory assertions are bruited about as to the advantage or lack of advantage, to the successful or unsuccessful results of animal experimentation, that it becomes rather hard for the ordinary man or woman to make up his or her mind as to just what to think of it. Most people are likely to be led by personal considerations to take up one or the other side and then are sometimes startled to find out how much can be said by some advocate for the opposite view. There has been need for a definite diffusion of information, not by rampant advocates of either side, but from men who were in a position to know absolutely the results of animal experimentation and whose personal interests could be depended on not to lead them astray. We are now in possession of that information, thanks to the care of the Committee on Experimental Medicine of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and it would seem that any one really anxious to know how much has been accomplished by animal experimentation can now no longer have any excuse for listening to those whose zeal is beyond knowledge in this matter.

The authorities cited by the Committee on Experimental Medicine are such as are likely to carry weight with every one who knows them or knows our modern science and whose mind is at liberty to accept evidence. For instance, with regard to that very important problem, tuberculosis, Dr. Trudeau, than whom there is not a kindlier man in the country, as literally ten thousands of patients who have met him in the Adirondacks can testify, and who has done more than any one else in this country to solve the problem of the proper treatment of tuberculosis for the poor, tells in no uncertain words the relation of animal experimen-

tation to our knowledge of tuberculosis. He says:

"Everything that has a direct bearing on the prevention of tuberculosis, everything that has changed mankind's attitude toward it from one of apathy and hopelessness to the growing hope of its ultimate conquest, we owe to animal experimentation. . . . Thanks to animal experimentation we know today that tuberculosis is not inherited; that it is communicable and therefore preventable, and that in its earlier stages it is curable."

Surely Dr. Trudeau knows whereof he speaks.

If animal experimentation has done nothing but this, lift the dark cloud that hung over humanity from this most fatal of diseases that was carrying off probably more than one in seven of the human race, surely everything that had ever been done in the line of animal experimentation would be justified. With regard to many other diseases, however, the benefit of experiments on animals is quite as clear. For instance, that scourge of infancy in large cities, diphtheria, has lost most of its terrors entirely as the result of animal experimentation. Dr. William H. Park, Professor of Bacteriology and Hygiene in New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College and Director of the Research Laboratories of the Department of Health of New York City, says that while what we now call diphtheria must have existed for thousands of years very much as it is today and its ravages were growing worse as the density of population became greater, conditions suddenly changed for the better with the introduction of diphtheria antitoxin some fifteen years ago; and where nearly one in three of the sufferers from the disease used to be carried off, now the mortality is less than one in twenty; and while nearly 100 out of every 100,000 of the population of large cities died from diphtheria every year, now but twenty die—a reduction in mortality that means in New York alone a saving of over 3,000 lives every year. Every portion of this advance in the recognition of the disease, in the treatment, and above all in the prevention of it, is due to animal experimentation and nothing else. Probably no department of medicine provides such striking evidence of the value of experiments on animals as an advance of our knowledge of diphtheria.

As Professor Flexner, the Director of the Laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, insists:

"The brilliant chapter in the recent progress of medical science relates to the knowledge of and control gained over the infectious and communicable diseases. This progress has been secured chiefly thru experimental research upon animals. Lord Cromer, whose experience in Egypt, where he saw towns like Ismailia, formerly uninhabitable because of malaria, become, as the result of the labors of experimentalists, quite free from that disease, became last year the president of the Research Defence Society of Great Britain because he wanted these benefits for humanity from animal experimentation continued."

It is not alone with regard to the infectious diseases, however, that great benefit has been derived for medicine, but such affections as diabetes and all the diseases dependent on disturbances of the ductless glands owe their development in recent years to experiments upon animals.

Nor is the knowledge derived from such experiments confined to knowledge of disease and its prevention, but it has also furnished us with most of what we know definitely with regard to many physiological processes. For instance, our knowledge of nutrition has increased very largely in recent years, and Professor Mendel, who holds the chair of Physiological Chemistry in the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, declares in the words of Prof. Rudolph Heidenhain: "If the opponents of animal experimentation were to assume the right of censorship over physiological publications, and a conscientious censor would erase from a text-book of physiology everything that is based on the knowledge gained thru animal experiments, the result would indeed furnish an unique copy: one-half of the contents would completely disappear, and the other would have become for the most part unintelligible." While Professor Hatcher, of the chair of Pharmacology and Materia Medica in Cornell University Medical College, declares:

"practically all the drugs that have been introduced into medicine in recent years to be specific, all the soporifics, all the local anesthetics, all the antipyretics, all the vaso-dilators and vaso-contractors, which means so much for the treatment of heart disease, we owe to experiments upon animals, while in such drugs as the diuretics, the antiseptics and another great part of our knowledge is due to observations made on animals."

In all of this it must not be forgotten that animals themselves are benefited quite as much as man. The sum of suffering among animals has been lessened, not increased, by these experiments, because we have learned how to prevent diseases among animals and how to treat their various affections as a consequence of the careful observation made on them by laboratory workers. It is no wonder then that distinguished laymen should join with physicians in protests against any undue limitation of experiments upon animals. President Eliot, of Harvard University, said on two occasions before legislative committees:

"Who are the merciful people, the few physicians that superintend the making of anti-toxin and make sure of its quality, or the people who cry out against the infliction of any suffering on animals on behalf of mankind? . . . Such research is absolutely the most humane of human occupations, because it has prevented human suffering and death on a great scale, and because it promises to achieve in the future still greater triumphs over pain and death."

President Stanley Hall, of Clark University, said: "To deprive physiology of the right of vivisection would be to stultify its progress." Bishop Lawrence, of Massachusetts, said: "Thru the sacrifice of the lower animals under the humane hand of the men of science the lives of men and women are saved." Dean Hodges, of the Episcopal Theological School, said: "Medicine taught by book would be like navigation taught by book."

Experiments upon living creatures must be carried on, if not with animals, then with our children."



The Unemployed and the Undisciplined

THAT there is still a large and distressing amount of unemployment is quite certain, altho exact information on the subject is inadequate and only indicative figures can be drawn from Department of Labor bulletins and other fairly trustworthy sources.

The Ethical-Social League, an organization which no one will suspect of putting out sensationalism for public consumption, has issued within the past year some sobering statements. The information is not brought down to date, but

comparisons of figures from 1905 to the beginning of 1908 show how seriously the wage-earning classes were affected by the industrial depression. For example, the trade unions of New York City reported in December, 1905, 6.7 per cent. of their members idle; in December, 1906, 12.8 per cent., and in December, 1907, 34.2. The American Federation of Labor, thru its general organizer, Mr. Herman Robinson, reported that in New York City on the 1st of April, 1908, 40 per cent. of the members of the labor unions were unemployed. That would be 120,000 men. Including non-union workers probably not less than 200,000 men were unemployed in this city.

These figures were confirmed by the relief statistics of that hard winter of 1907-8. The applicants for free lodgings at municipal lodging houses aggregated a 148 per cent. increase over the number of applicants in 1905-6. The families relieved by the Charity Organization Society in 1907-8 were more than 50 per cent. more in 1907-8 than in 1906-7, and the number of homeless men that applied to the Joint Application Bureau of the Charity Organization Society and the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor was over 200 per cent. more in 1907-8 than in 1906-7. At the same time the withdrawals of savings from savings banks increased within the year over 60 per cent., and the lapsed insurance policies over 50 per cent.

The fact that no organization has felt it necessary to compile and send out similar statistics for the winter now ending is perhaps as good an indication as we could have that the extreme extent and acuteness of economic distress is over, and that industry is once more demanding the competent workers. Nevertheless, as has always happened under similar circumstances, the industrial depression has left a small army of vagrants and criminals supplemented by a large contingent of men and women not actually vicious, but devitalized and inefficient, to prey upon the community and remain as a heavy burden for the merciful to carry.

Must society go on forever regarding this problem of its human wastage as insoluble? The Socialist tells us that in the good day coming, when the means of

production are collectively owned, there will be no more booms and depressions and no more unemployment. Industry will go on in a matter of fact and orderly way. Everybody will have work to do, and adequate remuneration for his toil. This is a pleasant prospect to contemplate, and we should like to be able to look forward to its realization as confidently as our Marxian friends are able to do. But we cannot overlook the fact that in times of prosperity a full quarter or more of all the men and women who are drawn into employment by the active demand for labor are far from being efficient workers, and their addition to the labor force of the great mechanical industries is largely responsible for an appalling waste of property and loss of life thru careless and indifferent service. We have yet to see any sincere handling of this phase of the problem by a socialistic philosopher.

Meanwhile, we observe that the farming interests of the country still find it impossible to obtain satisfactory help; and we cannot help asking the question why the State should not take a hand in the solution of the big problem with a motive and by a method quite different from those ordinarily invoked. Always when reformers and tender-hearted people propose a State provision for the unemployed, the thought back of their suggestion is that the State should carry on certain public works to which the unemployed could at all times be drafted. Experience has not made the world enthusiastic over this plan, and in our judgment something very different should be tried. Why should not the State, instead of trying to give work to the unemployed in the expectation of making it pay directly, take them in hand and train them on great and well-organized training school farms, in the clear recognition that the enterprise would not pay directly, would, in fact, be a costly undertaking, but might be made to pay indirectly and in the long run yield large returns by diminishing the burden of crime and vagrancy thru reclaiming and diverting a **certain reasonable percentage of the present great mass of the inefficient into happy and prosperous farm labor?** We cannot doubt that this experiment would show interesting and encouraging results.

The Wesleyan Situation

THE editorial published March 4th on "The Shame of Wesleyan" brought us some letters of confirmation and approval and some of protest and criticism. In the latter the chief charges were that our language was harsh, that we were biased, and that we misrepresented the state of feeling at Wesleyan. The first charge we are willing to admit; the second depends on the point of view; the third necessitates giving space to a reply. We are glad therefore to have been favored with an authoritative statement from the President of the Undergraduate Body, which we give to our readers entire:

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 10, 1909.

To the Editor of the Independent:

DEAR SIR:—Your recent article commenting upon the action of the trustees of Wesleyan University abolishing co-education in that institution, seems to be based upon a very slight knowledge of the facts of the case. It is something to be expected from the *New York* — or some similar publication, to palm upon the public as truth invidious statements for which there is no adequate foundation, but a paper with such a reputation for veracity as THE INDEPENDENT enjoys, should be more careful.

The facts of the matter are these: We undergraduates have, for some fifteen years, been very strongly opposed to co-education, and we have never attempted to keep our sentiments on the subject "hidden under a bushel." The policy adopted by the students has always been to have no social relations with the girls. This end was secured simply by avoiding opportunities of meeting them in a formal way, and, not having been formally introduced to them, it is certainly no reflection on our courtesy if we refrain from addressing them on the streets. Does that argue an "anti-woman" and therefore anti-Christian attitude in all of the undergraduates? The presence of the women has been simply ignored; we have gone on about our business as if they were not present. There is no more reason why we should meet *them* in a social way than any other girls with whom we might happen to come in contact. When a girl has come here as a student, she must have known just what the conditions were, for most of them are residents either in this city or in nearby towns. And the majority of the women in college are not those that would be invited to college social affairs under any circumstances; that does not happen simply because they are women.

The article has been almost one of passive ignoring; so you are going a little too far when you apply such opprobrious epithets to the college as you used in the article in question. The women in college are not opposed

because they are *women*, as you seem to think, but because they are *in college*. Our action has never been taken because of individual dislikes, but always because of the principle involved—the necessity of Wesleyan's being a college for men alone, as it was originally intended. If the spirit here were really such as you indicate, you would naturally suppose that the news of the barring out of women, a step so long and so ardently desired, would have been welcomed with a public demonstration of some kind. You will, therefore, be surprised to know that there was enough gentlemanliness left here so that not even a yell was given. You have probably heard a lot of rumors with no foundation except the malice and imagination of some exponent of theoretical co-education, and have taken advantage of your high position to cast baseless aspersions upon the name of a college that stands for all that is upright in the college life of our country.

Very truly yours,

ROY B. CHAMBERLIN,

President of the Undergraduate Body.

P. S.—There are one or two additional points I neglected to mention, so please pardon a brief postscript. In the first place, the "P.D.Q." Society has never been heard of in Middletown, and, as I said before, its services are entirely unnecessary, because of the fact that all the women live in this vicinity. The Quail Roost has not been painted or any other indignities offered to it at all during the four years that I have spent here. We are not more than properly proud of the mere name of the college, because of the reputation it gives us so frequently of being little more than a Methodist theological school, however, the advisability of the names you so kindly suggest is a matter of opinion.

It seems to me that if your paper is really as fond of the truth as its reputation indicates, you will be willing to make some effort to get at the facts of the case, and, if you have done Wesleyan an unjust injury, do what you can to repair the harm. Now, if you will send the man who wrote the article we object to up to Middletown, at our expense, we will show him just how far his statements are true. Without letting anybody know the reason of his visit, we will let him look over the ground and form his own judgments. It seems to me that this is only a fair request from us, and it is only just for you to comply with it in the endeavor to right a wrong such as you have done the college. Please be so kind as to let me hear from you soon, in regard to the visit of some member of your staff.

ROY B. CHAMBERLIN.

It will not be necessary to accept the fair and generous offer of our correspondent to pay our expenses to Middletown, because we are willing to take as correct his statement of the case. It agrees with the information we have received from women Wesleyans except in

a few details that are not worth further consideration.

What we objected to most strongly in our editorial was not the action of the trustees in doing away with coeducation, but the feeling of the Wesleyan students which resulted in this action, and Mr. Chamberlin presents this feeling with admirable candor. We did not suppose that the boys of the college disliked the opposite sex *in toto* and *per se*; they only disliked them in college. This is just the attitude of the Southerner to the negro as we have not infrequently remarked. The Southerner may love his old mammy, he may prefer negro labor to white, but he objects to having the negro with him in college, in church, in the car, in the graveyard, in office or in any other position that implies equality and social recognition.

Certainly the boys at Wesleyan were not under any obligations to mingle socially with the girls, particularly if, as our correspondent intimates, there were other reasons why they would not be invited to college affairs. But to ostracize them, passively to ignore them, to avoid opportunities of meeting them, and to pursue this policy collectively and persistently, in a small college, seems to us to indicate an insulting and anti-Christian attitude, and to justify the language we used in characterizing it. With this letter before them our readers may judge whether we were improperly severe when we said "We do not see why any girl should want to go there or any decent boy either so long as the present feeling prevails."

We are glad to see that our correspondent agrees with us in thinking it would be better to change the name of the college. It is certainly inappropriate that it should bear the name of the man who had the manliness to remove the ancient ban of "Let your women keep silence in the churches." The action of the trustees makes it impossible for a woman to get a collegiate education in Connecticut. We may have been wrong in calling this a "shame," but we are sure that States like Oklahoma, Wyoming, Idaho and Nevada, with only a small part of Connecticut's feminine population, would be ashamed to have it true of them.

President Taft on President Cleveland

It is not strange that President Taft should eulogize President Cleveland. They have much in common. Even Mr. Taft has a sympathy with Mr. Cleveland's earnestness to reduce the tariff, so near does the Republican come to the Democrat. What is most interesting is that so soon after friction between President Roosevelt and Congress over the limits of each other's authority, and after Mr. Roosevelt had defied Congress by forbidding one of his Cabinet to give information asked of him, President Taft should take pains to specify among Mr. Cleveland's merits his resistance to the encroachments on his rights by a Republican Senate. Said he:

"We hear much in these days of the usurpation of the legislative jurisdiction by the executive branch. As long as the legislative branch has the power of the purse the danger of Executive usurpation is imaginary. The real danger arises from the disposition of the legislative branch to assume that it has the omnipotence of parliament and may completely control the discretion conferred upon the Executive by the Constitution."

There is a spice of surprise in these words. We have been told of late that danger comes from Executive invasion of the Legislative department of the Government. This gives fair but courteous warning to Congress that the President proposes to exercise his entire functions without infringement.



The Sunday Supplements

The flashy pictorial supplements to the Sunday journals are not all yellow. We take two or three of them for Sunday, March 14th, and we find the following: In *The American* one page is given to a remarkable photograph of French peasants on a load of hay looking up with astonishment at Mr. Wright's flying-machine in the sky above them; and beside it is put a painting by Dupré representing peasants looking at a balloon; and with it is a comment by Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke about them. Then come two full pages with illustrations of the lately discovered bones of the earliest man at Heidelberg, and an instructive account of the earlier discoveries of primitive man; and "Man's Ancestral Tree," with pictures showing the development from the lowest amœba to Edison; forty-six

steps all told in picture and description, and made lively for the common reader. Then there is another page of pictures of ants in their various habits and ways, with instructive description. A fifth page reveals the mysteries of the ancient Etruscans, admirably and artistically combined from figured vases, and accompanied by a text that will stimulate the reader. And here is a surprising page of *The World*, all given to the discovery of a temple of the God Adad in Assyria, with an intelligent account of its historical and religious bearing. All these mean that with the mass of pictorial and comic slush that is in these Sunday journals there is also a certain amount of really valuable scientific matter, such as will bear illustrating, and taken from the very latest German and French discoveries. Even the Devil is not as bad as he is painted.

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**"The Churchman"
 and St. John's**

The Churchman does not seem dazed by the resounding blow it has received from eighteen rectors of leading Episcopal churches in New York, including Grace Church, St. Mark's, St. George's, St. Thomas's, St. Bartholomew's and Calvary. It is all about the decision of Trinity Church to close St. John's Chapel, of which Dr. Peters gave our readers an account in a late issue, and which had the consent of Bishop Greer. These eighteen rectors, of whom Dr. Peters is not one, quote *The Churchman's* expression of surprise that Bishop Greer failed to give "sympathy, help and guidance" to the congregation of St. John's, but that when appealed to seemed "to care for none of these things"; and they add in a letter to Bishop Greer:

"In view of this gross attack upon you in a quarter where we had a right to expect better things, an attack which, from the nature of the case, it has been impossible for you to notice—the undersigned, speaking not only for themselves, but, as they believe, for many others of their brethren, desire to assure you in the strongest terms both of their warm affection for your person, and of their confidence in your rectitude of purpose and your broad Christian charity."

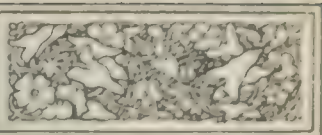
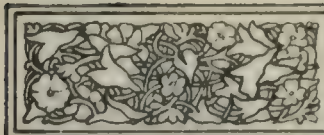
The Churchman prints it and declares that it has the profoundest confidence in Bishop Greer's purpose and integrity, tho differing from him radically on the subject; and it proceeds in another editorial

to show that neither Trinity nor the Bishop would have treated one of the wealthy chapels belonging to Trinity as St. John's Chapel has been treated. It withdraws nothing, but renews the criticisms of both Trinity and Bishop Greer. It is an extremely healthy condition of things when the leading organ of the Episcopal Church in this city and in the country does not hesitate frankly to criticise its bishop's policy. We commend this example to some other journals of some other ecclesiastical bodies whose fulsome praises of their bishops might endanger their humility. But we would commend to them a certain printed sermon by Dr. Hugh Miller Thompson on the grace of Humility.

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 Dr. Burton is hardly settled down in his pastorate of the Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn before his people are startled by the proposal to take him away to be president of Smith College. His predecessor, Dr. Dewey, who was Dr. Storrs's successor, left the Church of the Pilgrims only a year and a half ago, and went to the Plymouth Congregational Church in Minneapolis, a church formerly presided over by Dr. Stimson, now of the Manhattan Church in this city. Thus churches and pastors are inter-related. Last week Dr. Dewey's congregation dedicated their new edifice, costing about \$250,000.

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 It is almost wonderful that the two Coopers, father and son, have been convicted of murder, tho in the second degree, of Senator Carmack. Mrs. Harris tells this week of the feeling about it in Tennessee. It was a brutal crime, such as the Coopers' style of morality thought perfectly excusable; but a few such convictions as this will teach better morals, unless on appeal they escape, which is not impossible. Indeed, they are now free on bail, and don't seem concerned about the twenty years' sentence.

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 We are glad that men of such commanding ability as Robert C. Ogden and his two able associates are willing to go to little Liberia in her troubles and advise and guide. It is to be hoped that they can find some way in which the United States can help the black republic.



One Premium—Then Death

EVERY one is familiar with the saying "There is nothing certain in this world but death and taxes." And yet most of us look upon death as a remote possibility, not as an imminent chance. Most of us cling to the idea of long life in our own cases. Others may die, but we will live. That is the conventional way of regarding the uncertainty of life. Day after day we all of us read the death notices in the papers. Now and then we see the name of a friend, sometimes a near friend, but the majority of readers go on the principle that continued life is a certainty. The insurance solicitor comes and is put off again and again. Every one thinks, if they do not put the thought into words, "I am not going to die soon. Tomorrow, or the day after, or perhaps next week, or next month, I will insure. There is ample time." The fallacy of counting as certain that which is uncertain has recently been very strikingly brought out by the publication in *The Insurance Press* of a table based on

the 1906 experience of fifty companies in the United States, Canada and Mexico, under 2,209 policies held by people who died in their first year of insurance. Disbursements aggregating over \$4,000,000 were made by the interested companies under policies in force one year or less. It is safe to say that not one of these policyholders expected to die during the first year of their insurance protection. It is certain that the insurance agent had to use all of his art to get these people as prospects to sign the several applications for insurance. They probably all used arguments against so doing and wanted to put it off. None of them thought they were going to die. But they did die. Death is of daily occurrence. You who read these lines in the full glow of health and strength may die before another day passes. If you can but realize how true it is that life is uncertain, perhaps the accompanying list of the first-year deaths as compiled by *The Insurance Press*, giving States and amounts, will take on additional interest in perusal:

Locality.	Number of First-Year Deaths.	Insurance Paid.
Mexico	13	\$50,406
Alabama	21	69,290
Arizona	2	6,006
Arkansas	21	48,000
California	18	55,097
Colorado	12	39,008
Connecticut	4	14,000
Cuba	3	25,000
Delaware	1	1,000
District of Columbia...	1	500
Florida	6	18,000
Georgia	25	115,071
Idaho	3	3,971
Illinois	45	113,108
Indiana	18	40,978
Indian Territory	10	11,000
Iowa	4	5,000
Kansas	15	39,317
Kentucky	27	131,211
Louisiana	14	30,600
Maine	15	16,500
Maryland	6	22,000
Massachusetts	14	38,844
Michigan	14	26,080
Minnesota	11	10,000
Mississippi	15	27,000
Missouri	21	43,367

Locality.	Number of First-Year Deaths.	Insurance Paid.
Montana	2	\$4,000
Nebraska	11	15,551
Nevada	2	2,000
New Hampshire	4	6,500
New Jersey	16	40,000
New Mexico	3	8,507
New York	75	266,030
North Carolina	12	16,200
North Dakota	7	10,000
Ohio	23	53,800
Oklahoma	7	23,500
Oregon	6	6,963
Pennsylvania	45	73,342
Philippine Islands	2	10,000
Porto Rico	3	4,500
Rhode Island	2	1,975
South Carolina	17	39,235
South Dakota	3	4,500
Tennessee	31	60,700
Texas	41	132,437
Utah	7	18,000
Vermont	5	5,000
Virginia	20	26,511
Washington	10	30,063
West Virginia	14	37,508
Wisconsin	17	25,600
Canada	37	67,315

FINANCIAL

Tariff Revision and Stocks

FOLLOWING the publication of the new tariff bill, on the 17th, securities on the Stock Exchange were firmly held and showed advances at the close of the day's trading. During the remainder of the week the market was dull, and fractional declines were recorded, owing mainly to continuing exports of gold and to reports that the Steel Corporation was about to close its Southern furnaces and mills. For the completed week there was an advance of security prices, ranging from 1 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ points for the most active railway shares. A net loss of $\frac{3}{8}$ for Steel Corporation common was accompanied by gains for the stocks of some other companies engaged in the same industry.

It will be observed that the securities market was not affected by the announcement of the proposed reductions of the tariff bill. The dullness prevailing for some time past, however, has probably been due in part to the inclination of investors and traders to wait for the final action of Congress upon the tariff rates. The market's firmness is noticeable, because of announced reductions of wages. Last week the Maryland and Pennsylvania Steel companies gave notice of a reduction of 10 per cent. for April 1. It is predicted that the Steel Corporation will soon take similar action, but thus far it has confined its reductions to the salaries of highly paid experts, several of whom have resigned because of their dissatisfaction. In the steel industry the tendency of wages will continue for some time to be downward, owing directly to the present low prices and scarcity of orders, and indirectly to the probable reduction of tariff duties. Prices have been so severely cut within the past month, however, that the lower duties may not require further concessions.

If the tariff bill reported last week were to go into effect tomorrow, the reductions, which excite so much comment, would for a time be partly—some of them wholly—nullified by the effect of the maximum rates. These would be applied to four-fifths of our imports and no one could tell how long these imports

would be subject to such duties. The measure of time that must elapse would depend upon the action of foreign nations whose exports are now exposed to the additional tax. If this has been understood for some weeks past where powerful influence can be exerted in finance and speculation, the indifference with which the tariff bill was greeted by the stock market is in part explained.

....The Knickerbocker Trust Company, on the 26th inst., the first anniversary of its reopening, will be practically fifteen months ahead, in payment of deferred deposits, of the time for such payments required in the plans adopted at the resumption of business, owing to its anticipation of instalments.

....The Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, of which Charles E. Rogerson is president, in its statement of condition at the close of business on December 31, 1908, shows total assets of \$16,228,262. The company has a capital stock of \$1,000,000, a surplus of \$2,000,000, and deposits of \$12,444,808. This company was incorporated as a trust company in 1874 and commenced business in 1875, and is now constructing a large building on Franklin street, between Devonshire and Arch streets, which will be ready for occupancy next year. The building will have a safe deposit vault, with a capacity of 10,000 boxes or safes.

....The Bowling Green Trust Company, which has been closely identified with the Gould interests, Edwin Gould being president, is to be merged with the Equitable Trust Company, whose capital will continue to be \$3,000,000, with surplus and undivided profits amounting to \$10,600,000. Alvin W. Krech, now president of the Equitable, will retain this position. The stock of the Bowling Green is to be liquidated at about 410. After the merger, the Equitable's deposits will be about \$40,000,000. The absorbed interests will be represented in the new board by Edwin Gould and two or three of the Bowling Green directors.

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Survey of the World

The Bolting Democrats

The action of twenty-three Democratic members of the House in the controversy about the rules is regarded by many as indicating a permanent division with respect to important issues. It has caused much bitter feeling and in two or three instances has ended friendships of many years' standing. At a stormy Democratic caucus, on the 22d, in which Mr. Fitzgerald, leader of the seceders, defended his course, the following resolution was adopted:

First. We deplore the action of those Democrats who supported the Fitzgerald plan of saving Cannonism. This action was in conflict with the caucus action of their party, in violation of its platform pledge, and, we believe, of overwhelming Democratic sentiment. The Democratic party in the House disavows their action and disclaims all responsibility therefor.

Second. Under the guise of giving to the Democracy of the House representation on the Rules Committee and on the Ways and Means Committee, Speaker Cannon appointed on the Rules Committee, as a Democratic member, the proponent of the Fitzgerald resolution, who is opposed to the Democracy of the House in its fight to reform the rules and is in accord with the Speaker; he appointed on the Ways and Means Committee, as a Democratic member, a gentleman known to be wholly opposed to the Democratic tariff view, and known, by his vote, to be wholly opposed to any change in the Cannon rules.

New rules were also adopted, one of them providing that all members should be bound by a two-thirds vote of the party caucus. The situation is the subject of much comment thruout the country. Many say that this factional division prevents effective opposition to the pending tariff bill. It is also pointed out, however, that the division was due in part to differences of opinion concerning tariff policy. The speeches made in the tariff debate have already disclosed these

differences on the Democratic side. There continues to be much gossip as to the influence of the Tammany leaders in New York and about bargains affecting tariff legislation.



Tariff Debate in the House

Debate in the House upon the tariff was begun on the 22d by Mr. Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, who defended the committee's bill. On the following day he finished his speech, which had consumed nearly ten hours. For the Democrats, Mr. Clark then criticised and attacked the bill, and other members followed, the debate taking a wide range. On the 26th there was an altercation between Mr. Fordney, of Michigan, and Mr. Byrd, of Mississippi. The former, a Republican member of the committee, while defending the lumber interests, denied that there was a Lumber Trust. Mr. Byrd asserted that prices in his State were maintained by agreement. Mr. Fordney (who is in the lumber business and who owns, it is said, a lumber mill in Mississippi) used profane words in a sharp reply, and Mr. Byrd was with difficulty prevented from striking him. Apologies followed and peace was restored. The anti-Japanese issue was brought up by Mr. Humphrey, of Washington, who wants a higher duty on shingles, and who asserted that this was required for the defense of labor in the Washington lumber mills against the cheap Oriental labor of British Columbia. There will be an attempt to close the debate and take a vote on April 10th. The decision of the House as to certain prominent features of the bill cannot be foreseen, because it is known that party lines cannot be strictly drawn, owing to the

controversy over the rules, to a demand for lower rates in parts of the West, and to the support, in the South, of protection for some local products. The minority of the committee has submitted a report hostile to the bill and also to the present tariff. It asserts that the bill is in many respects crude, indefinite, sectional and prohibitive; that most of the reductions are apparent rather than real; that the Standard Oil Company has been "handsomely cared for" by the retention of the countervailing duty on petroleum; and that the bill as a whole would increase the cost of living. The maximum rates, it says, should be the ordinary rates, and there should be minimum rates below them. By making a maximum level 20 per cent. higher than the real tariff, the report says, the committee "seeks trade with a club or a meat axe." Since the complete bill was published, merchants have discovered changes that were not seen at first. Reference to some of these is made in our editorial pages. Organizations of women are protesting against the increase of duties on gloves and hosiery. The price of tea is rising in the wholesale market. It is expected that the inheritance tax will be thrown out, because such a tax is now imposed by thirty-six States. Projects for an income tax and a tax on the dividends of corporations are under consideration. A bill for an income tax has been prepared under the direction of Attorney-General Wickersham. In a statement issued by the Ways and Means Committee it is shown that the average ad valorem rate of duty, which is now 44.16 per cent., would be increased by the Payne bill to 45.72 per cent.

A Recall Election in Los Angeles

Under the provisions of the municipal charter for a recall, George Alexander was elected Mayor of Los Angeles, on the 26th, having a majority of 1,515 over Frederick C. Wheeler, Socialist. This was the first mayoralty election of the kind in this country. Several months ago Mayor Arthur C. Harper was accused by a local newspaper of protecting vice in the city. He brought suits for libel, and these are still pending. After his appointment of Edward Kern, Chief of Police, to be a member of the Board of Public Works, in January, the

Municipal League decided to resort to the recall. Mass meetings were held, 11,000 signatures were obtained for the necessary petition, and an election was ordered. Then Kern resigned, and a worthy citizen was appointed in his place, but the opponents of the Mayor were not appeased. About three weeks ago the Mayor himself resigned. It is asserted that additional charges against him were about to be published. His supporters argued that after his resignation no election was required, and that his successor should be appointed by the Council, which was said to be controlled by them. But the City Attorney decided that the election must be held. Alexander was the candidate of the reform element and of the League. Wheeler had been prominent as an organizer of labor unions. It is asserted in press dispatches that the "machines" of the old parties gave much support to Wheeler, and that this accounts in part for his large vote. On the day preceding the election, ex-Police Commissioner Schenck was indicted on bribery charges. It is reported that a politician formerly engaged in the protection of vice has furnished to the reform leaders much interesting evidence, upon which additional indictments will be based.

Municipal Bribery Cases As a result of the bribery investigation in Pittsburgh, six more indictments have been reported. The persons thus accused are Dallas C. Byers, a millionaire iron manufacturer and head of the firm of A. M. Byers & Co., who suddenly went to Europe a few weeks ago; Frank A. Griffin, vice-president and treasurer of the Columbia National Bank; Dr. D. H. Webber, Councilman; Charles Stewart, Councilman; Henry M. Bolger, saloonkeeper; John F. Klein, Councilman. Klein has already been convicted on another charge and is now in jail for refusing to testify before the grand jury. Two other Councilmen were recently convicted, and with them W. W. Ramsey, president of the German National Bank. A. A. Vilsack, cashier of that bank, confessed his guilt. The indictments say that Byers bribed Councilmen to procure the vacation of a street for the benefit of his firm; that Griffin (who has resigned his bank office) paid about \$25,000 to Councilmen in order

that his bank might be made a depository for city funds, and that the others named were corruptly interested in these or similar transactions.—In San Francisco, on the 27th, five men were arrested for stealing, from District Attorney Langdon's office, records and other papers relating to the prosecution of Patrick Calhoun, president of the street railroad company. One of them is R. M. Hamlin, a confidential employee in the office and for two years, past the private secretary of Detective Burns. He stole or copied records and transcripts of evidence which might be useful to the defendants in the bribery cases, and gave them to certain detectives employed by the railroad company. Three of these detectives (Albert McKinley, William Corbin and Joseph Van Wormer) have been arrested. Hamlin made a full confession. He had been bribed by the payment of \$200 a month. The fifth man is E. A. Platt, an employee in the office, who also sold copies of records. On the 28th, policemen and detectives led by Detective Burns searched the offices of the street railroad company, breaking open desks and safes, against the protest of President Calhoun and his employees. They found copies of many of the reports and other documents which had been procured from Hamlin and Platt. President Calhoun is on trial, but eleven weeks have been consumed in selecting a jury, which is not yet complete.



Indian Outlaws in Oklahoma

Five companies of militia started from Henrietta, Okla., on the 28th, in pursuit of a large party of Creek Indians, half-breeds and negroes, who, under the command of the old chief Crazy Snake, had been defying the authorities and had killed two deputy sheriffs. The disturbance began on the 25th, when several deputies attempted to arrest three cattle thieves and were fired upon by a party of outlaws. In a battle which afterward took place, three of the half-breeds were killed, five wounded and forty taken into custody. On the 27th, five deputies went to Crazy Snake's home, intending to arrest him. They were attacked by the old chief's followers, who killed Edward Baum and Herman Odom, the latter being a son of the

sheriff of McIntosh County. Thereupon the Governor sent five companies of militia to the scene of the controversy. Crazy Snake has repeatedly been the leader of lawless bands during the last ten years. He strenuously opposed the allotment of land in severalty and gathered around him a considerable number of half-breeds, negroes and criminals, who robbed and persecuted Indians who accepted the Government's policy.



Castro Sails for Trinidad

Cipriano Castro, the deposed President of Venezuela, sailed from Bordeaux on the 26th, on the French steamship "Guadeloupe," and will land at Trinidad on or about April 10th. The Venezuelan Government warned the steamship company that he would not be allowed to land at any Venezuelan port, and that, if necessary, the ship bearing him would be excluded from Venezuelan waters. He was regarded, said the Government's representative, as a dangerous enemy of the new policy adopted by President Gomez. The company took Castro as a passenger upon condition that he should land at Trinidad. He was very angry, denouncing what he called the treachery of Gomez, and saying that Caracas was full of cowards. Gomez, he predicted, would make Venezuela bankrupt in less than six months. "I am a man of destiny," said he at Bordeaux. "My country needs me. I believe that God and destiny call me back to Venezuela, and I intend to accomplish my mission there, even if this involves revolution." To some persons he expressed his purpose to regain the Presidency, and he appeared to be confident that in a short time he could raise an army. In Paris he had a conference with one Roy, who deals in firearms, and who sold rifles and ammunition to him five years ago. This man afterward said he thought Castro would again be dictator in Venezuela within six months. It is said that Castro took with him \$200,000 and has only \$75,000 left. He has very valuable estates in Venezuela, but the income from them cannot be sent out of the country to promote revolution. In Caracas, the suit against him for the murder of Paredes has been transferred by the High Federal Court to the criminal

court. Judge Abreu, who presided over the latter court, was recently arrested and placed in prison. Publication of certain newspapers that criticised this act of the Gomez Government has been suspended.

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Central America No official statement as to the warning recently given to President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, has been published, but the assertion is made by well-informed persons that an attack upon Salvador by his forces, in the interest of Alfaro, a revolutionist in that country, was prevented only by the attitude of our Government and of Mexico. It is said that the 6,000 soldiers assembled on the border were to be used in this project, and would have crossed the narrow strip of Honduran territory lying between Nicaragua and Salvador. News of Zelaya's purpose was promptly sent to Washington by Mr. Gregory, our diplomatic representative in Nicaragua. The warning followed, and several of our warships were at once stationed within a short distance of Zelaya's army. His aim is said to have been to set up in Salvador a ruler of his own selection, in furtherance of his desire to gain control of all the Central American countries.—President Taft has asked Col. Goethals to finish the Panama Canal in 1913, if possible, but the Colonel is unable to promise an earlier date than January 1st, 1915. In a recent defense of the lock type, he said that if the canal should be made at the sea level, two additional canals, one on each side, would be required for the control of floods. These additions would involve a great expenditure. The plan which had been approved, he asserted, presented no doubtful problems, nor any experimental projects; and nothing had occurred to give rise to any question about the stability of the foundations of dams or locks.

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The French Postal Strike After their nine days' holdup of business in Paris, the striking postmen, telegraph employees and telegraph girls marched back to their positions in a triumphal procession. They claim to have accomplished the ostensible aim of the strike, which was the removal of M. Simyan, Under Secretary of Posts and

Telegraphs, for altho he still nominally holds his position, he has been virtually superseded and may before long be removed. The Government has agreed not to punish any of the strikers. The placarding of the city after the conclusion of the strike with a poster announcing that the employees would no longer recognize M. Simyan on account of his "malevolence, rudeness and insupportable masterfulness" seemed likely to cause a rupture of the peace that had just been established. The Government resolved to prosecute the authors of the manifesto, but after it was explained that it had been prepared before the settlement of the strike, M. Clemenceau withdrew his objection and decided not to prosecute. The civil service employees openly rejoice at this demonstration of their power to force the Government at any time to accede to their demands. The Chamber of Deputies had expressed again its disapproval of the strike and its intention to support the Government.

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Peace in the Balkans The danger of war in the Balkans has apparently been averted during the week by the action of Germany, but it may be questionable whether the arbitrary way in which this action was taken may not ultimately bring more serious trouble upon Europe. The exact method by which Germany forced Russia to acquiesce in the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria is not known to the public, but whatever it was it seems to have been prompt and effective. One report says it was a personal letter from the Kaiser to the Czar. Another report avers that there was a military demonstration against Russia; that German officers and soldiers took the place of the Austrian troops which were withdrawn from the Russian frontier to the Servian. This change in the Russian policy left England and France without sufficient grounds for continuing their opposition to Austria, and at present their efforts are concerned with making the best of the bad situation by securing as favorable terms to Servia as possible. Baron von Aehrenthal, the Austrian Foreign Minister, seems still inclined to provoke Servia by insisting that the terms of the note in which she renounces her claims on Bosnia and Herzegovina

are to be made as sweeping and humiliating as possible, and he refuses to discuss a commercial agreement until this renunciation is made.—Crown Prince George has renounced his right of succession to the Servian throne. Prince George is a man of violent and unruly temper and has been one of the chief promoters of the war party. The failure of this policy may be one reason for his resignation, but a more immediate cause was the popular belief that he caused the death of his valet by kicking him downstairs. The servant died in the hospital from rupture caused by external concussion, according to the report of the post mortem examination. Prince Alexander, the king's second son, is said to have declined to accept the succession to the throne.—The feeling in England over the action taken by Germany is shown by the following extracts from *The Times* and *Spectator*:

"The situation with which Europe is confronted involves much more than the fate of Servia. We trust that it may not mean the permanent overthrow of the balance of power in Europe. But it certainly does mean that for the moment Germany has placed it in jeopardy by throwing the weight of her sword into the scales, not in any quarrel in which she is herself primarily interested, but in order to prove to the world in general and to Russia in particular that with her consent and support treaties can be broken with impunity and small States ground down to the dust, and that without her consent and support the peaceful diplomacy of other powers is doomed to sterile effort.

"The course which she has chosen to adopt may for a moment produce the outward appearance of peace. But it cannot make for permanent peace, for no Power which in the course of history has arrogated to itself the right to dominate Europe and to impose its own will by sheer force has ever insured or secured peace. Russia has been compelled for the moment by sheer necessity to submit to Germany's dictation, and we are not prepared to question the wisdom of the heavy sacrifice which she has made and which she may yet be forced to make in order to avert bloodshed."—*Times*.

"There is one point in the tremendous acceleration of Germany's program which deserves notices. We talk as if the sudden advancement of the German program only concerned us, as if it were not a matter of prime interest to any other Power. We forget the United States.

"It is an open secret that the great navy which the United States has built up is in no way aimed at this country. Its object, to put the matter in the shortest compass, is in the first place to enforce the Monroe Doctrine, which is as dear now as ever it was to the

American people; and, secondly, to secure American interest in the Pacific.

"The able, far-seeing men who control the naval policy at Washington know perfectly well that if the American fleet is not as strong as or stronger than that of Germany there is very little doubt that some day, whether in Brazil, Venezuela or the West India Islands, the Monroe Doctrine will be challenged by the Power whose commercial interests are dominant in many parts of Spanish America.

"For example, Brazil is, so far as the white population is concerned, almost a German country. It was in view of this fact and in all probability at a hint from the United States that Brazil ordered her three Dreadnoughts. We shall not be surprised if Germany's action is answered by corresponding activity in America. Such a result is one for deep regret, but it is no use to deny that Germany's action is bound to lead to a vast waste of human energy not merely here but across the Atlantic."—*Spectator*.

The British Navy

The New Zealand Government has offered to construct a Dreadnought for the British navy, or, if necessary, two. Canada is likely to make a similar offer immediately, and Australia may perhaps follow suit. If this is done the colonies may add to the fleet six Dreadnoughts to supplement the fourteen which are now in the program of the Admiralty. Premier Asquith has telegraphed to New Zealand the Government's "warmest gratitude for this generous and patriotic offer," and he says:

"So far as the coming financial year is concerned, the provisions of the naval estimates afford ample security, but in view of the uncertainty existing regarding the character and extent of the demands that may be made on our national resources the following year, the offer of New Zealand to defray within that period the cost of providing a first-class battleship of the last type, and a second vessel of the same type if subsequent events show it is necessary, is most gratefully accepted."

The Premier stated to the House of Commons that the British Government has been informed that, contrary to their previous information, no acceleration of the German naval program was anticipated, and that while two of this year's ships had been promised by the constructing firm in advance of the usual time, this would not alter the rate of construction. It appeared, therefore, that the British Admiralty was in error in assuming that the German Government would have seventeen Dreadnoughts instead of thirteen by the end of 1912.—Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, commander of

the Channel Fleet, brought his fifty years of active service to an end by hauling down his flag at Portsmouth. A crowd of 10,000 persons waited to receive him, and in his speech to them he expressed the intention of devoting himself in an unofficial capacity to the promotion of an efficient navy.

The German Navy

The German navy estimates past thru the Reichstag with unusual facility owing to the British war scare. Much opposition and a lengthy debate were expected, but the representatives of the various parties conferred together and agreed not to criticise the estimates, so every item was past in rapid succession without any member embracing the opportunity to speak. This unprecedented action of the House is alluded to in the press as "a demonstration the significance of which will be undoubtedly rightly understood at home and abroad." Even the Socialists made no opposition, but confined themselves to announcing that when the Foreign Office brought it before the House they would demand an explanation of the relations between Germany and England. Foreign Secretary Von Schön, in a reply to a question about the statement by Premier Asquith in the British House of Commons that Germany had repulsed England's overtures for a reduction of armament, stated that in intercourse between friendly governments it was customary to avoid presenting formal proposals the consideration of which appeared doubtful. Great Britain, probably for this reason, had avoided addressing a formal proposal to Germany, which therefore had not felt called upon to take up any position toward such proposal. The construction of the German fleet was provided for by law and was measured exclusively by the needs of German protection. It implied no threat against any nation, as had been emphasized repeatedly by the German Government. Von Schön concluded by stating his pleasure that the entire committee had given expression to a hope that Anglo-German relations would not be influenced by occasional outbursts of excitement in England over naval expansion and that they would be further developed in the direc-

tion of the friendship which was the wish of the whole German people. It is expected that Chancellor Von Bülow will lose his office on account of his inability to carry thru the financial reform bill. This provides for a heavy increase of real estate and inheritance taxes in order to make up the increased revenue needed. The Financial Secretary estimates the deficit for 1909 to 1913 at \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 annually. The Liberals have been alienated by the Government's determination to tax articles of general consumption, and if the bill is to be put thru it will have to be by the aid of the Clerical party. This will mean the breaking up of the "bloc" or coalition on which the Government had been dependent for its majority. The Emperor has recently renewed his cordial personal relations with the Chancellor, for the purpose doubtless of giving him support in this crisis.

Farthest South

Lieut. Ernest H. Shackleton, of the British Navy, reached a point within 111 miles of the South Pole on January 9th. The expedition therefore practically accomplished its purpose with remarkable celerity in spite of hardships almost unparalleled in the history of polar exploration. The vessel which carried the party to the Antarctic continent was the "Nimrod," a Norwegian barkentine of 227 tons, which left England July 30th, 1907. On January 1st, 1908, the vessel left Lyttleton, New Zealand, and the party landed at McMurdo Bay, near Mt. Erebus, where a hut brought in sections was erected. Lieutenant Shackleton had visited this region in 1902 as a member of the expedition under Captain R. F. Scott, in the "Discovery," when he reached a point 463 miles from the pole. For this new venture he had provided two novel means of transportation, namely, twelve Siberian ponies and a motor sledge, which was propelled by a spiked wheel, but was also provided with substitute runners. From the telegraph report it is not clear that the motor sledge was of much value to him, but the ponies, altho only four of them survived to the time when the dash for the pole was begun, were doubly useful, for they conveyed and fed the party. The narrative of this part of the expedition is best

given in the author's own words in the following extracts:

"The southern party—Adams, Marshall, Wild and I—with four ponies and a supporting party consisting of Sir Philip Brocklehurst and Messrs. Joyce, Marson, Armytage and Priestly, left Cape Royds on October 29, 1908. We left Hut Point November 3 with ninety-one days' provisions. The supporting party returned on November 7.

"We traveled south along meridian 168 over a varying surface, high ridges and mounds of snow alternating with soft snow. The ponies often sank to their bellies. In latitude 81 degrees 4 minutes we shot the pony Chinaman and made a depot of oil, biscuit and pony meat.

"On November 26 we reached the 'Discovery' expedition's southernmost latitude. The surface was now extremely soft, with large undulations. The ponies were attacked with snow blindness. On November 28 the pony Grisi was shot. The pony Quan was shot on November 30.

"Steering south and southeast, we were now approaching a high range of new mountains trending to the southeast. We found on December 2 the barrier influenced by great pressure and ridges of snow and ice turned into land. We discovered a glacier 120 miles long and approximately 40 miles wide, running in a south and southwesterly direction. The surface on December 6 was so crevassed that it took the whole day to fight our way 600 yards.

"On December 7 the pony Socks, breaking thru a snow lid, disappeared in a crevasse of unknown depth. The swingletree snapping, we saved Wild and the sledge, which was damaged. The party was now hauling a weight of 250 pounds per man.

"The clouds disappearing on December 8, we discovered new mountain ranges trending south and southwest. Moving up the glacier over the treacherous snow covering the crevasses, we frequently fell thru, but were saved by our harness and were pulled out with the alpine rope. In latitude 85 degrees 10 minutes we made a depot and left everything there but our food, instruments and camp equipment, and reduced rations to twenty ounces per man daily. We reached on December 26 a plateau, after crossing ice falls, at an altitude of 9,000 feet, thence rising gradually in long ridges to 10,500 feet.

"Finishing the relay work, we discarded our second sledge. There was a constant southerly blizzard, wind and drifting snow, with the temperature ranging from 37 to 70 degrees of frost.

"Finding the party weakening from the effects of the shortage of food and rarefied air and cold, I decided to risk making a depot on the plateau. We proceeded on January 4 with one tent, utilizing the poles of the second tent for guiding marks for our return. The surface became soft and the blizzard continued.

"For sixty hours during January 7, 8th and 9th the blizzard raged, with 72 degrees of frost and the wind blowing seventy miles an hour. It was impossible to move. Members of the party were frequently frostbitten in their sleeping bags. We left camp on January 9 and

reached latitude 88 degrees 23 minutes, longitude 162 degrees.

"This is the most southerly point ever reached. Here we hoisted the Union Jack presented to us by the Queen. No mountains were visible. We saw a plain stretching to the south.

"We returned to pick up our depot on the plateau, guided by our outward tracks, for the flags attached to the tent poles had been blown away. Less violent blizzards blowing at our backs helped us to travel from twenty to twenty-nine miles daily. We reached the upper glacier depot on January 19.

"The snow had been blown from the glacier surface, leaving slippery, blue ice. The descent was slow work in the heavy gale. The sledge was lowered by stages by the alpine rope.

"On the morning of January 26 our food was finished. It was slow going. Sixteen miles were covered in twenty-two hours' march. The snow was two feet deep, concealing the crevasses. We reached the lower glacier depot in latitude 83 degrees 45 minutes on the afternoon of January 27. There we obtained food and, proceeding, reached the Grisi depot, named after the dead pony, on February 2.

"There was no food remaining. Wild was suffering from dysentery, the effect of horse meat. The entire party was prostrated by dysentery on February 4 and were unable to move. The dysentery continued eight days, but, helped by strong southerly blizzards, we reached Chinaman depot on February 13. The food had again run out.

"The blizzards continued, with 50 degrees of frost. We discarded everything except our camp outfit and geological specimens and on February 20 reached the next depot, all our food being finished.

"Helped by the southerly blizzard, which was accompanied by 67 degrees of frost, we reached on February 23 a depot on Minna Bluff, which had been laid by the Joyce party in January. Here we received news from the ship.

"We made a forced march of twenty-four miles on February 26. Marshall was suffering greatly. I left him in camp in charge of Adams while Wild and I made a forced march to the ship for relief. I returned on March 1 with a relief party and all reached the ship at Hut Point on March 4 in a blizzard.

"The total distance of the journey, including relays, was 1,708 statute miles. The time occupied was 126 days. The main result is a good geological collection. We found coal measures in limestone. We also made a complete meteorological record. We discovered eight distinct mountain ranges and more than a hundred mountains.

"We surveyed and photographed many glaciers and found signs of former great glaciation. The South Pole is doubtless situated on a plateau 10,000 to 11,000 feet above the sea level. The new mountains' altitudes range from 8,000 to 12,000 feet approximately. The violent blizzards in latitude 88 degrees show that if the so-called 'polar calm' exists it must be small in area or not coincident with the geographic pole."

Other Results of the Expedition

Besides the Southern expedition under Lieutenant Shackleton toward the geographical pole, another party of four, under Prof. Edworth Davis, was sent northward to the magnetic pole. They left October 5th, 1908, with provisions for ninety-three days, hauling two sledges by relays, the total weight being 600 pounds per man. They crossed the Nordenskiöld barrier, keeping mostly on the sea-ice, and followed up the Drygalski glacier. Beyond the mountains there was fair traveling over an inland plateau at an altitude of about 7,000 feet. The magnetic pole was located in the vicinity of latitude 72 degrees 25 minutes and longitude 154 degrees East. On their return they were cut off by the breaking up of the sea ice. Their provisions ran out and they were living on penguin and seal, when they were discovered by the "Nimrod" returning from Cape Washington. The coast was triangulated with the theodolite from Mc-

Murdo Sound to the Drygalski glacier. In March, 1898, a party under Lieutenant Adams ascended Erebus, the most southerly of active volcanoes. The active crater, one-half mile in diameter and 800 feet deep, was ejecting furious volumes of steam and sulfurous gas to a height of 2,000 feet. The old crater at an altitude of 1,100 feet was chiefly filled with large feldspar crystals, pumice sulfur. The temperature was 50 degrees below freezing and for thirty hours the party was held up by a blizzard. Sir Phillip Brocklehurst had both feet frostbitten, and it is necessary to amputate one of his toes. The auroral displays were exceedingly brilliant thruout the winter. The fossil radiolaria found in the glacial boulders, the coal and petrified wood indicate that formerly the climate of the Antarctic region was very different from what it is now. Lichens, mosses and sea weed were abundant in some places and rotifers and other forms of microscopic life were found in the fresh lakes.



Map of the Antarctic Region.

Shows the geographical pole and to the south magnetic pole.

The Daily Palo Alto.



The Stanford Alumnus



SEQUOIA



The Stanford Press



LELAND-STANFORD-JUNIOR-UNIVERSITY

by EDWIN E. SLOSSON



NOW THAT Stanford University is completing her eighteenth year we may regard her as having attained her majority, so she is to be judged, like her sister universities, by attainments instead of promises. It is necessary to adopt this point of view at the outset, in fairness to Stanford, for, like all grown-up infant prodigies, she suffers from a persistence of the implied claim on the public for admiration and indulgence on the score of youthfulness. It is better therefore to make her acquaintance without an introduction, without hearing the gossip about her beauty, wealth, and romantic origin, because then it is more likely to be a case of love at first sight.

About Stanford University the general public has heard too much and knows too little for fair appreciation. We all of us have a rather definite conception of Yale and Princeton before we see them, and if when we do see them we are disappointed, it is in the same way that we are disappointed at Niagara Falls and Cologne Cathedral, because they are too

much like what we expected them to be. But Stanford is so apt to be unlike one's preconceived notion of it that it is better not to acquire one. Therefore I would advise those who intend to visit Stanford not to read about it. The following is written solely for those who have been there or do not anticipate going there. For the most favorable impression, in fact, the stranger should approach it without even knowing there is a university there. We may imagine the stranger getting off the train at Palo Alto because the name took his fancy and then turning his back on the town and striking out for the tall timber, westward of the track, to see if the name be justified. Straight into the woods the road goes, straight toward the mountains, beyond which is the sea. If the stranger be a New Yorker it is advisable for him to take one of the carriages offered him at the station on account of the pleasurable shock that he will receive when he comes to pay for it. The other alternative is to walk, for no trolley or automobile is allowed to profane the favorite drive of this lover of fine horses. It is better to walk anyway, for it gives one the sense of adventure, this penetrating into an un-

GREAT AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES.—This is the fourth of a series of articles on the present condition and future prospects of the larger universities of the United States by one of the editors of THE INDEPENDENT. The dates of publication of these articles are as follows:

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| 1 Harvard University.....Jan. 7th, 1909 | 8 University of Minnesota.....Aug. 5th, 1909 |
| 2 Yale University.....Feb. 4th, 1909 | 9 University of Illinois.....Sept. 2d, 1909 |
| 3 Princeton University.....March 4th, 1909 | 10 Cornell University.....Oct. 7th, 1909 |
| 4 Stanford University.....April 1st, 1909 | 11 University of Pennsylvania.....Nov. 4th, 1909 |
| 5 University of California.....May 6th, 1909 | 12 Johns Hopkins University.....Dec. 2d, 1909 |
| 6 University of Michigan.....May 27th, 1909 | 13 University of Chicago.....Jan. 6th, 1910 |
| 7 University of Wisconsin.....July 1st, 1909 | 14 Columbia University.....Feb. 2d, 1910 |

known world, unlike anything he has seen elsewhere, least of all like any other university. Certainly the young men in corduroys and sombreros walking past him with a loping western gait do not remind him of the college seniors he has known. Even the trees that hedge in the road on either

saics glowing in the sun, in accord with the colors of the tropical plants, the foothills and the sky, and all with an indescribable air of peace, of spaciousness, of leisure, of freedom, an air of the farm and the frontier, anything but an academic air. The stranger might take it for the hacienda of some lordly Spaniard of artistic ambitions, or for the retreat of some new religious sect, or for a socialistic community designed by William Morris, but not for a university, least of all a school of modern science and engineering.

The mere sight of Stanford University is broadening to the mind, because its aspect is symbolic of its break with traditionalism. One of the reasons why the word "academic" is coming to be an opprobrious epithet is because it is associated in the popular mind with peaked windows and gargoyles. The Gothic tradition is commonly defended because it indicates the de-

scent of the modern college from the medieval cloister. But the Stanford style also preserves this hint of ecclesiastical ancestry. It only taps the stream of Christian architecture nearer its source, getting its inspiration direct from Rome and Byzantium. It is a branch that has kept the southern course, not the roundabout route thru the foggy lands of Northwestern Europe.

But Stanford hardly fulfils the promise of its unconventional architecture and environment. The visitor feels disappointed when he enters one of the buildings and finds teachers and pupils going thru the same old lessons in the same old way as everywhere else, when there are so many different things needing to be taught and so many different ways of teaching them. It shows the power of educational heredity that a university unique in its origin should grow up to be so much like its older sisters.

Stanford University during its formative period was free from most of the restraints of other institutions. Unlike the State universities it was not subject to the caprices of a legislature or bound by its duty toward all the people of a certain

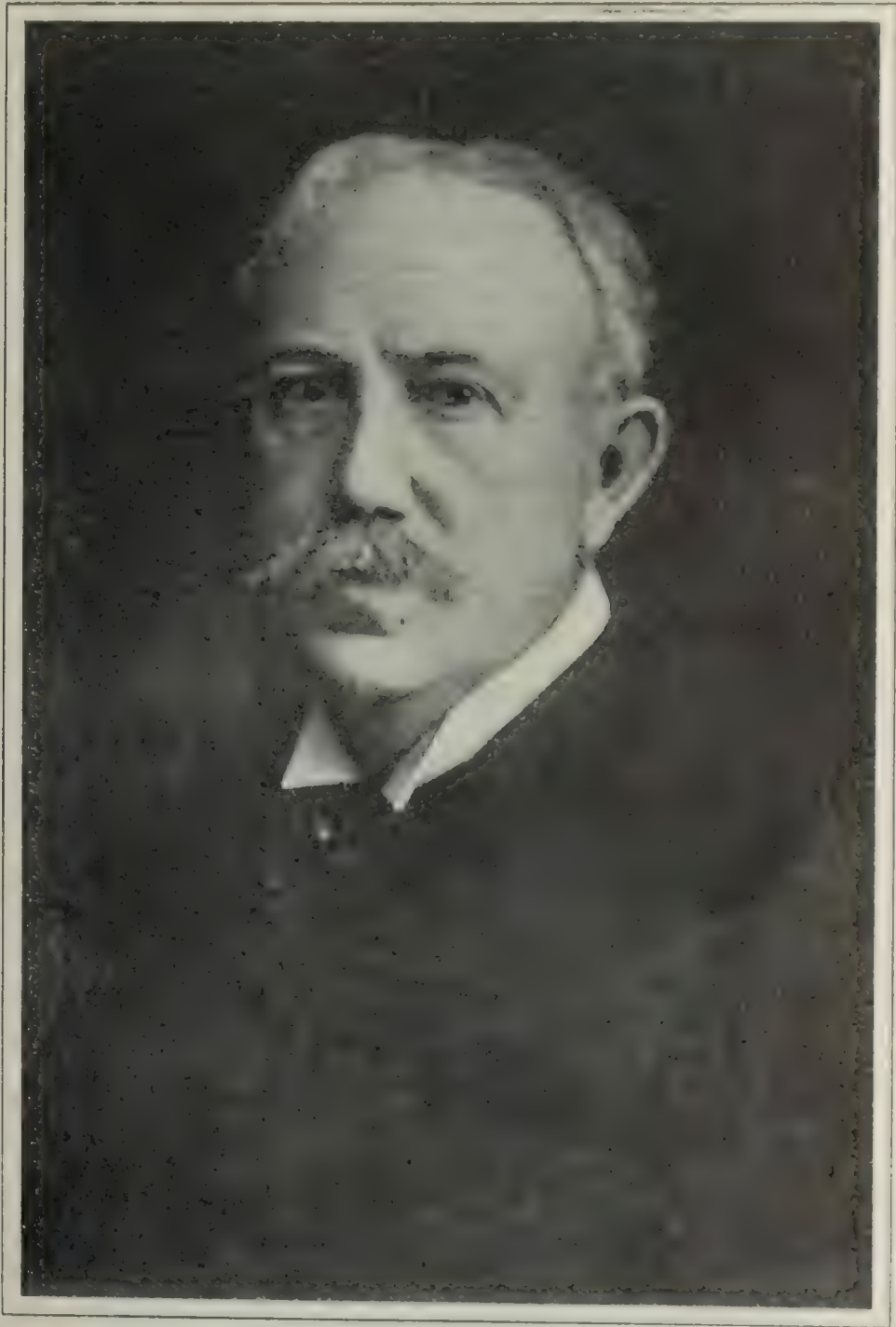


WHAT THE EARTHQUAKE LEFT OF THE LIBRARY

side look strange and semi-tropical, and he can only guess at the names of some of them, giant eucalypti, with tattered raiment hanging from their naked limbs; date and fan palms alternating; twisted live oaks on the foothills, and on the distant ridge a fringe of tall, separate trees altogether out of proportion and spoiling the perspective. If he wanders to the right he gets into a cactus maze and comes to a mausoleum. If he turns to the left he finds a rough red wood building like a hunting lodge, and in the clearing around it men and boys are playing tennis or baseball. It does not look at all like the Colonial Club, of Cambridge, or the Nassau Club, of Princeton, so he does not suspect its purpose. Just beyond is an empty dome suspended like Brunelleschi's in air, the building beneath it having vanished. Finally, straight ahead he sees across a lawn and flower beds a long low arcade, a line of buff sandstone buildings surmounted by red tiled roofing, a church top and a factory chimney in curious juxtaposition; bronze and marble statuary, modern and ancient, realistic and symbolic; façades covered with mo-

district. It was held by no dead hands of charters, testaments and traditions. It had no alumni body to dominate it. It was not dependent upon the fees of stu-

liberal and progressive. They selected as president a man of powerful personality, with independent and radical views on education, and gave him an amount of



DAVID STARR JORDAN.
President of Leland Stanford, Jr., University.

dents, for it gave them all and askt of them nothing. It was not crampt into a few city blocks; it had 55,000 acres to grow in. It had a larger free endowment than any other university ever had. The ideas of the founders were on the whole

authority unprecedented even among American college presidents.

But President Jordan did not create a university in his own image. Whether it was because as an evolutionist he did not believe in that mode of creation, or

whether, as an advocate of freedom and individualism, he was reluctant to make use of the necessary means to mold things in accordance with his personal ideals; or whether he found his material, his financial, professorial, student and climatic material, too intractable to be so molded, it would be presumptuous for me to guess. One would have a fairly correct idea of Harvard from seeing and hearing President Eliot, or of Columbia from President Butler, or of Johns Hopkins from President Remsen, but he would not get acquainted with Stanford University by attending a commencement or inauguration at which President Jordan was the chief speaker. It is necessary to call attention to this because the number of those who have visited the university are few compared with those who know its president. To take a few examples, President Jordan is much in demand all over the country as a lecturer. He has the ability and inclination, both rare among scientific investigators, to write

books and magazine articles in a popular style on timely topics. He is even capable of dropping into poetry in a friendly way. Stanford University, on the contrary, has no extension department, gives no popular lecture courses, and is not remarkable for its literary productivity. President Jordan has done a good deal of public service both at home and abroad, as, for example, by his work on the Fish and Seal Commissions. His faculty do little public work in comparison with the State university faculties, and it was Mrs. Stanford's desire that they be prohibited from engaging in outside occupations, lest they should neglect their teaching. It is hard enough to get first-class men in engineering even when they are allowed to carry on professional work, and this is in most schools regarded as rather an advantage, because it keeps them efficient and up to date. And finally, President Jordan is an earnest advocate of the importance of original research, and he backs up his preaching by



MEMORIAL CHURCH BEFORE THE EARTHQUAKE

his example. No other university president of those here considered has, I believe, done as much scientific investigation while in the office. It is by this test that he would have a university judged.* Now I realize that I am incompetent to judge Stanford or any other university by this criterion. My incompetency has been forcibly and frequently called to my attention of late in the correspondence resulting from such timid criticism as I ventured upon in discussing Harvard, Yale and Princeton. The evaluation of contemporary contributions to knowledge is the most delicate and difficult as it is the most important of critical tasks. The Nobel Prize Committees find it necessary to spend about half their income every year in determining who are worthy to receive the other half. And they only take into consideration five departments of human progress.

Still, having begun these articles by expressing my personal opinions on the question of productive scholarship, I suppose I must in fairness continue to express them, however valueless or misleading they may be. So I will say that I was disappointed in not finding Stanford University so superior to the others in this respect as I had expected it to be. I had assumed that the president would have chosen his faculty primarily for their ability as investigators, for altho he has never underestimated the value of good teaching he has always insisted that the best work in instruction could only be done by those who were zealously engaged in the advancement of human knowledge. Then, too, I remembered Prof. William James' opinion of Stanford,† that "the advantages of the place for steady mental work are unparalleled." It had seemed to me that the men at Stanford being in receipt of a comfortable income—the salaries of the professors there are \$4,000, higher than anywhere else except Columbia and Harvard—not overburdened by the number of students; protected from the cares of outside business; fairly well supplied with library and laboratory facilities; unhampered by lack of room; not obliged to stump the State for the purpose of drumming up students or to make "grand-stand plays"

for the benefit of the Legislature; living in a quiet country place, having easy access to a large city, but untroubled by its noise, distractions and obligations; situated in a region of exceptional beauty and enjoying an equable climate thruout the year; men in such an environment were, it seemed to me, deprived of most of the excuses which I had heard alleged at other institutions to explain why their literary and scientific productions are not more numerous or of a higher order. This unfortunate deprivation subjects the faculty of Stanford to criticism because their achievements in these lines are not so superior to other universities as their presumed advantages are greater, a criticism which is doubtless somewhat unjust because the conditions to which I have referred are, after all, probably not the determining factors in scholarly productivity anywhere.*

Then, again, the professors at Stanford are at something of a disadvantage in not being judged by their own achievements, but are naturally compared with the first faculties of two other universities similarly founded within our memory, Johns Hopkins and Chicago. But it should be remembered that the unique group of men whom President Gilman gathered around him in the seventies was not at that time any more distinguished than the Stanford faculty is now. The University of Chicago was started about the same time as Stanford University, but Presidents Harper and Jordan adopted opposite policies. President Harper, altho he had a much smaller endowment, paid unprecedentedly high prices for men of established reputation in Europe and America, regardless of age, race, color or previous condition of servitude: "headliners" we used to call them. President Jordan, on the contrary, selected young men of promise, mostly those he had personally known in Cornell and Indiana. This difference in policy was, no doubt, partly dictated by circumstances. The pull of the great city is felt as strongly in university circles as elsewhere, and to Eastern professors who

*To be exact on this point the last annual report gives the names of 49 members of the faculty as having published something during the year. Judging by the titles, about 38 of them or 17 per cent of the faculty are engaged in research of some sort. This is about the same proportion as at Yale.

*University Building. *Pep. Sci. Mon.*, 61, p. 330.

†"Stanford's Ideal Destiny," *Science*, May 23, 1900.

thought they were making a great sacrifice in going to a frontier town like Chicago, residence in Palo Alto, Cal., was unthinkable.

President Jordan is popularly reputed to choose his men "by intuition." If this is the case it seems to work as satisfactorily on the whole as a more scientific process of selection, for he has made few mistakes considering the uncertainty of all forms of dealing in futures. It is sufficient to mention the names of Branner, Kellogg, Campbell, Heath, Hempl, Gilbert, Franklin, Young, Peirce, Fisher, Veblen, Cooper, Adams, Starke, McFarland, Ryan and Durand to prove that the faculty is not composed of mediocrities.

Stanford used to have the youngest faculty of any university in the country. Now the average age of its professors, 45.8 years, is a little above the average of Princeton, 45.4 and Columbia, 45.5. Curiously enough its only rival on the Pacific coast has the oldest faculty of any of the leading universities, 51.6 years.*

In many other ways the two great California universities are in contrast. The University of California has a long list of humanistic, scientific and technical publications. It extends its influence thruout the State by means of lecture courses. It is closely connected with the public school systems. Its summer school is large and prosperous. It sends abroad archeological and scientific expeditions. It has been an important factor in the remarkable agricultural development of California. And, in addition to all this, it takes care of twice as many students as Stanford altho its income is less.†

President Jordan, with a frankness characteristic of him but rare in college presidents, admits that the State University "has already gone much further in the realization of the ideals of Governor Stanford" in regard to graduate and technical work "than Stanford University has yet gone."‡

The future development of Stanford will be in the increase of university as distinguished from collegiate work. The foundations have now been laid, and laid broad enough for a high superstructure. The faculty have been

given clearly to understand that a young man stands no chance of promotion to an associate or full professorship without clear evidence of the power and disposition to carry on independent investigation or advanced studies of similar nature which will tend to make him an authority in some branch of his subject. Skill as a teacher, helpful personality, executive ability or long service, tho taken into consideration, are not held to justify promotion above the grade of assistant professor without thoro and therefore productive scholarship. If this policy is consistently enforced it will gradually transform the spirit of the university and will tend to divide the faculty into two classes, collegiate and university, the men whose chief ability lies in teaching being in the former class and the men who are pre-eminently investigators in the second.

This will pave the way for the next step which President Jordan regards as essential in the development of the true American university, that is, the separation from it of the junior college, as the freshman and sophomore years have come to be called. I quote from the most recent public expression of his views:*

"The American universities are not yet universities. They are destined to become such, but not until as a first step the first two years, the students and the teachers of the junior college are relegated to the high school or the college. To abolish the president, or to cut off his salary, to change his powers materially, or to find some other type of man, would not affect the case materially, so long as the teaching of boys is regarded as university business. This is college business. The college is a co-operating organism far more than the sum of all its parts. It has moral duties, more vital than its duties to research. So long as the institution tries to carry this double function of college and university in the same buildings, with the same staff, the present difficulties must persist. In this same period we must bear the double criticism that our professors do not do their part in the advancement of science, and on the other hand that they talk too much of research and give too little attention to mental drill and to the moral and social development of boys under their charge. But in any case half our academic staff are in the nature of things shut out from *Lernfreiheit* as half the students are not ready to attach any real meaning to *Lernfreiheit*."

There is much to indicate that President Jordan is right in regarding this as

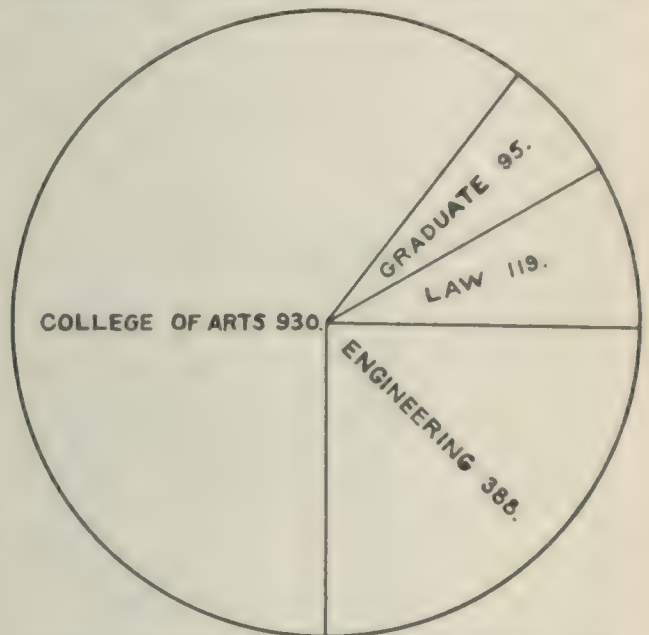
* *University of California Bulletin*, 1907, No. 1.
† See among the figures given in the Annual Report of the Carnegie Foundation.
‡ *Harvard Journal*, 1907, p. 11.

* "The American University and the College Problem," THE INDEPENDENT, November 5, 1908.

the true line of evolution. The professional schools of all kinds are demanding one, two or three years of collegiate work for entrance; most of them seem likely to settle on two. In almost every university there is detectible some hint that here is a natural cleavage plane. It is coming to be generally agreed that freshmen and sophomores require a different sort of training from juniors and seniors. The only question, therefore, is whether they cannot get this better in different institutions than together. It causes no end of trouble to attempt to keep a part of the student body under a different disciplinary régime from the rest. Does a boy get a chance for personal development in a crowd of two thousand or five thousand—it will soon be ten thousand in some places—other boys? There can be but one president of a class, but one editor in chief of the daily, but one champion orator, but one speediest sprinter, and but one star pitcher, however numerous the students. Consequently, the crowd on the bleachers gets bigger year by year.

Segregated in colleges of, say, two hundred to five hundred, they would receive more individual attention and would be less liable to be infected with the mob spirit. They would be under the instruction of men who were primarily teachers by temperament and training, instead of men who regarded students as thieves of their time and so hindrances to their advancement. The position of a professor in a junior college would be one of more dignity and as much salary as if he were in a large university, where he would be overshadowed and regarded as a failure because he did not neglect the important work which he is especially qualified to do in order to attempt what others can do better. Each great university would have a dozen or so of affiliated junior colleges in various parts of the country, preferably outside the large cities, each with a faculty of about thirty and a library of about 30,000, competent to prepare for one or more professional schools. These small colleges would have an opportunity of trying new methods of education impossible under present conditions, and they could adopt such restrictions and discipline as they thought best without being charged with narrowness or sectarianism.

Whether this is the ultimate solution of the problem of the undergraduate or, if it is, whether the time has come for it, are questions that can only be decided by experiment, and for trying this experiment no other university is so favorably situated as Stanford. The State universities must wait upon the high schools. The other endowed universities would lose a large part of their revenue if they dropt the two lower classes. But Stanford, requiring no tuition, would save money by it. The high schools of California are enterprising and already look forward to adding a fifth and sixth year to their course. There are some religious colleges of high standing in the State, and their influence would be extended by such an arrangement. Then, too, the Stanford estate is large enough so that



THE DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS AT STANFORD, 1908.

a model junior college could be established upon it seven or eight miles away from the University.

At present President Jordan has against him faculty, trustees and alumni, but presidents have been known to overcome such obstacles as these. In the interests of American educational progress it is to be hoped that he will have an opportunity to carry out his plan, for such experimental evidence as we have is ambiguous. It was projected by President Harper and abandoned, but I am not sure that it was due to any inherent defect in the plan. Johns Hopkins, which was started with substantially this idea,

and for thirty years had only three years of undergraduate work, has lately been forced, in self preservation, to add a fourth or freshman year. Plans for drawing a clear dividing line in the middle of the college course were thoroly discust in Columbia University six years ago,* but the question was not considered purely on its merits because the suggestion that the bachelor's degree be given at the end of the first two years introduced an unnecessary and exciting complication into the discussion. President Jordan suggests the degree of "Associate in Arts" be granted at this point, as in the University of Chicago, but he does not attempt to decide what would become of the bachelor's degree in such a rearrangement, I presume, because he does not care, judging by what he has written on this subject:†

"The college degree is an incident in scholarship a childish toy so far as the real function of building up men is concerned. Prizes, honors, badges and degrees—all these have no necessary place in the machinery of higher education. If our universities had grown up in response to the needs of the people, not in imitation of the colleges of England, we should never have been vexed by these things, and never felt any need of them."

He would find more persons to agree with him now than at the time these words were written, for in the present re-

organization of collegiate courses in accordance with the demand for higher professional education the traditional system of degrees is breaking down all along the line.

Stanford is distinguished from other universities in that it does not want more students. It has all the women its charter allows it to have, five hundred, and it has nearly all the men it can do justice to with present funds and equipment, that is, about a thousand. It is therefore in a unique position to dictate what students shall enjoy its advantages. It has a waiting list of women and will soon have a waiting list of men. It will then be able to pick out its students, like colts for the Derby, years before they are qualified to enter and to watch their progress and tendencies in the preparatory school.*

Now that Stanford is practically full, I cannot refrain from quoting what was said about it, when it was founded, by the *New York Mail and Express*, for it is delightfully characteristic of the Eastern attitude toward Western education:

"It is about as much needed as an asylum for decayed sea captains is needed in Switzerland. The professors for years will lecture in marble halls to empty benches."

Since the aim of the Stanford authorities is to get only the best quality of stu-

*See *Columbia University Quarterly*, March, 1900. "University Tendencies," *ibid.* See *Monthly*, 63, page 140.

*For the advantages of such a waiting list to a university see Bidsey's new book, "The Reorganization of our Colleges."

STUDENTS OF STANFORD UNIVERSITY REGISTERED BY MAJOR DEPARTMENTS.

	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Class	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Class	10	15	15	17	16	16	15	9	16	18	28	24	14	10	16	15	10
Latin	22	40	54	62	53	68	75	85	89	90	70	67	70	62	74	58	44
German	13	20	32	40	43	55	50	55	65	64	55	77	74	88	101	95	100
Romance Lang.	10	22	12	20	10	0	29	35	35	47	40	55	43	43	44	43	20
English	101	128	157	161	141	130	137	105	185	204	214	223	240	226	222	178	177
Philology	3	3	4	3	4	4	5	4	1	2	3	6	3	5	7	6	4
Philosophy	1	3	12	5	16	21	32	1	5	5	5	16	5	3	4	1	3
Education	8	21	37	39	46	40	48	56	60	60	38	25	23	21	27	25	26
History	19	68	108	115	116	147	108	120	141	143	95	108	98	93	104	128	113
Geographies	1	3	56	64	53	30	91	73	82	88	69	88	79	90	93	97	131
Law	1	1	46	101	149	172	130	154	171	165	185	197	212	200	308	290	295
Divinity	1	19	31	29	32	12	18	12	18	15	10	18	23	10	3	32	37
Mathematics	2	34	40	34	47	29	33	36	37	35	30	30	31	33	36	25	24
Physics	1	8	8	13	11	10	15	9	18	12	8	0	0	10	11	10	10
Chemistry	23	30	42	47	43	40	55	50	58	66	60	78	77	93	107	84	83
Mineralogy	1	14	10	17	19	17	13	18	20	13	14	10	20	18	22	18	31
Botany	14	11	59	84	91	106	103	97	88	93	88	85	73	71	66	64	50
Zoology	14	11	11	20	22	20	20	33	42	36	35	36	27	30	32	29	28
Physiology	1	1	2	3	4	11	18	14	1	1	1	3	12	12	14	12	6
Hygiene	1	1	5	12	11	10	15	11	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Geology & Min.	10	11	29	22	25	17	45	61	83	68	80	107	118	124	127	126	123
Surveying	10	10	10	6	40	18	10	18	36	46	53	68	84	118	138	146	158
Public Eng.	10	18	13	39	37	19	30	33	41	47	33	51	40	71	76	73	66
Other Eng.	1	1	8	8	66	33	16	24	31	39	45	65	94	110	127	115	117

Year	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Men	407	407	618	728	691	640	706	690	821	800	799	625	646	1043	1121	1141	1186
Women	100	107	107	32	378	400	488	493	510	501	490	518	530	528	505	527	512
Total	507	514	725	760	1069	1040	1194	1183	1331	1301	1289	1143	1176	1571	1626	1668	1702

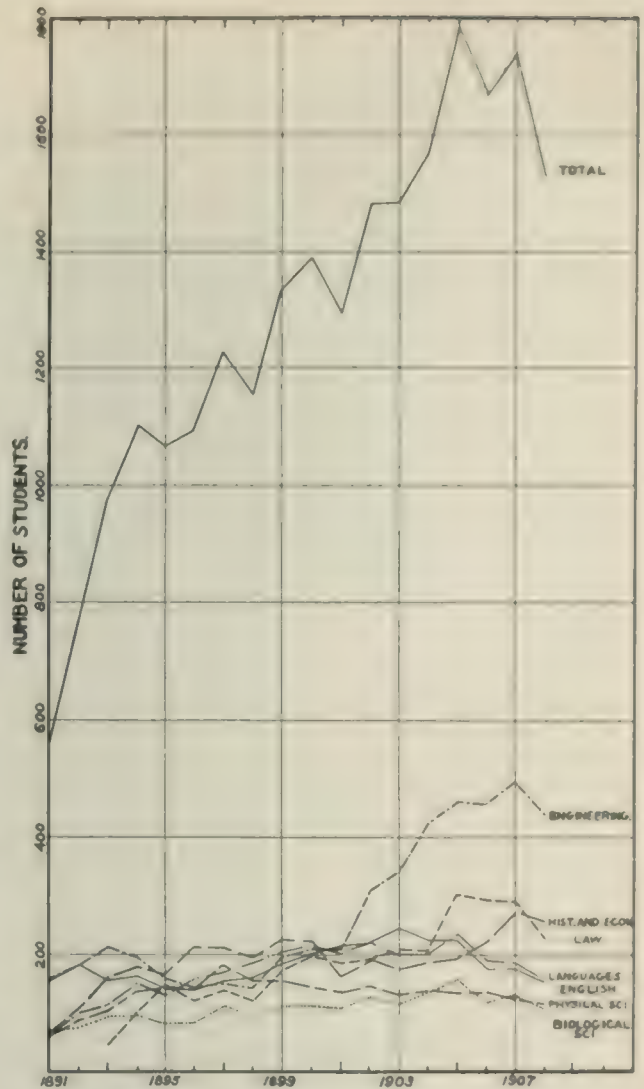
dents, it is interesting to see what kind of a system of selection they are working out and applying. We may most conveniently compare its sifting process with that of Princeton, for these two institutions are most nearly alike in being endowed, mainly collegiate and situated in the country not far from large cities. They are of nearly the same size and more concerned with getting better students than more of them. Princeton practically excludes from the university: (1) persons who have not studied Latin; (2) who have not \$150 in cash above living expenses; (3) who did not answer a certain proportion of questions on certain subjects on certain days; and (4) who do not belong to a particular race or sex. Stanford, with the same object in view, namely, the elimination of the unworthy, does not apply a single one of these restrictions—much more than half of its students would be cut out if they were applied—but it has a very different set of rules of admission, which if applied to Princeton would materially reduce its attendance, I would not venture to say how much. The Stanford Committee on Admission is expected by the Academic Council to exclude, as far as possible, three classes of applicants:

(1) Persons of mediocre ability, who give no positive promise of becoming genuine students.

(2) Persons of good ability, but not mature or serious minded, and not likely to make good university students.

(3) Persons of doubtful character, or frivolous disposition, or whose interests are likely to be absorbed by society, athletics, etc.*

It is not desirable to decide *a priori* which of these is the better way. The question of the proper methods of selection is so unsettled that it is a good thing to have these two tests of quite different methods running at the same time. There are also other institutions which do not believe in such strict selection in either of these forms. President Eliot does not object to the presence of "the leisure class" in the university, and he does prescribe certain subjects for entrance. The State universities are obliged to admit all comers who comply with certain minimum requirements, even tho it is well known in advance that they



THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS AT STANFORD UNIVERSITY SINCE ITS OPENING.

are "not likely to make good university students."

Having decided on the particular kind of students it wants, Stanford is now gradually working out its methods for finding them wherever they may be. It has practically discarded the formal examination as an admission test. For the last two years only 3 per cent. of the matriculates have been admitted by examination. The wisdom of this is quite generally conceded, for comparatively few American universities now rely entirely on admission examinations. I have heard insurance men say that their company would do better if it made out a policy for every man who past the office window on the street during the day than if it took only those passing the medical examination, and I have heard university men make similar remarks about entrance examinations. Stanford

*Fourth Annual Report, p. 73.

from the first abandoned the attempt to dictate the course of the secondary school, and now regards its seventeen years of experience with this policy as having proved satisfactory. No particular subject or correlation of subjects is required for entrance. Any high school course of four years is accepted, provided the work has been well done and includes the studies necessarily preparatory to the course which is to be taken in the university. This is another radical concession to the tendency of the times. It is a frank recognition of the right of the secondary schools to adopt their own methods of education, a right which they are beginning to claim all over the country and soon will be able to establish and enforce.

Thirdly, Stanford is losing faith in the certificate system on which the State universities rely. It does not find that the diploma of an accredited high school, even accompanied by a perfunctory recommendation from the principal, insures the proper kind of intrants. The Admission Committee is continually asking for fuller details of the life, work, intentions and disposition of potential students. It may in time come to the point of taking as much pains in searching out a good scholar and getting him into the university as a fraternity does in discovering a congenial brother or the athletic manager a future fullback.

The Admission Committee has not yet constructed the new machinery to replace that which it has sent to the scrap-heap, but it evidently has a clear and somewhat original idea and will eventually develop it in a practical form.

But after the student is admitted to Stanford he is not, as in some of the Eastern universities, foreordained and predestinated to be graduated. The most rigid part of the process of selection is yet before him, a struggle for existence presumably resulting in a survival of the fittest. This is what is called by the students "the flunking-out system." The Stanford ideal is the earnest, hardworking and efficient student. The university has no use for the boy who comes to enjoy a congenial club life, nor for the girl who strolls up to the campus at 12 dressed in her prettiest to take drawing. Delinquent scholarship brings suspension

at the end of the semester. In thus continually weeding out its students Stanford resembles West Point, but on the other hand it resembles Harvard in throwing upon the individual student the entire responsibility for attending to his daily duties. Stanford therefore attempts to combine characteristic features of "the college of discipline and the college of freedom," as President Pritchett calls them. Theoretically, the combination is an ideal one; practically, I am not sure that it works well.

Since we human beings cannot acquire the impersonal imperturbability of Nature, we cannot altogether imitate her process of selection. We have to take into consideration those who are dropt and go home in disgrace or discouragement, their college career interrupted and perhaps abandoned. And it is not at all certain that there is not some good material among those culls, some who might have been saved if they had a little more personal attention, perhaps a friendly word of warning at the right moment against idleness or dissipation. The new machinery of admission being, as I have said, not yet perfected, some students get in unprepared and are flunked out in spite of the hardest kind of work. The faculty at Stanford are not in as close touch with the students as they should be. An effort is now being made to rectify this fault of lack of personal attention by the appointment of an adviser to look after the first year students. This will undoubtedly do good if he is the right sort of a man, but I think it would be still better if every member of the faculty would make himself the "adviser" of a small group. I know some are doing this at Stanford, and I know, too, that their efforts are appreciated by their boys.

We might afford to disregard the fates of the dropt ones if it were evident that the flunking-out process resulted on the whole in a superior class of students. I was not able to convince myself that it does. I am not at all sure that the students at Stanford are as a class superior in earnestness and enthusiasm to the students at the State University. This, of course, is merely a personal impression and may be altogether wrong. It must be remembered, too, that the State Uni-

versity also is much more ruthless in flunking-out than most Eastern universities. But seclusion is traditionally supposed to be conducive to scholarly pursuits, so the students as well as the faculty at Stanford would be expected to be more studious than in the suburb of a great city, and one is naturally disappointed to find no appreciable difference in their favor.

Last year the number of students suspended at Stanford for delinquent scholarship was 232. The comparison between the men and the women and between the fraternity and non-fraternity students, as shown by the following table, is very instructive:

	Total number.	Per cent of failures.
Men	1,186	18.3
Women	552	2.5
Fraternity men	323	28.0
Encina Hall (Non-fraternity men)	350	12.5
Men living in town.....	368	11.4
Sorority women	125	3.2
Roble Hall (Non-sorority women)	112	3.6
Women living in town...	131	1.5

The percentage of failures among the students of both sexes living in the towns of Palo Alto and Mayfield is less than among those living on the campus. The relations shown by these figures are, I think, representative of American colleges elsewhere. I have not been able to get complete statistics, but I believe that the following rules will hold good generally and with comparatively few exceptions:

First, that there are fewer failures in scholarship among women than among men;

Second, that there are fewer failures in scholarship among non-fraternity than among fraternity men;

Third, that students may be classed according to scholarship by residence as (1) highest, those living at home, (2) those living in other private houses, (3) those living in college dormitories, (4) lowest, those living in fraternity houses.

If the third rule is true it ought to be taken into consideration by those who are urging the extension of the dormitory and fraternity system to include almost all of the students.

I have selected for the above table two groups of about the same size, the fratern-

nity men living in the sixteen chapter houses on the campus, of whom 28 per cent. were suspended last year, and the non-fraternity men living in Encina Hall, the college dormitory on the campus, of whom 12.5 per cent. were suspended. Encina is a large and somewhat noisy building with long corridors, not divided into entries like the new dormitories of Pennsylvania and Princeton. The chapter houses on the other hand are more secluded and more comfortably fitted up. Yet it appears that a student who goes into a fraternity stands twice the chance of failure. That this state of affairs is not the accident of a single year is shown by the accompanying diagram giving the complete record of the percentage of men suspended for the last ten years. From this it appears that the delinquencies of fraternity men have always been greater than those of the men of the university as a whole. In round numbers about half of the men who have been suspended belonged to fraternities, altho they have numbered only about a quarter of the masculine student body. The line of the non-fraternity delinquencies would, of course, run considerably below the dotted line, and that of the feminine delinquents would hardly show on this scale. It would be well if every university would keep a continuous record of the scholarship, delinquencies and non-political honors and triumphs of each individual fraternity or similar group of students, and publish this in graphical form. It would be much more interesting than the meteorological and seismographic records now kept, and might be equally useful in foretelling storms and earthquakes. Such published reports would strengthen the hands of those who are working to reform the fraternities from the inside. As it is now, a new student has no opportunity to learn the character and tendencies of the different fraternities. The rushing process does not enlighten him and he is likely to join one quite uncongenial to his tastes and disadvantageous to his future.

The fraternity men might properly be expected to stand higher than the outsiders in scholarship and achievements, for they are probably on the average superior in natural ability and are more apt

to come from wealthy and cultured homes. The fraternities naturally pick their men more for social qualities than anything else, so the brilliant and promising freshmen are likely to be taken and the stupid and unprepossessing ones left. Many persons argue that the advantages of fraternity life more than compensate for the sacrifice of classroom work, but even they would hardly hold that this sacrifice ought to be carried so far as to involve separation from the

tical (half a girl is a negligible quantity, surely). Yet the sororities, like the fraternities, are much more given to society than the Halls. One would think that the numerous social functions with the preliminary and subsequent conversations incident thereto would distract feminine attention from school work, but evidently they do not, at least not seriously enough to affect the record.

We are then driven to the conclusion that there is something about fraternity



Photograph by W. S. S. T. A. S.

ARCADE AND EAST TOWER

university, as in the cases we are considering. Among these advantages one that is rightly held to be important is the opportunity for entering the society of the place.

In this connection it is curious to observe that joining a sorority makes no such difference to a young woman as joining a fraternity does to a young man. Comparing the records of the women living in the six sorority houses on the campus with the non-sorority women living in the college dormitory, Roble Hall, we see they are practically iden-

life, but absent from sorority life, that is antagonistic to scholarship and conducive to infractions of discipline. What this is, it would not be proper for me, not being a fraternity man, to guess. But this conclusion is distinctly encouraging, for it shows that the difficulty is not inherent in chapter-house residence or in active participation in social and other college affairs. It can, therefore, be removed without interference with the fraternity system, and those who believe that the fraternities are irremediable and must be abolished by the universities or

the legislatures have not proved their case. That is, the sororities may save the fraternities. The feeling against secret societies in universities and high schools seems to me to have increased amazingly in the last few years all over the country, but it is not likely to injure them, for a movement has grown up inside the fraternities for the purpose of removing whatever rational ground there may be for objecting to them. The irrational prejudice against them is, of course, irremovable.

The problem of harmonizing predetermination and free will which absorbed the attention of medieval school men is not so much discusst by the school men of today as the similar problem, more practical but almost as interminable, of how to secure continuity of study without infringing on individual liberty. Stanford has a different solution from any of the three universities we have previously considered, the major subject system.* According to this system the student at entrance selects a department in which he is to carry at least one study for the four years; the rest of his work, two-thirds or more of the total, is freely elected from term to term, subject to the approval of the head of the major department. This scheme, like the others, looks very pretty on paper but works out in some curious ways in practice. The student is practically at the mercy of his major professor, and if he happens to be ambitious to build up his department or narrow or prejudiced in his educational views the student suffers. If the department is populous, the head professor has no time on registration days to look into the needs of the individual, and so signs cards as expeditiously as a Harvard adviser. The subordinate professors and instructors of a department are dependent for their students on the disposition of its head professor. Readers who are acquainted with faculty temperaments will see without explanation that this may cause difficulties. There are the usual questions as to the separation or combination of departments, such as whether those who teach hygiene or drawing are entitled to give major courses. Some

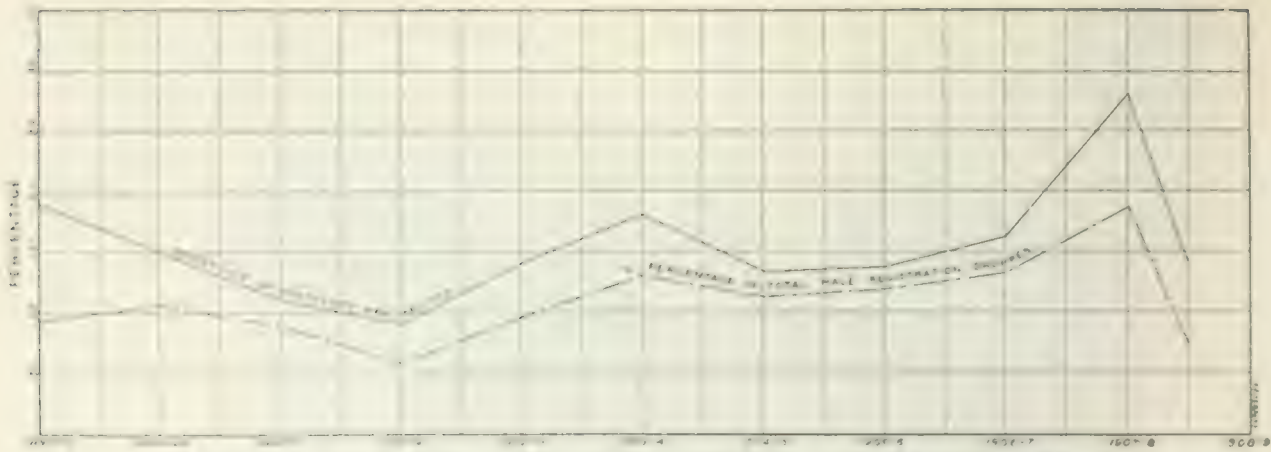
major professors give their students complete freedom of election, others practically prescribe all their work. In the undifferentiated college the major system appears to work satisfactorily on the whole, but in the professional courses of law, medicine and civil, mechanical and mining engineering it breaks down entirely, and I see no reason why the attempt should be made to include these necessarily prescribed courses for the sake of purely formal consistency. For example, the new course in mining engineering requires seventeen hours' work a week for five years, besides summer field work, and all of it is prescribed, even to the foreign language, which must be Spanish.

The medical department establisht this year requires a combined course of seven years, three of collegiate work and four of medical, the A. B. degree being conferred incidentally when the student has completed his first year of the medical. The last five semesters are to be given in San Francisco, where the university has taken over the Cooper Medical College.

The character of the work done at Stanford is best shown by the table on page 668, which gives the classification of the students by major studies for every year since its foundation. It must be remembered that the numbers given do not represent the total number of students taking work in a particular department, but only those registered for a four years' continuous course in that department. One interesting point not brought out in the table is the drift of the men and women toward the various departments characteristic of all free colleges.

This is a natural and partial segregation due to real differences in the taste, ability and needs of the two sexes, an entirely different thing from the segregation due to the arbitrary exclusion of women from certain classes or colleges in accordance with a masculine preconception of woman's sphere based on tradition, selfishness or speculative psychology. Under free conditions such as prevail in the State universities and, except for the restriction of the number of the women, in Stanford, the women choose their studies as they choose their occupations in the industrial world, taking

*For discussion of its workings in comparison with its rivals the fixed-group system, the group-elective system and the free elective system, see the Third Annual Report, pp. 71-89.



STUDENTS SUSPENDED FROM THE STANFORD UNIVERSITY, 1898-1908.

either whatever they can do best or whatever is the best they can do.

I quote from the last register the number of students of the class of 1907 electing major work in certain departments:

	Men.	Women.
Greek	0	1
Latin	1	18
German	4	16
Romance	0	8
English	2	18
Mathematics	1	5
Law	30	1
Engineering	44	0

According to this, the studies in which women excel are the languages and mathematics, while the men take mostly to law, engineering and, we may anticipate, medicine. The fact that in the humanistic departments, in which the women predominate, the work is easier than in the technological course, accounts in part for their fewer failures. With both sexes, of course, the occupational motive is influential in the choice. In such subjects as history and zöology the classes are more evenly divided. The tendencies shown in Stanford are, I think, characteristic of co-educational institutions generally.

The objection is sometimes raised that a large predominance of one sex tends to banish the other, or, as it is sometimes very amusingly put, the women "crowd out" the men from the classical classrooms. Doubtless there is something in this, but it is not worthy of consideration. There are students, as we all know, who will refuse to enter a class which contains, for example, a negro, a woman, a Jew, a Japanese or some person whom they individually dislike, but it does not matter at all what such students take.

No university can hope to do much for a person of such weak purpose and strong prejudices as to be deterred from taking a course that he or she needs or wants because it contains too many of the opposite sex.

Senator Stanford's educational ideals were fair and broadminded in this respect as in others:

"We have provided in the articles of endowment that the education of the sexes shall be equal—deeming it of especial importance that those who are to be the mothers of a future generation shall be fitted to mold and direct the infant mind at its most critical period."

And again:

"We deem it of the first importance that the education of both sexes shall be equally full and complete, varied only as nature dictates. The rights of one sex, political or otherwise, are the same as those of the other sex, and this equality of rights ought to be fully recognized."

In the hurry of the opening the university authorities took pains to have Roble Hall occupied on the same day as Encina Hall, altho it was still unplastered, so that the girls could never be called "interlopers," as they are yet at Cornell.

An unfortunate departure from the principles of the founder was made after his death by Mrs. Stanford in arbitrarily fixing the number of the women students at 500. If it were thought necessary to place any restriction on the number of women it would have been better to have made it a sliding scale proportionate to the population of the State or to the total number of the students. Still, so long as the students are, in accordance with Mrs. Stanford's wish, kept to about 1,500 or 2,000, it makes no particular difference. One curious effect of this restriction, which perhaps was not anticipated, but

which, as we have seen, is already becoming apparent, is that the severer entrance requirements imposed upon women tend to raise the average scholarship of the women above that of the men, which suffers by comparison. Some time along in the next generation, when five hundred of the brightest and most earnest women of California are competing with three or four thousand men of more ordinary character there will be sandlotters at Stanford howling for an exclusion act.

At present, however, no such feeling is conspicuous and the relations between the sexes seemed to me quite wholesome and normal. The boys who are in the period of adolescent aversion or completely absorbed in their work have nothing to disturb their peace of mind, and those who incline to some social intercourse find opportunities in formal calls and balls as well as in walks thru the beautiful grounds and picnics on the hills. These two classes of masculine students are called respectively "rough-necks" and "queeners." With that fluidity of language characteristic of campus life, these nouns are turned into verbs as in "I did too much queening last year, so I'm going to rough-neck it for a while." As a contribution to the science of col-

lege slang I may mention that what is called "queening" in the California universities, that is, the seeking of feminine society, used to be called "buzzing" in Kansas twenty years ago, and goes by the name of "fussing" in the Middle West universities at present.

The sororities at Stanford have a pan-Hellenic agreement to postpone inviting new girls to join for a month after the opening of the year. On "Bidding Day," which terminates this rushing season, the invitations are sent out, and as the new girls come out of the classrooms at noon and walk toward the Row there is great curiosity to see which chapter house they will enter, and this interest is not confined to their own sex. I happened to be the guest at several fraternity tables when the rushing was at its height and found their interest in the contest took the usual collegiate form. "Ten to one that Miss Brown makes Pi Beta Phi." No takers, evidently a foregone conclusion. "Who has money to put up on the big Smith girl?" "Even, Kappa Kappa Gamma against the field." "Done!" The betting, as ordinarily the case, seemed to be based on the supposed possession of private tips. Some young ladies to whom I was talking about it afterward exprest to me their high indignation at



ENCINA HALL.

Photograph by H. W. Smukins, Palo Alto

THE UNIVERSITY DORMITORY FOR MEN.

the practice, "as tho we were horses," but I dare say—at this distance—that they were not quite so deeply displeased by the interest taken in them as their words implied.

The first students of Stanford, who, by the way, were an unusually bright lot of young people, realized that the university was short on history by one or two hundred years, so they set themselves to inventing student customs and manufacturing traditions. Their successors have kept up this tradition, and have shown something of the enterprise and resourcefulness which the world expects of Californians. The Student Affairs Committee found it necessary to insert a formal announcement in the last annual report to the effect that a single repetition of a proceeding does not establish a student custom henceforward unalterable forever.

The sombrero and corduroys affected by the senior men are picturesque, convenient and indigenous, which is more than can be said of the gown and mortarboard. The headgear of the juniors, the Plug-Uglies, shows an interesting development from the merely grotesque to the artistic and significant, reminding one of the evolution of imagery in primitive religions. I have heard that the smashed-hat custom came originally from the University of Leyden. At any rate it is common and peculiar to the California universities, but at Stanford it is mutating. Year by year the stiff white hats are more elaborately painted in colors according to the taste or, in the absence of taste, the caprice of the wearer; sometimes becoming veritable totem poles, epitomizing in symbol and legend his entire academic career, his fraternity, his athletic and scholastic triumphs, his adventures and his ambitions. I hope that the Stanford Museum is not neglecting to acquire some specimens, for they will be useful material for the anthropologist as well as for the college historian of the future.

Perhaps it was because I was looking for it, but it seemed to me that I detected more of literary and artistic originality, or at least of ambition, in the California universities than elsewhere. It shows itself in their parades, their dramatics and their annuals and magazines. Cer-

tain numbers of the *Stanford Sequoia*, the literary monthly, and the *Chaparral*, the "josh" magazine, have a typographical effectiveness which distinguishes them from the rest of my pile of student publications. As is natural, these journals have at times been more enterprising than judicious. The *Sequoia*, for example, in starting last year its series of articles on "What Is the Matter With Stanford," taking up each department in turn and exposing its deficiencies, is entitled to the credit for good intentions which is always granted to a muck-raking magazine, but it cannot be said that its policy proved advantageous to the university or to the academic career of its editors.

Still the desire for new things, whether it take the form of experimenting with flying machines, novel dramatic effects or strange philosophies, is one of the most encouraging signs in youth, and altogether too little scope for it is allowed in our educational system. For that reason I was pleased to find among my neighbors in Encina Hall a little group who were discussing theosophy and socialism on alternate Sunday evenings, devotees of Madame Blavatsky one week and of Karl Marx the next, and striving to find a suitable literary medium for this remarkable combination.

The students of California take naturally to outdoor spectacles, to parades and pageants. Why should not this tendency be encouraged and developed, instead of being allowed to run wild and make trouble? Could not the artistic instinct be combined with the athletic impulse, as once it was in Greece? Why need our sport be both brutal and ugly? Why should Stanford students imitate the games of a remote and foggy isle? Could they not invent a novel form of athletic contest which would be worth coming across the continent to see?

The demolition of their great gymnasium at the moment of its completion gives them a chance to try. I climbed up one afternoon to the top of a pile of sculptured rocks, a heap of broken capitals and lintels, of heads, limbs and torsos, looking like a Babylonian ruin. From this vantage point I could imagine a spectacle such as I had never seen, a whole school at open-air play, not forced gymnastics, but spontaneous move-

ment for the joy of movement, not drilled to mechanical manoeuvres, but trained to voluntary coöperation. The sunny plain, the lake, the woods and the hillsides seemed alive with people, old and young, youths and maidens, each group with its appropriate part to play, each person with all his faculties engaged. It seemed half a pageant and half a game, spectacular and yet competitive. It was on a California scale, in tune with the big trees, appropriate to Palo Alto and possible nowhere else, on an athletic field of 9,000 acres, miles of rough running, mass plays in three dimensions up and down the steep hillsides. And there was music of many instruments, timed to the play, and in-

a new form, answering each other, challenging from opposing hillsides. I could not follow the game, not knowing the rules, but I could see that it brought into use every muscle and gave scope at unexpected moments to the most diverse individual talents. The young men were utilizing all their strength and endurance while the young women were neither their competitors nor imitators, but played a part of their own calling more for agility and finesse. The men were not dressed in the ugly or ridiculous costume we associate with athletics, but artistically and appropriately, evidently with some individual freedom which found expression in the fanciful and the fantastic. The girls ran like the Winged



THE RUINS OF THE GYMNASIUM.

spiring the players, and from the scattered groups of those who were for the moment idle came songs, a rhythmic chanting, apparently a musical development of the old drilled rooting. These choruses, while waiting their turn to come into the active game again, sang songs, Stanford songs, outdoor music of

Victory, free-limbed and free-bodied, their robes fluttering behind them, seeming to hasten rather than to impede their flight. Theirs was not the dull uniform of the gymnasium, but bright and varied as the flowers and leaves. They were mostly bareheaded, with streaming hair, and I noticed they did not stop every few

minutes, as they do in basket-ball, to pick up shed celluloid. There was in the game an element of pursuit and capture, reminding me dimly of some tribal custom, a suggestion of symbolism which gave a deeper meaning and undefined interest to the play. The maidens played the part they play in life, the triple role of spectators, participants and prizes. None but the brave deserve the fair I saw exemplified as in a tourney or folk-game.

I turned my Kodak at the scene and preest the button. I realized that it was imaginary drama conjured up by the stage setting, yet I remembered reading an article* that Dr. Jordan wrote not many years ago, but when he was very much younger than he is now. It purported to be an account of a seance of the Astral Camera Club of Alcalde on April 1st, at which a photographic plate had been placed in the center of the circle and each member fixt his mind upon it and thought of a cat. The experiment was successful in demonstrating the influence of mind over matter, but the resulting photograph was very confused owing to the fact that each person had thought of a different kind of a cat or of one in a different position. The article excited a great deal of discussion at the time, and I presume Dr. Jordan is still explaining it to anxious correspondents whose intelligence he had overestimated. But my imagination was apparently not strong enough to reduce the silver bromide on this film or else the effect was counteracted by a plunge into reality. For as I climbed down from the ruins I went into the surrounding woods and came out at a large wooden grand stand on which a crowd of idle students were sitting with their elbows on their knees, watching fifteen men going thru some mechanical exercises. They were accoutred in plastrons, leathern greaves and comic masks with big rubber noses, and all they did was to form in line, and then at a word of command rush forward and fall down in the dirt on top of a football, this over and over again, so spending all the afternoon "play period." And I knew that somewhere around the neighborhood, behind some hedge, was a group of young women, solemnly engaged in a similar absurd occupation.

conscientiously working at manly sports in an unmanly way. I think it was the feeling of despair and skepticism of any improvement in athletics, induced by this, which fogged the films in my camera, so I cannot present as definite a plan of reform as I should like, for how can a man develop a faint mental impression in the light of common day?

Young as Stanford University is it has had a stormy and exciting career. A glance at the curve of attendance will show something of its ups and downs, quite unlike the level or smooth upward slant of other universities. It has no sooner got out of one difficulty than it was into another. It has been four times shaken to its foundations, by a financial, a political, a geological, and a moral earthquake. In the first it seemed likely to lose its money; in the second its faculty; in the third its buildings, and in the fourth its students. Since it has successfully weathered all these catastrophes, its future is assured, for what other arrows can its evil genius have in his quiver?

The first shock came in 1893, only two years after the university was opened, when the United States Government laid claim to the Stanford estate. From being the richest university in the world it was like to become the poorest. But by Mrs. Stanford's efforts the case was pusht thru the courts to a final decision with unusual rapidity. The United States Circuit Court in June, 1895; the Circuit Court of Appeals in October of the same year, and the United States Supreme Court March 2, 1896, all decided in favor of the university. But for six years the funds of the university were tied up, and it was only by real personal sacrifices on the part of Mrs. Stanford that it was kept from closing its doors. She did what Queen Isabella only offered to do, she sold her jewels, and whatever else could be converted into ready money, and cut down her own household expenses to pay the salaries of the professors. Most of them stood stoutly by their posts, altho no assurance could be given them of another term's tenure. Even when the business office sent around a note asking "How much money do you have to have the first of the month to settle your grocery bill?" they did not lose courage. Distressing as were these times, yet there are those who look back upon them as

*"The Synagogue," Pop. Sci. Monthly, 12, p. 597.

Stanford's happiest period. For there was a feeling of solidarity and loyalty that has somehow since been lost. President, faculty and students were brought closer together in mutual co-operation and unselfish sympathy than they are now in a time of ease and prosperity. They had been summoned from all parts of the country to the Stanford stock farm by a wave of the golden wand, and they had no common heritage of traditions, no community of sentiment, no attachment to the university, but these developed under the stress of this period. A feeling of real gratitude and affection toward Mrs. Stanford sprang up when faculty and students came to realize that the founding of the university was no millionaire's caprice, but a sincere and lofty purpose.

The second shock to Stanford was the Ross affair in 1900. It is not necessary for me to enter into the discussion of the rights of this historic case, but only to consider its effect on the university. The publication by Mrs. Stanford in her address of April 25th, 1903, on "The Right of Free Speech,"* of much of the correspondence between herself and President Jordan makes sufficiently plain her motives for urging the dismissal of Professor Ross. All would agree with her in holding that a university should be kept free from partisanship and sectarianism, and that professors should not take too active a part in politics, but it is evident from her defense that her views of the safe and proper limits of professorial activity are much too narrow to be imposed upon a great university without seriously hampering its power and usefulness in the world. She gives the reasons which led her to believe that Professor Ross was too indiscreet and partisan to be a proper man for the place he held, in which opinion President Jordan came reluctantly to concur. The publication of his free silver pamphlet four years before had offended her sense of propriety, and she lost all patience with him when she read in the *San Francisco Call* that he had delivered a speech at an anti-Japanese mass meeting in which he said:

"And should the worst come to the worst it would be better for us if we were to turn our guns upon every vessel bringing Japanese to our shores rather than to permit them to land."

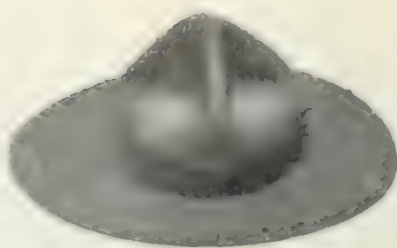
This passage, I understand, was repudiated by Professor Ross, and is not to be found in his manuscript.

The dismissal did not injure the reputation of Professor Ross, but it did injure the reputation of the university. He was immediately taken into the University of Nebraska and is now at the University of Wisconsin. Professor Howard, who left at the same time on his account, went to the University of Chicago. But I find that there still lingers in the minds of university people generally a certain suspicion against Stanford, a suspicion I believe to be unjust, as I see no reason for thinking that freedom of speech is unduly restricted. Certainly Professor Veblen, who has recently gone there from the University of Chicago, says things quite as shocking to conservative sensibilities as Professor Ross ever did, though on account of the cryptic language in which they are couched they are not likely to be circulated in a campaign pamphlet with cartoons.

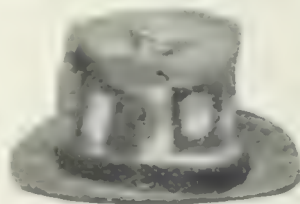
The third earthquake, the literal one, occurred on April 18th, 1906. The visitor at Stanford will have this date impressed upon his mind for punctually at 5:13 a. m. on the anniversary he will be waked by the sound of gongs and bells and will be forced to join the parade in such clothing as he is able to get on before his door is broken in. For this also established a "student custom." The Portolá fault, the slipping of which caused the earthquake, lies about five miles westward of the university. The library nearly completed, which was to be one of the finest buildings of its kind in the world, was demolished, except for the great dome on its steel supports, and the gymnasium just finished was also a complete wreck. Both these buildings were of the general type familiar to us in State capitols. The earthquake also showed its strong prejudice against architectural inharmonics by knocking down the triumphal arch and tearing off the flying buttresses and spire from the Memorial Church, while leaving intact the arcaded quadrangles in the Spanish mission style.

*Trustees' Series No. 6. For the pros and cons at the outbreak of the controversy see articles by C. F. Lummis and E. F. Adams and the report of the investigating committee of American economists, *THE INDEPENDENT*, Vol. 53, pp. 313, 508, 540, 1431.

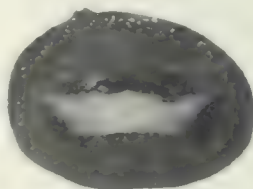
In the selection of which statuary should be taken and which left the earthquake showed a less discriminating taste. Altogether Stanford lost about \$3,000,000 by the earthquake, a loss which would have put some first-class universities out of commission. As it is Stanford is still seriously hampered, for only \$500,000 out of its entire income can be used for university purposes until the buildings are restored. The outside world, hearing the total endowment of Stanford University, estimated at \$33,000,000, wonders why more is not accomplished with such a sum. The effect of the unprecedented generosity of the Stanfords toward education is very seriously impaired by the manner in which it is administered. Among both students and faculty, recipients of this bounty, gratitude is obscured by a feeling of irritation against what seems to them pettiness and injustice that cannot be entirely concealed even from a stranger. Rents and restrictions on campus houses are building up the outside towns. The dining room in Encina Hall is abandoned, and at the Stanford Inn board has to be cut down to its lowest limit in order to make up the rent. As a consequence many of the students prefer to walk long distances to get their meals outside. This division of the faculty and student body into two groups residing apart destroys the unity of campus life which is one of the chief advantages of a small university. Considering that no other endowed university gives so much for nothing, I think this feeling must be due to a lack of appreciation of the financial difficulties of the institution. If so it could be easily removed by a policy of greater publicity on the part of the trustees. The charter requires an annual financial report to be made to the Governor, but none seems to have been published. I may cite the example of Prince-



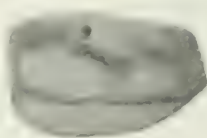
SENIOR.



JUNIOR



SOPHOMORE.



FRESHMAN

ton, which has for the last few years given out full details of its investments, income and expenditures.

The fourth earthquake occurred a year ago. It stirred up a good deal of dust, but it was merely a case of moral house clean-

ing such as many another university needs as much and does not seem likely to get. Stanford had had the misfortune to be uniformly successful in intercollegiate contests, and this attracted a class of young men more interested in athletics and other amusements than in work, not at all the Stanford type of student. "Beer-busts" became the custom, a student saloon was established in Menlo Park, and scenes of dissipation and vul-

garity disgraced the campus. The students themselves said that something must be done about it, but when the Committee on Student Affairs attempted to do something they took offense. Various demonstrations of revolt took place and a general strike was threatened. The final result was the suspension of forty-one students and the penalizing of 157 more by adding five or ten unit hours to their requirements for graduation.

It is not necessary for me to give further details; the sooner the affair is forgotten the better, except for its lesson which is the danger of the mob spirit. By yielding to this a large number of decent and well-meaning students were led to rebel against the university authorities in defense of a vice for which they had no sympathy. The students of Stanford have acquired the *esprit de corps*

of Yale and Princeton, but they have not learned the proper use of it as have the students of those universities. They resent being governed, but are not willing to govern themselves. For example, they declined to accept the responsibility of the honor system of examinations in which Princeton glories; they "did not want to spy on each other," etc. The new régime involves nothing more tyrannical than the

prohibition of liquor in fraternity houses and dormitories, a rule common to most universities. Its beneficial results are shown on the chart in the falling off of delinquencies in the last half year. The two elevations in the curve at 1903-4 and 1907-8 coincide with periods of market conviviality on the campus. In talking with the students I found that about all they had to complain of was injustices in the distribution of the penalties, inevitable in such wholesale punishment, and lack of tact on the part of the president. Tact is undeniably a handy thing for a president to have, but there are other qualities quite as rare and no less estimable, such as a disposition to say out loud just what he thinks about anything.

I had expected on visiting Stanford to find some matter for amusement in the forms in which parental sentiment is there displayed. This seems to be the custom of those who "write up Stanford." But somehow I did not feel in the mood for it. I could not help think-

ing of Mr. Stanford's night of grief, and of its dawn, when the inspiration came to him that made him cry out: "The children of California shall be my children." I was impressed, not only by the foresight, good sense and determination with which he carried out his aim, but also by the loving persistency with which Mrs. Stanford carried out hers, that of entwining the thought of her lost boy inextricably in the university, so that it should be a real memorial, so that he should not be deprived of his inheritance by death—for the university would be his forever. The time is not far distant when the personal relics in the museum, the family group in bronze, the hearts sculptured in the capitals, the awkward name fastened upon the university, and all the rest of it, will be the source of inspiration and pride to the students of Stanford. For Leland Stanford, Jr., will be the genius of the place, and the fourteen-year-old boy, like the spirit of immortal youth, will lead generation after generation thru the university that he could not enter.



JUNIOR PLUG-UGLIES.



When Will It Pay?

BY LEWIS M. HAUPT, C.E.

IN MEMORIAM OF THE ERIE CANAL COMMISSION.



"The American public has a right to ask that light shall be let in upon every sphere of our American life and that those who have the welfare of the Republic at heart have the right to information, solely in the interests of truth and honesty."—*Henry Van Dyke.*

THE INDEPENDENT, true to its trust, has rendered the public a service in the presentation of the great benefits derived from the improvement of the channels of the Great Lakes as set forth in the issue of November 26th by that thoro student of waterway economics, Mr. S. A. Thompson.

It leaves no question as to the wisdom and necessity for the immediate and extensive inauguration of a general system of waterways, to which the topography of this country is so admirably adapted, and yet it is a lamentable fact that in his last annual message our retiring and progressive Chief Magistrate is compelled to direct attention to the decadence of water-borne traffic, which he attributes to "the absence of any comprehensive and farseeing plan of waterway improvements." He says:

"We have spent hundreds of millions upon them. We cannot continue thus to expend the revenues of the Government without return. It is poor business to spend money for inland navigation unless we get it."

He deplures

"the utter waste caused by the methods which have hitherto obtained for the so-called 'improvement' of the navigation of the Mississippi."

He directs attention to the absence of results thus far secured on the Ohio, the improvement of which was commenced in 1824, to obtain a boating stage of four feet, modified in 1875 to obtain six feet, and again, in 1902 for nine feet, which may only be completed in "from twenty to 100 years" at a cost of \$63,000,000. In conclusion he states:

"We should have a new type of work and a new method for planning and directing it. The time for playing with our waterways is past. The country demands results."

Following this ringing message there has been held at the national capital the largest and most representative congress

of citizens ever convoked in any country to urge the Government to appropriate a half billion dollars in bonds for this work in the hope that, with ample funds available, the restoration of inland navigation will follow. Is this a necessary sequence?

Look at the record. More than a century ago the States began improving their waterways by granting charters to corporations, with authority to charge tolls for the services rendered to their citizens under reasonable restrictions, and under this policy a comprehensive system of waterways was projected and in large part constructed, but when the great Empire State solicited national aid for the building of the Erie Canal to unite the lakes with tidewater, local jealousies and sectionalisms were engendered, which led to a log-rolling bill setting aside 9,900,000 acres of the public domain as a guarantee fund to be redeemed on the completion of works which would have greatly enhanced the value of these securities, and have provided cheap transportation between and within all the States of the Union. The bill was killed in committee. New York was equal to the emergency, and five years later (1817) began the waterway which was opened in 1825, at a cost of \$5,700,000, and which gave her the commercial supremacy of the United States. At first it was but four feet deep, passing boats of only 30 tons capacity. In 1862 it was made seven feet deep, with boats of 240 tons. The total cost, with interest to 1863, was \$52,491,901, and the total *net* profits were \$59,264,812, or sufficient to pay the total cost with a surplus of nearly \$7,000,000. Between 1862 and 1868 the canal paid to the State in tolls \$25,260,384, *five-sixths* of which were net gain. The State, therefore, having been fully recouped for her investment, was amply justified in remitting tolls, which were abolished in 1882, thus creating a free waterway, which has been invaluable to the railways skirting its banks, in the development of traffic and relief of bulky

freights, as well as to the people in regulating the rates on overland tonnage. Had the State awaited the aid of the nation for the means to build, its loss would have been inestimable.

The Sault Ste. Marie Canal, at the outlet of Lake Superior, which has no peer in the world, was opposed by the Government as being "beyond the pale of civilization, if not in the moon," and right of way was refused, as it would pass thru an Indian reservation, but the State of Michigan, appreciating the great value of this work to her territory as well as to the nation, exercised her reserved rights and granted a subsidy in lands to a corporation which built the first and at the time (1855) the largest locks in the world under the charge of Charles T. Harvey, C. E., who still survives them and their successors. Many other cases might be cited of local or State initiative. It was under this policy of State control and local development that the waterways of the country were improved with beneficial results to all interests, and with a minimum of expense, up to the close of the Civil War, at which date the more than 5,000 miles of canals then in operation had cost some \$150,000,000, or only \$30,000 per mile, of which total sum the Government had contributed less than \$15,000,000.

Subsequent to the war the policy of the administration has been radically changed and, altho the total appropriations have exceeded \$550,000,000 from the national treasury, the canal mileage is reduced to less than one-half of its length, while the President proclaims that "Until the work of river improvement is undertaken in a modern way it cannot have results that will meet the needs of this modern nation."

In short, the sequel shows that the large appropriations made by the general Government during the past forty years are wholly inadequate, even under the most rigid surveillance, to procure the desired relief. The obligations of the Government under this condition are aptly stated by the junior Senator from Pennsylvania, Hon. P. C. Knox, in his address to the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, wherein he says :

"When the Government assumed charge and control of the navigable waters of the interior it entered into a practical contract with the

States and communities bordering those streams, that their waterways would be improved to their highest capacity. These States were thereby prevented from improving the streams themselves. Corporate enterprise was forbidden to undertake the canalization of important stretches and fix the cost of their works and franchises on the traffic. The Federal Government has made its formal and deliberate declaration that it will do this work. That necessarily involves that it will make the improvements adequate to modern needs and possibilities. To do any less would be a mockery and a breach of good faith."

Thus has the paralyzing hand of the Government fallen upon this most vital element of national development, congesting its circulation and arresting its industrial and social welfare, for it is manifest that the legislative body is wholly unable to meet the demands for the money to carry on all these great utilities in all parts of the United States and the insular possessions; for so long as it is doled out to some sections, others jealously claim their pro rata and enter their protest. It so happens that the districts whose members, by experience, possess the *savoir faire* may secure an item for their isolated sections of streams at the expense of other districts quite as deserving of improvement. Moreover, many projects are hopelessly deferred because of the expectation that at some distant day the paternal Government may come to their relief, and so, like the mendicant, they prefer to wait and starve rather than develop their own latent resources by helping themselves. This spirit is fostered by recent legislation in Congress, which, while recognizing the rights of a sovereign State to improve her own harbors and streams, denied her the privilege of exercising that right at any point where the Government might hereafter "undertake similar work according to its own plans," and "*provided* that the chief of engineers shall have the authority to disapprove said plans and forbid said work, if, in his judgment, the improvements when completed will interfere with navigation or with any works of the United States commenced or proposed to be made; *provided*, further, that no tolls or other charge upon commerce shall be imposed by those making such improvements."

Thus the control of all works proposed to be undertaken by States or corporations, municipalities or private citizens

are intended to be made amenable to the judgment of a single extrinsic authority, who would be overwhelmed by his multifarious duties, both civil and military.

It may be *apropos* to inquire when the mouth of the Mississippi River would have been opened had the late distinguished civil engineer, James B. Eads, had to comply with such provisions under the hostility which embarrassed his operations at the South Pass?

Many striking illustrations might be adduced to explain the present unsatisfactory conditions of our waterways and their utilities as rate and traffic regulators did space permit, but from the above brief it may be seen that it does not necessarily follow that

"the great work of waterway improvement must be done by the National Government, because the nation claims exclusive jurisdiction and exercises supreme control over navigable waterways."

The *assumption* of authority, even by a tacit consent, does not convey the *right* to exercise jurisdiction, which has been expressly reserved to the several States under the Constitution.

Such a condition gives rise to sectional jealousies, destroys local initiative, relieves those in charge from personal responsibility for results because of the frequent change in assignments, prevents communities from relieving their own ne-

cessities, congests traffic at certain centers, raises rates and terminal charges, and makes it necessary to besiege the committees of Congress by personal delegations or by a lobby maintained at the national capital to secure the requisite capital; and yet, when all is said, the system is pronounced a magnificent failure.

The remedy would seem to lie in the direction of a restoration, in part, of the ante-bellum policy under which the turnpikes, canals and railroads of this great nation were constructed, chiefly by private capital in the hands of corporations, under reasonable limitations, honestly administered for the good of their shareholders; with national aid for the great interstate, trunk line waterways and harbors under a permanent organization, with residencies in districts and divisions, accompanied by responsibility for results.

When such a broad and liberal system of co-operation is properly formulated, which will reopen the door to personal and local initiative, then will the wheels of industry revolve with their wonted freedom, and the hamlet by the brookside will vie with the metropolis by the sea both in manufactures and commerce.

This would appear to be the most important step in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of our waterways.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



The White Christ Man

BY MARY E. KNEVELS

"What is this?" said Christ to His soul—

How should He know, the White Christ man,
The sin that is bred in this flesh of ours,
The world-old stain and the haunting powers;
How should He know, the White Christ man?)

"What is this?" said Christ to His soul—

(Did he recoil, the White Christ man,
When he felt in his own flesh intimate
The earthly desires of our estate;
Did he recoil, the White Christ man?)

"What is this?" said Christ to His soul—

(He wore our flesh, the White Christ man,
The clamorous body we tend and feed,
The low desire and the thirsting need;
He knew them all, the White Christ man.)


"What is this?" said Christ to His soul—

(He measured sin, the White Christ man.
Was it then that He learned the kindly prayer
That He taught to His brothers everywhere?
Prayer made for us, O White Christ man.)

"What is this?" said Christ to His soul—

(Pitiful, loving, the White Christ man.)
"Not into temptation"—of flesh aware
Was the White Christ man in this cosmic prayer,
(Learned in our body, O White Christ man).

WEST ORANGE, N. J.



Polar Exploration During the Year 1908

BY MAJOR GENERAL A. W. GREELY, UNITED STATES ARMY

[The news the past week of the brilliant discoveries near the Antarctic Pole made by Lieut. Shackleton gives special timeliness to this survey of Polar exploration, written previously to the late news by a famous Arctic explorer, and the author of "Three Years of Arctic Service," "Handbook of Arctic Discoveries," etc.—EDITOR.]

THE year just past has been marked by unusual interest, and special activities in connection with the solution of polar problems, both in the Arctic and in the Antarctic regions. The International Polar Commission held at Brussels its first meeting under Captain Cagni, who made a highest-north record in Abruzzi's expedition, and it took steps looking to the study of the polar regions by co-ordinated and cooperative methods. In the field, great and small, there were no less than twelve expeditions, in which were represented Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Russia, Sweden and the United States.

As illustrating the fascination of polar exploration, it is to be recalled that no less than eight leaders are veterans—Bernier, of Canada; Erichsen and Rasmussen, of Denmark; Charcot, of France; Shackleton, of Great Britain; Geer, of Sweden; Cook and Peary, of the United States.

The American explorer longest absent is Dr. F. A. Cook, well known thru his Antarctic work and also by his ascent of Mt. McKinley. Cook established his base of operations in Rensselaer Harbor, Greenland, where he was landed with supplies and sledges in August, 1907, by Mr. John R. Bradley, under whose auspices the expedition was launched. Dr. Cook wrote in December, 1907, from Wostenholme Sound, that he had secured 100 dogs and fifteen of the best Eskimo hunters. He then expected to start north in January, 1908, over a new route. Crossing Ellesmere Land Cook planned to follow its western shore beyond Greeley Fiord, to the new land to the northwest seen by Peary. Cook's return was to be along the east coast, via Kennedy

Channel to Rensselaer Harbor. It is said that he will be met in 1909 by Mr. Bradley, but his comfort and safety have been cared for by Peary, who landed coal and supplies for Cook in August and left two white men in charge.

The most persistent and successful of the American explorers, the indomitable Peary, is again in the white north. Sending his final word from Etah, North Greenland, August 17th 1908, he reported thirty-five walrus killed, that he had a good supply of Eskimo dogs, all were well, and the "Roosevelt" was steaming north that night. He hopes to winter with his ship on the north coast of Ellesmere Land, in about 82° 40' N., and by a fortunate, well-directed, sledge-journey reach the North Pole in the spring of 1909 or 1910, thus beating his own unsurpassed record of 87° 06' N. on the same ocean.

The return of Mikkelsen and Leffingwell from the Herschel Island region terminates an expedition from which much was hoped in the way of survey of the frozen sea west and northwest of Banks Land. It succeeded in traversing the icepack to a distance of only about 100 miles north of Flaxman Island, on the Alaskan Coast. The sounding observations, with a maximum depth of about 300 fathoms, were valuable as showing the width of the continental shelf in that region. One of Mikkelsen's men, Stefansson, has returned to the lower Mackenzie region, to there make ethnologic studies for the American Museum of Natural History, of New York.

In the Eastern Hemisphere the Imperial Academy of Sciences, of St. Petersburg, sent in March, 1908, an expedition under M. Vollossovitch to exhume the body of a mammoth discovered near

Kazatchie Village, in the Lena Delta. In addition to studying the conditions under which the mammoth was preserved, Vollossovitch was directed to visit Great Liakhov Island, study its geologic features and then to explore the unknown regions west of the Yana River.

As of minor importance may be mentioned the following expeditions: The Canadian, Bernier, surveying the north coasts of America; renewed ethnographic investigations by the Dane, Rasmussen, in the Smith Sound region; the Danish hydrographic expedition studying the fishery conditions along the west shores of Greenland; Baron de Geer's leadership of the Swedish scientists studying the geological features of Ice Fiord, Spitzbergen; and Bénard, in the French ship "Jacques Cartier," making fishery and other investigations in Nova Zemblan waters. These expeditions are of scientific importance, altho not of a character to excite great popular interest.

France is again showing her flag in the Antarctic, under Dr. Jean Charcot, who in a specially built ship, the "Pourquoi Pas?," sailed southward from Punta Arenas December 17th, 1908. It will be recalled that Charcot, in the expedition of 1903, wintered near the southern entrance of Gerlache Strait. His base of operations will be on the coast of Loubet Land, as near Alexander Land as ice conditions will permit, as the main object of the two years' cruise is the exploration of that unvisited land. Charcot has a staff of seven specialists, and hopes to throw light on terrestrial changes in the South-polar Continent thru fossils and other geologic data. With skis for the men and automobile sleds of various patterns for ice travel, both along the coasts and over ice caps, much is expected.

Current Antarctic interest centers, however, on the British National Antarctic Expedition, under Lieut. E. H. Shackleton, R. N., which sailed from New Zealand January 1st, 1908, in the "Nimrod." On her return, March 3d, the ship brought news up to February 22d of the party, which has been forced to establish camp at Cape Royds, close by the Mt. Erebus volcano, where the "Discovery" wintered 1902-1904. The ice barrier was reached by the "Nimrod" January 22d,

and it was found to have materially changed. Altho unfavorable ice conditions did not permit Shackleton to carry out his cherished plan of wintering on unvisited King Edward VII Land, yet the voyage along the barrier was rewarded by the discovery of new land. It consisted of rounded ice-free hills of moderate elevation—under 1,000 feet—some ten miles from the face of the ice barrier. Probably these snow-free hills were dimly seen by Ross in 1841, when he charted for this region "appearance of land."

Under most unfavorable weather the "Nimrod" finally succeeded in landing Shackleton's party of fifteen, with dogs, ponies, motor-cars, supplies and scientific equipment. The motor-cars are relied on for extended journeys over the inland ice of Victoria Land, which is thought to extend to the pole. Capt. R. F. Scott found the so-called ice barrier favorable to travel, its local undulations being broken by few crevasses, and he reached on it latitude $82^{\circ} 17' S$. Ice-capped Victoria Land was also attempted by Scott in 1903, and its traversed surface of three hundred miles was of almost unvarying levelness.

The "Nimrod" again sailed from Lyttelton, N. Z., on December 8th, to bring back Shackleton's party. It is more than possible that she will bring news of an unprecedentedly high southern latitude in the vicinity of the Antarctic Pole.

The most important as well as the most interesting polar results of 1908, shown by map herewith, was the final delimitation of Northeast Greenland, which involved the tragic death in the field of Mylius Erichsen, the commander of the Danish expedition, and his two comrades.

The expedition sailed in the "Denmark" June, 1906, to explore the east coast of Greenland to the north of the seventy-seventh parallel of latitude. The ship reached an unparalleled high latitude for that coast, touching at Isle de France, $77.5^{\circ} N$. Anchoring in a sheltered harbor near Cape Bismarck, shore observatories were built, and by autumn sledge-trips provision depots were established as far as $78.5^{\circ} N$.

The main field party with ten dog sledges left the "Denmark" March 28th,

1908, to trace the coast to Cape Glacier of Peary. Passing Lambert Land (discovered by Lambert in 1670 and not again seen until the voyage of the Duke of Orleans in 1905) reached Mt. Malle-muk, about $80^{\circ} 20' N$. Here provisions were cached, brought by the four supporting sledges, which now returned homeward. As Erichsen advanced he found to his dismay that instead of running northwest, as problematically charted by Peary, the coast of Greenland was steadily trending to the eastward. Cross-

The north coast of Amdrup Land running west, Erichsen decided to divide his party and sent Koch north, where he found game, explored the unknown shores of Peary Land to Cape Bridgman (Peary, 1900), and unfurled the Danish flag in $83.5^{\circ} N$.

With Hagen and Brönlund, Erichsen prest west and followed inland nearly a hundred miles a great fiord (Denmark), which he thought to be Peary Channel. Retracing his steps he had the good fortune to meet Koch at Cape Rigsdag May 28th. Wise counsels would have caused the entire party to return to the ship, but Erichsen thought he was only a few days from Cape Glacier, which he had a noble desire to reach. Erichsen, sending the northern explorers back to the ship, prest on and his party as a whole vanisht from the sight of man.

Summer came and past, and there were no signs of Erichsen. The men at the ship watched the fleeting days with increasing anxiety. As soon as new ice formed a search party was sent out with six sledges, with dangerous and nearly fatal results. In March, 1908, Koch and Tobias took the field with the twenty-eight remaining dogs, and in a most rapid march of nine days reached Lambert Land. Caches to that point were undisturbed, but this depot had been opened. In a cave adjacent to the cairn was found the frozen body of the Greenlander Jorgen Brönlung. Attached to his neck was a bottle containing the skillfully drawn maps of Hagen, and near by his own field journal, carefully enclosed in a box. Erichsen's journal was not found. The last thought of this brave and loyal native was evidently to preserve for the world the results of their labor and the record of their sufferings.

Brönlund's field journal, outlining in simple language the eventful story, ends thus:

"I perished in $79^{\circ} N$. latitude, under the hardships of the return journey over the inland ice in November (1907). I reached this place under a waning moon, and cannot go on because of my frozen feet and the darkness. The bodies of the others (Erichsen and Hagen) are in the middle of the fiord (south of Amdrup Land). Hagen died on November 15, Mylius Erichsen some ten days later."



ing a broad fiord to Amdrup Land and finding that the coast ran nearly due east, conditions were so serious that the question of abandoning the journey was debated, as the increased distance had nearly exhausted their supply of food for dogs and men. Tho realizing the danger of such action they decided to advance, and then cached a small amount of food and everything that impeded rapid travel. A few days later their hearts rejoiced when the extreme east of Greenland was reached—North East Foreland in longitude $12^{\circ} W$., and latitude $80.4^{\circ} N$.—and their most important geographic problem was solved, tho Cape Glacier was yet to be reached.

For more than five months after food had failed these men, living on a most desolate country, present a record of courage and resourcefulness rarely if even surpassed in the annals of polar work.

From the journal of Brönlund it appears that Erichsen, on reaching a new fiord (Hagen), also mistook it for Peary Channel, and so was again obliged to double on his tracks. The detours into the two fiords (Denmark and Hagen) probably sealed their fate, as their journey to Cape Glacier was thereby more than doubled—from a direct route of about 330 miles to a travel exceeding 700 miles.

On June 4th their regular food failed, and the only game was an occasional ptarmigan. Pushing on they reached, June 14th, Cape Glacier, 83° N., 33° W., there connecting with Peary's surveys of 1892 and 1895. With heroic rashness, hoping against hope for musk-oxen, Erichsen extended his march north to Peary Land, discovering there a fiord (Brönlund). On reaching Denmark fiord, after recrossing Peary Channel, the conditions were desperate; the dogs emaciated, food exhausted, with ice so softened that travel across the fiord was impossible. They must summer in the fiord and live on the country. From time to time they killed a stray musk-ox, and again they were obliged to eat one of their famishing dogs. On August 7th Brönlund records: "No more food. Impossible to travel, and we are more than 900 kilometres (563) miles from the ship."

Attempting to cross the fiord-ice they were adrift sixteen days, August 8th-24th. Brönlund writes: "We have yet fourteen dogs, but no more food. We are killing one and eating half of it; the rest will be our food for tomorrow. Half a dog for three men and thirteen dogs is not filling, and after eating we are as hungry as before." August 26th they killed seven hares and thirteen ptarmigan. The whole snow-free land was scouted, with scanty results—now and then a hare or a ptarmigan.

Thus past the short Arctic summer, and with increasing cold and departing sun they came to final extremities. The only chance of life was the crossing of the inland ice from the head of Denmark

Strait to Lambert Land. There remained a sledge, four dogs—mere skeletons—with a little game. Their shelter-tent was in pieces, and the sleeping bags dilapidated. Land travel after game had worn their footgear to fragments, and efforts to make boots from the theodolite case were fruitless thru lack of needles and thread. To crown all the journey must be made in darkness, as the sun left them the day they ascended the ice-cap.

Such a journey under such conditions seems impossible, but they made it. It was a practically barefoot march, over unknown ice, in Arctic darkness, yet they traveled 160 miles in twenty-six days, when they descended to the fiord north of Mt. Mallemuk. There is a limit to endurance even with men of iron will, and Hagen died on November 15th. Ten days later Erichsen perished, almost in sight of the provision depot. There remained only the Eskimo, Jorgen Brönlund, to whose heroic efforts and loyal fidelity the world owes this record. Death must have been welcome, yet this man dragged himself to the depot, secured the safety of Hagen's maps, made his final entry in his journal, and calmly awaited relief by death.

Erichsen's discoveries are of special geographic importance, as well as of general interest. They definitely settle the extent of Northeast Greenland, a much debated matter, which materially differs from that shown on the latest charts, based on Peary's map of 1897, which indicates the coast line as running southeast from the so-called Independence Bay, which does not exist, to Lambert Land.

Based on the reports of Lockwood and Brainard, of my expedition, in their discovery in 1882 of the land now known as Peary Land, my opinion regarded Nordenskiöld fiord as a comparatively short channel to Spitzbergen, and as the north limit of ice-capped Greenland.

Peary, in his unequalled journeys across the inland ice of Greenland, reached $81^{\circ} 50'$ N., $34^{\circ} 05'$ W., and altho the fourteen intervening degrees of longitude, west to the entrance of Nordenskiöld fiord, have never been explored, yet it is accepted that this inlet marks the Greenland boundary. Peary in 1892, and again in 1895, looked to the

northeast from Navy Cliff, and among his results claimed "the determination of the insularity of Greenland," and further says: "We could distinctly discern the broad expanse of the ice-covered sea . . . (and) . . . the distant white horizon of the Northeastern Arctic Ocean." Peary's successful explorations of 1900 naturally confirmed his opinion, as Peary Land terminates in 24° W. longitude.

Erichsen's explorations conclusively show, however, that Peary was mistaken, as his point of view at Navy Cliff was on a waterway a few miles wide and not on the sea, there more than a hundred miles distant, while Greenland extended to the east twenty-two degrees of longitude, or about one hundred and ninety miles.

Apart from this very extensive addi-

tion made by Erichsen to the area of Northeast Greenland, is the fact, important from the oceanographic standpoint, of its unexpected contiguity to Spitzbergen. The Arctic opening of the Greenland Sea is narrowed to about 240 geographic miles, the distance from Northeast Foreland to Spitzbergen.

Important and extensive as are the polar results of 1908, they do not represent final effort. In truth the accumulated wealth, the wonderful inventions, the surplus energy of the twentieth century ensure continuance of such unselfish work. In the future as in the past there will be men of our blood who will so endure and so do as to merit the praise of Purchas: "How shall I admire your heroic courage, Ye marine worthies, beyond name of worthiness?"

WASHINGTON, D. C.



SPLENDID FAILURES

by Gertrude Huntington McGiffert

Men to bay and laurel bow,
As is meet.
But the whole world loving kneels
At the feet

Of the splendid failure hung
On the Tree.
It seems yet I hear him say,
Who will be

To the God within him true?
Who will die
For his vision? Crucified
As was I?

New York City.



A Sixteen-Hour Day

BY THE REV. CHARLES M. SHELDON

AUTHOR OF "IN HIS STEPS," ETC.

THE secretary of a college Young Men's Christian Association has recently made an interesting canvass among high school and university students, asking a great many questions about the choice of a life work. In answer to his question why more of the young men did not enter the ministry, he received the following answer: "The ministry," these young students said, "was not an interesting profession, it did not appeal to their ambitions, it did not have manly qualities to commend it, it was too uniformly dull compared with law, medicine, journalism and politics." The answer implied a general belief on the part of those who gave it that the minister was more or less of a lay figure, clad in good clothes every day in the week, preparing sermons in the forenoon, calling on women and children in the afternoon, marrying the living, burying the dead, and occasionally acting as a judge in an oratorical contest, and once in a while reading a paper on some religious subject at some religious gathering, but for the most part a dry, uninteresting and womanly or rather effeminate creature.

After talking with the secretary and pondering over this answer, I went to my study and took down the notes I made a few days ago on what happened to myself in sixteen hours one day, and the readers of THE INDEPENDENT may be interested, especially those who may think the ministry is "uniformly dry and dull," to know what did happen. I give the main details exactly as I jotted them down at the time:

I arose at 7 a. m. and had breakfast at 7:30. During the meal answered five telephone calls. First, a call to go to the County Jail and see a prisoner and do what I could to have his sentence alleviated by a change of cell and also interest his friends to secure a speedy pardon; second, a request to attend a funeral seven miles out in the country; third, an inquiry from a mechanic in a railroad office, wanting to know what was the best commentary on St. Luke. This man was

a member of a railroad shop Bible class. Fourth, a call from a man, a stranger in town, who wanted to know when he could call and submit a manuscript for reading and criticism. Fifth, a reminder from a member of a committee, of a meeting on the part of some citizens to take steps looking toward the closing up of Sunday evening theaters. Left the house at 8:15. On my way to the study I met a man who was coming to see me, who asked me to go to the Building and Loan Association and help him borrow some money to put up a house. Went with the man and helped him transact this business, finally reaching my study at the church at 9:45. Forty letters were waiting to be answered. Among them was a request from a man in South Carolina, wanting to borrow \$15 to pay the rent on his house. A second letter from a woman in Nova Scotia wanting to know my interpretation of Mat. 16; 16. A third letter from a young man who said he was a member of a Baptist Church and was engaged to a young woman who was a Presbyterian. He said they had talked over the situation frankly and were in considerable doubt as to whether they should get married, and they had finally decided to leave the matter to me and were going to await with great interest my reply. I answered this letter at once and put on a special delivery stamp, hastily disclaiming any authority in the matter and refusing to be dogmatic at the expense of anybody's affections. Another letter from a gentleman in Great Britain saying that a first cousin of his had moved into the Mississippi Valley about twenty years ago and he had lost track of him and wanted to know if I would not hunt him up sometime when I was passing thru. Another letter was from one of my own parishioners wanting to know why I had given up the doctrine of everlasting punishment, and still another letter asking me to examine a book manuscript of 150,000 words. At half past ten I began writing a sermon and wrote on the sermon for fifteen min-

utes. I then had a call from a member of the church who came to see me about the church music and talk over the need of making a change in the hymn books. As soon as he had gone out I began work on the sermon, but had another call from a negro delegation in the neighborhood asking me to look into the feasibility of establishing a new church and help raise the money to build it. I resumed work on the sermon as soon as they had gone out. At the end of fifteen minutes took up a report of the Committee on Missionary Publications and made a digest of it for use at an association meeting, and also outlined a paper on arbitration to be read at the same association meeting. I then had a call from a woman asking about her boy who had begun to use cigarettes, and urging me to frame up a bill and get it thru the Legislature, forbidding the use of tobacco by boys. I resumed my work on my sermon for a few moments. At 12:15 I went to dinner. During the meal I had four telephone calls. The first, from a parishioner who wanted to borrow my horse to drive out into the country to see a sick friend; the second, from one of my Sunday school teachers, wanting to know where she could get a key to get into the church to find her Bible, which she had left the Sunday before. The third call was from another parishioner asking me to go and see a very sick man, not a member of the church or parish, living four miles east of the city. A fourth call was from a member of the church asking me to call that afternoon on some friends of theirs who were visiting them from Philadelphia. During the meal hour I also had three calls at the house. The first was a student who wanted to get my advice on an oration which he was preparing on Abraham Lincoln; the second, a request from one of my neighbors to help him pay his grocery bill; third, from a member of a Committee on Tuberculosis Investigation, asking me to start a fund to send a young man out to New Mexico and also prepare a paper to read before a Tuberculosis Congress which was to meet in the city within a week. Between dinner and 2 o'clock I repaired the kitchen pump, which three different plumbers had tried their hands on without success. From 2 to 4:30 I made nine

calls, covering fifteen miles in the matter of distance. From 4:30 to 5:30 I went to the church to examine and pass on some new stained glass windows, brought by an agent of a company, in answer to request for bids on windows for a new building. At 6 o'clock I went home to supper. During the meal I had five telephone calls. First, from a college asking me to be judge at an oratorical contest; second, to remind me that I was a member of the Committee on Prison Investigation and should have my report ready before the end of the week; third, a call asking for a book on the question of race prejudice; fourth, a call from a church member telling me he "enjoyed my sermon last Sunday very much." Another call from another member asking if something could not be done about the ventilation of the church, saying he had a headache during the entire service. At 7 o'clock I went to my study to work over a report on slum investigation covering a certain district in the city inhabited by negroes. At 8 o'clock I met my trustees, to talk over church finances and outline a plan for reaching every member of the church, present and absent. At 10 o'clock I went home and sat down to read some books sent me on the Emmanuel Movement and review them for a magazine. During my reading I had four telephone calls. The first, from a reporter of a daily paper asking me to give full church statistics of the different denominations in the city. Second, a Sunday School teacher, wanting to know about special music for her department. Third, call from a stranger, who wanted to borrow \$100 to get out of trouble. Fourth, a request from a member of the Legislature to see the Governor about the Equal Suffrage Bill. I got into bed at a quarter of eleven and was called out of it at once by another telephone ring. This time a request from a visitor in the city, stopping at one of the hotels, who wanted to know if the prohibitory law worked in Kansas. I told him it did, but did not tell him I thought there should be a law prohibiting the use of the telephone after 10:30. I did not hear the clock strike 11, so I must have been asleep by that time.

If any young man thinks the ministry is dull and uninteresting or does not

touch life at enough points, if he will come out here and be willing to work on a small salary, I will guarantee to keep him busy without any trouble, or I will keep him busy *with* trouble. I do not know where the idea originated that the ministry was an unmanly or a weak or a narrow profession. If anyone wants to have the largest possible touch with the world, with men, with history as it is being made, and with the universe, he will

not find it in law, or medicine, or journalism, or politics, but in the ministry; and if any man wants an eight hour day, he can easily get one by becoming a minister, who so far as I know has never asked for anything less than sixteen hours, and often prays for more hours in which to do his work. Surely a "sixteen hour day" is worth while to any one who wants to live in the largest possible fashion.

TOPEKA, KAN.



Yuan Shih Kai and His Dismissal

BY HERBERT E. HOUSE

[Mr. House is honorary field secretary of the Canton Christian College and was tutor in the family of Yuan Shih Kai for some time. His article, therefore, is as authoritative as it is timely.—EDITOR.]

YUAN SHIH KAI, universally recognized as one of the foremost men of the world, patriot, statesman, organizer, leader, for twenty years manifesting in public life entire devotion to his country's welfare, strict integrity and consummate ability; a man whose leadership of his bewildered nation during the last five years may be likened to the leadership by Moses of the children of Israel; this man, one of the greatest men China has produced since the days of her sages, has been by the new administration of China dismissed from the service of his country.

What indeed is the cause of this amazing act on the part of the new Regent, the dismissal from the service of his country of the one man of the Empire competent to continue to unite, organize and lead the forces of new China in the great scheme of revolutionary reform which under his leadership has already enabled China to hold up her head among the nations, and which, if unchecked, would within a generation make China one of the great powers of the world?

The dismissal of Yuan is not because of "rheumatism of the leg," nor because of his attitude toward Japan, nor because of his "pro-foreign attitude," nor because there is a shadow of fact in the severe charges made against him by his bitter

enemy Kang Yu Wei, head of the world-wide Chinese Reform Association. Nor is it to be explained by the general anti-progressive character of the Manchu dynasty and the Manchu party.

The dismissal of Yuan is not on account of his character, ability or recent acts. His dismissal from the service of his country is purely a matter of personal hatred, jealousy and revenge, the result of events which occurred in October, 1898. Other elements in the case have at most only played upon these forces.

It is claimed and it is evidently true that "Yuan's disgrace is in consequence of a campaign waged against him by the adherents of Kang Yu Wei," who, under his leadership, have exerted an influence upon the Regent leading to Yuan's dismissal. The Regent himself has peculiar reasons in consequence of the occurrences of October, 1898, to feel both gratitude and resentment toward Yuan, and early events after the Regent came to power seem to indicate that he would not disturb the existing order. Kang Yu Wei, the arch enemy of Yuan, has his grievance, but he is careful not to bring out into the light the fact that disaster overwhelmed the Emperor, himself and his associates, the counsellors of the Emperor in his reform program, in consequence of their own rashness and crim-

inal folly, and that Yuan earned their everlasting hatred by refusing both to shed innocent blood at their command and to sustain with his army a policy which nothing could save from ending in disaster.

It was shortly after the war with Japan that Kuang Hsu, the Emperor, then about twenty-six years of age, feeling the humiliation of shameful defeat and catching the spirit of reform from foreign books and from certain of his instructors, began to gather about him a few of the most enlightened young men of the Empire. Then was inaugurated the brief but glorious era of reform which in little more than a single year of real effectiveness, when reform edict followed reform edict, produced radical changes for the better thruout the Empire.

In spite of the excessive zeal of the Emperor and these reformers, among whom Kang Yu Wei was the leader, in spite of the mistakes they made and the final great catastrophe which they invited, they will ever be remembered as men of noble purpose, pure motive and great achievement.

Two conditions became manifest as the reforms progreed. On the part of the people at large there was an immediate response that revealed the people to be ready for reform of the most radical nature, but on the part of the older officials and scholars, the men of the old order, there was fear, jealousy and opposition.

No one can understand the present rapid progress of New China who does not understand that the people, prepared by many years of contact in various ways with the enlightening forces from the outside world, were even twelve years ago more than ready for radical reforms. The present great reform in China is simply the free manifestation under the liberty giving administration of Yuan Shih Kai of what has been the pent up desire of the Chinese people these many years. China needs no reformer or reform association to urge her into the new path. She needs a leader who can unite, organize and direct the mighty forces stirring the Empire.

In 1897-1898 the populace of the Empire hailed every new edict abolishing some hoary abuse, or inaugurating some reform as a sunburst in an already il-

luminated sky. There was small danger to the reformers from the people, but intoxicated with power, and carried away by the very success of their efforts, they failed utterly to conciliate the officials and scholars of the old order. These together, constituting the real rulers of China, saw with horror the revered traditions and customs of the past ignored and rejected by the reformers, and saw with consternation what was worse, their own power, prestige and even living being taken from them. It was impossible but that strong opposition to the new order would arise from this powerful "conservative" element, and that sooner or later they would bring disaster to the hotheaded reformers.

The Emperor and his associates were as yet but a handful. There had been too little time to rally and organize a support, yet they treated with utter lack of diplomacy the older officials and scholars who were in great numbers and greatest strength about them in Peking. The hostility to the reformers crystallized under the leadership of the Empress Dowager and her chief counsellor Yung Lu.

Yung Lu, who died several years ago, was a Manchu of high rank, a favorite nephew of the Empress Dowager, the father-in-law of Chun, the present Regent, and grandfather of the present child Emperor. He also was the friend of Yuan, and had been the means of advancing him in the public service.

After the war with Japan the Chinese Government saw the need of a modern army. It believed that with this new wine in the old bottle China would be able to withstand the outer world, no other reforms would be required, all would be well and China might continue the slumber from which she had been so rudely aroused. The "New Imperial Army" was therefore organized and soon consisted of 60,000 men gathered in four divisions or branches within a hundred miles of Peking. This army was equipped with up-to-date arms and was being drilled according to the most modern method.

In command of one branch of this New Imperial Army was placed Yuan Shih Kai, then about thirty-seven years of age. He had already distinguished himself with honor during nine years of serv-

ice in Korea, latterly as minister during the troublesome times of dispute between China and Japan over Korea, preceding the war, when by his firm stand for the interests of China he incurred the enmity of Japan, which seems never to have been forgotten.

As commander of the branch of the army under him, Yuan was given a free hand. He at once showed the most remarkable ability as an executive. Within three years his division of the army, consisting then of about 7,000 efficient troops, had the reputation of being one of the best drilled and disciplined bodies of soldiers in the world, and his own reputation was becoming world-wide among military men and statesmen. In the spring of 1898 Lord Charles Beresford, after an all day review of this army, spoke of it in the highest terms, and before leaving China said in Tientsin, "I have met one man in China and that man is Yuan." The same year Timothy Richard, one of the best known and ablest foreigners in China, said to the writer, of Yuan, "He is the best man in China; he is the coming man." Thus was Yuan looked upon at that time wherever he was known as a strong, aggressive, up-to-date man. Among the Chinese he had the peculiar reputation of being honest, a man who did not "squeeze."

For ten years he has been in the very center of the stage. Even his enemies have been unable to bring against him a suspicion of dishonesty, and his amazing enlightenment, wisdom and ability have been known and read of all men.

Faced by the strong and menacing opposition of the conservatives in 1898, the reformers instead of conciliating their enemies, modifying their program in the interest of peace, security and success, and checking their headlong haste, were still so much of the nature of old China that they turned to the ways of her darkest days the headsman's ax, to be rid of the opposition, and ordered Yuan Shih Kai, whom they knew to be as much a patriot and as much a reformer as themselves, to take Yung Lu, the leader of the opposition, behead him and come with his army to Peking to sustain the Emperor in his reform program. It should be understood that Kang Yu Wei and his associates were practically in power, and

any edict from the Emperor would be an edict from themselves. They ordered Yuan to take the life of a man whose crime was that he was a leader of the opposition. Yuan refused to commit the crime appointed to him, he warned Yung Lu of the plot against his life, and remained inactive with his army. Yung Lu hastened to report to the Empress Dowager the plot against his life, and against at least the last vestige of her authority. The blazing fury of the Empress Dowager at this news may only be imagined. The by-product of Yuan's disobedience of Imperial orders, was the sudden uniting of the old forces under the Empress Dowager, who immediately imprisoned the Emperor and beheaded all of his associates upon whom hands could be laid, putting a price on the head of the few who escaped. Of those few, Kang Yu Wei has since become noted as the organizer and leader of the Chinese Reform Association.

This whole dreadful, deplorable and entirely unnecessary disaster was brought to a head by the orders to Yuan. Some such disaster must have soon come in any case as the direct result of the swift movement of the reform, and the utterly undiplomatic and worse treatment of the conservatives by the reformers. Thus ended in night the brief glorious day of this first attempt at reform that had so brilliantly dawned, and thus began the wave of reactionary effort that rolled on in ever-increasing fanatical fury till it ended in the so-called Boxer movement, the effort of the Chinese Government under the Empress Dowager to drive out and to exterminate all foreigners on China's soil.

Once again this man of nerve and wisdom disobeyed an Imperial order. Before the real beginning of the Boxer war Yuan had been sent with his army to be Governor of the province of Shantung. Here he was during the height of the trouble ruling with a firm hand, when he received orders from Peking to destroy all foreigners; instead of obeying he saved his Government from itself, choosing to call the order a forgery and immediately with redoubled energy extended protection to all foreigners and their property and saw them every one safely conducted out of the province; for this

he was called by the reactionaries a foreign devil, and for this he risked the anger of the Empress Dowager and retribution at her hands. For this act alone Yuan deserves everlasting honor and especially gratitude from Americans.

The character of the man is revealed in both these times of crisis. He disobeyed his Emperor because he was wrong, because his order was one that no enlightened man could obey. To have obeyed would have made him the first favorite of the Government and would have opened the way for every advancement. He disobeyed the order of the Empress Dowager, and Yung Lu, her counsellor, because again they were orders which could not be obeyed by an enlightened man.

As the present Regent is a brother of the late Emperor it might be expected that he would blame Yuan for his brother's downfall and cherish resentment accordingly, but on the other hand he might be expected to feel especial

gratitude to Yuan for saving the life of his wife's father and the grandfather of the present child Emperor. Early events after the Regent came into power indicated that he was not hostile to Yuan, and his dismissal is, by every sign, due to influences brought to bear upon the Regent by Kang Yu Wei and his associates.

Yuan is a man who has been for five years the storm center of attack from high officials of the old school on the one hand, and from extreme radicals and enemies, such as Kang Yu Wei and associates on the other, who have persistently sought to undermine him with the Government. He has had every incentive to trim his course, but he has gone straight ahead with supreme energy and far-seeing wisdom. As a man who realized that the time might be short he has served his country with a great devotion, laying in even these few years much of the foundation on which China's future national life will be built.

NEW YORK CITY.



Palestine

BY KATHARINE LEE BATES

First View of the Holy Land.

FAINT in the pearly dawn, a silver line
It gleamed upon the sea; our hearts were
there
Before our vision, your dear heart and mine,
And every face about us was a prayer.

At Bethlehem.

A Russian pilgrim fell with gesture wild
Before the manger; while in circuit shy
A sweet young mother kissed the walls and
smiled
And softly sang a Syrian lullaby.

At Nazareth.

A little Child, a Joy-of-Heart, with eyes
Unsearchable, he grew in Nazareth,
His daily speech so innocently wise
That all the town went telling: "Jesus saith."

At Gethsemane.

There is a sighing in the pallid sprays
Of these old olives, as if still they kept
Their pitying watch, in Nature's faithful ways,
As on that night when the disciples slept.

At Jerusalem.

Jerusalem, Jerusalem, how oft
His Love had gathered thee beneath its
wings
And thou wouldst not!—Love crucified aloft
On Calvary, enthroned the King of Kings.

At Calvary.

O Death, where is thy victory over Love?
Thy worst, the cross of torture, crown of
scorn,
Love took and made exceeding joy thereof,
Illimitable joy of Easter morn.

WELLESLEY, MASS.

Literature

The Acropolis of Athens

PROFESSOR D'OOGHE has chosen a smaller field than Ernest Gardner's "Ancient Athens," and limits himself strictly to the Acropolis.* But his field is large enough; for it includes all that has happened on Athena's sacred rock thruout the ages. From the earliest occupation of it to the present time it has invited the interest of the civilized world. People of culture come to it that they may make some little addition to what is already known. Any, even small, discovery has importance from the fact that it came from this Acropolis. There is no other Acropolis that can compare with it, and we need not say Athenian Acropolis, but the Acropolis.

*THE ACROPOLIS OF ATHENS. By Martin L. D'Ooge, Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in the University of Michigan. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$4.00.

The author has labored long and hard over his work, and has returned to Athens more than once. His work has, however, been a labor of love.

The battered fragments of the Parthenon are eloquent in beauty, and we, the gleaners, still dwell on them and gather them up here and there, mere bits which joined together convey some impression of a grand and beautiful whole. The tooth of time has not succeeded in destroying the fragments. After the passing of the Persians in 479 B. C. came generations which surpass all others in art and literature. An age not to be compared with the Augustan Age, but with one incomparably grander came upon the scene. The Parthenon with kindred buildings arose, and the climax was reached. Jealousy among the small States prevented the advent of a "Saturnian Reign."

Since the establishment of an American School of Archeology in Athens in 1882, there has been a growing interest in working out problems on the spot. Professor D'Ooge, who once presided for one year over the school, returned to study faithfully the stones that spoke. The result is before us in a beautiful book with over 400 pages, 134 cuts, 9 plates, 11 pages of notes and three appendixes covering 55 pages. The careful work has left only the fewest of negligible errors, and the author may well say of his work "*exegi monumentum aere perennius*."

The Erechtheion has in the few last years drawn special attention. D'Ooge has given praise to the work of Heermance, the late director of the American school at Athens, who assisted G. P. Stevens, the Fellow in Architecture of the school. They, with the director and Caskey, a Fellow of the



FROM D'OOGHE'S "THE ACROPOLIS OF ATHENS"

school, have worked hand in hand with Balonos, the Greek architect. After the thoro repairs the Erechtheion has come forth in glory.

Dörpfeld, who discovered the existence of the remains of a Peisistratean temple between the Parthenon and the Erechtheion, has recently by a sudden flash divined that the architect of the Erechtheion had carried out only a part of his projected building. He saw that the most asymmetrical building in Greece demanded but a west wing, and the symmetry was complete. The porch of "the Maidens" was intended to be the center of the whole. The plan was the more daring because of the uneven rock.

Two triumphs of the American School call for mention. Charles H. Weller publisht in 1904 the discovery of a propylon which formed the older entrance to the Acropolis, lying obliquely to and under the later grand Propylaea. E. P. Andrews, in 1896, with infinite pains and at the risk of life or limb, mounting with rope ladders and pulleys studied the nail-holes on the east architrave. Pressing thick sheets of wet paper into the holes he took them down when dry and worked over them. At last he got his clue from the method adopted in placing the nails and deciphered the inscription if we may so call it. The result indicated an honor paid to Nero "by the Areopagos, the Senate, and the people of Athens." The erection of a statue of Nero in front of the Parthenon probably followed. And Athens had come to this!



Some Ladies of Note

ANNE GENEVIEVE DE BOURBON, beautiful daughter of a beautiful mother—a Montmorency at once and a Condé—comes upon the scene as a pupil in a Carmelite conventual school, anxious to live and die a nun. After a brilliant but somewhat unsatisfactory life spent in the blaze of courts, arms and diplomatic intrigue, of which she was no small part, she returns in her sixtieth year to die near the Carmelite sisterhood, ruminating to the last on the strange admixture she had scen of the earthly paradise of kings and the paradise sung by the gentle sisters. During her more actively joyous days

France was ruled by Cardinal Mazarin. Condé and Turenne fought under the French banners, winning victories which still resound in the world's history. The former was her brother; the latter never quite forgot the lovely eyes that had been turned on him in the demure Carmelite period of the young princess. Anne Geneviève de Bourbon, as Duchesse de Longueville, lived in a world of intrigue, saw as little as possible of her husband, as much as was convenient of her adorers—one of them always, Gascon fashion, to the fore—and having ruined her brother, estranged her husband and lost her lover, left the courtly stage with little applause even among her children. A pitiful woman's tale as it is told—and well told—by Mr. Noel Williams,¹ who is gentle with his material and his two heroines, but leaves with us a portrait of the good Prince Henry of Navarre when he had become Henry IV that we must, for its amorousness, hang beside the picture Carlyle gives us of the great Peter, Czar of all the Russias.

In the mad days of our old enemy, King George III of England, the clever Lady Holland kept a private journal,² some parts of which she may have left open for her husband's perusal; but one judges that she intended to produce it in the court of conscience in her old age, as at once her confession and her apology. Like so many confessions of the sort, it now gets into print, giving this generation fresh, if not refreshing, material for a revision of its inherited notion of the character of an attractive, ambitious, and very celebrated lady. Her mother was a Vassall, of the same breed, it is supposed, with the Vassalls who migrated early to Cambridge, Mass., and gave to Washington a convenient headquarters and to Longfellow in later days a beautiful home.

Lady Holland, at twenty-five, and still a woman of "undoubted beauty" and "natural liveliness of disposition," says her biographer, began that glad, successful, ambitious career as mistress of Hol-

¹ A PRINCESS OF INTRIGUE: ANNE GENEVIEVE DE BOURBON, DUCHESSE DE LONGUEVILLE, and her Times. By H. Noel Williams. 2 Vols. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$6.50.

² THE JOURNAL OF ELIZABETH LADY HOLLAND (1701-1811). With Portraits. 2 Vols. Edited by the Earl of Hchester. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$6.00.

land House, whose glories so many distinguished men have sung—men like Macaulay, Sidney Smith, Fox, Grey—conspicuous leaders of the Whig party. A sometime frequenter of that house, the then Prince of Wales, afterward King George IV, is pretty well known to readers of today. Lady Holland, pretty, witty and ingenious, was sure to be the center of the counsels of the Whigs, whose motto seems to have been the same as that of the Cambridge Vassalls—"Always for my country; sometimes for my king." There were ladies also—a few, not many—who came to Holland House. Her poor king was mad when her journal comes to an end in 1814, but Holland House survived long after that date, the mistress continuing to be the brilliant hostess.

Aiming to give less than a full account of the worthy women of Scottish history, Mr. Harry Graham has made his selection, not wholly, but almost too largely for the honor of Scotch womanhood, from a class of women born on the stage of noble action, with all the captivating scenery of public life to help them—women who gave to the stage not so often nobility as notoriety.* Beauty was in most instances the prime element of their charm. The bright light beating on thrones made them conspicuous. They were lively in youth, wayward in womanhood, hard and harsh in old age. It is curious that these features should have so interested our grandfathers—more curious still that they should today so interest us, as they certainly do. Mr. Graham runs thru a wide range of Scotland's amiable and unamiable matrons. Catherine, Duchess of Queensberry—the "lively Kitty," as they called her—with other women equally lively, stormed the English House of Lords in 1739; swore "they would enter in spite of the Lord Chancellor and the whole House of Peers." Failing at first, they "stood their ground from nine in the morning till five o'clock at night," howling and thumping, and finally accomplisht their object by a ruse of rare ingenuity. They agreed to keep absolutely still for half an hour, and did so, whereupon the Chancellor concluded that they had departed, and accordingly

threw open the doors. We commend the plan to the suffragettes.

Miss Jerome, democratic daughter of an American millionaire, whose pride it was to have been "Father of the American Turf," became Lady Randolph Churchill in 1874. Twenty-six years later she says: "I bade farewell to Lady Randolph Churchill, who then took the name of the chronicler of these reminiscences." These twenty-six years were spent in the society of the English "privileged classes," with headquarters from time to time at Blenheim Castle, summer home of the old Churchills, Dukes of Marlborough, since the days of that "famous victory" about which the little Peterkin of the song was so curious. Lady Randolph seems not to have lost her American "horse sense," which finds a home equally at the Jockey Club, at the "hustings" and in the society of dukes. At any rate, she could ride after the hounds, leap a five-barred gate with the best, conduct an election campaign in the absence of her busy husband, and speak, tho with bated breath, in the presence of Victoria Regina herself. With Napoleon III in his exile she had talked; had been *particeps criminis* with the Empress in her flight from Paris; that is, her mother's house had concealed the man who prepared the flight. She had dined with the all-glorious Queen of England, at whose august table, she says, "conversation was carried on in whispers. . . . When the Queen spoke, even the whispers ceased." And she tells of an unfortunate gentleman, invited to the same sort of feast, who had, under his breath and to his immediate neighbor, ventured a poor little joke. The Queen required him to repeat it aloud. Stammering and scarlet, he had done so amid dead silence, and the Queen, "fixing a cold eye upon him," said: "I am not amused."



The Climber. By E. F. Benson. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.40.

Mr. Benson favors a vivacious heroine. Lucia Grimson is another "Dodo"; at least, she has the same hectic volubility and nervous intensity of speech, and

* *The Lives of Scottish Women. By Harry Graham. New York: Doubleday & Co. 44 pp.*

* *The Reminiscences of Lady Randolph Churchill. By Mrs. Jerome. Illustrated. New York: The Century Co. \$3.50.*

much of the charm of that fascinating lady of sixteen years ago. Men usually like a woman who talks well; it relieves them from the burden of entertaining, and it is no surprise to find these vivid heroines with several adorers each. Dodo, if we remember, was, however, the better woman. Lucia is the incarnation of a selfishness so complete and so atrocious that she fills us with horror and wins no sympathy even when broken—it is like seeing a wounded serpent dragging its maimed length wearily along the dusty road. The merry days before her undoing are described with the verve and freshness of Mr. Benson's earlier work, and there are some well-rounded minor characters. Lucia's two elderly aunts are remarkably good portraits. Never, perhaps, has the ruthless nature of social ambition, scorning the steps by which it rises, and flinging away the hand of a friend like a worn out glove, as soon as it has given its help, been more sternly unmaskt than in *The Climber*.



E. F. BENSON

goodness as in this new fashion of hero. He gives himself with unthinking generosity, as a child might give a priceless gem, to save the woman he loves from sorrow. He is foolish to throw himself down for Zora's feet to tread upon in the heedless way of her superb self-concentration,

but it is a loveable folly. The story of *Septimus* is not slight or negligible fiction; it cuts pretty deeply into living, pulsating humanity. We feel that Septimus, all goodness and sensitive delicacy, deserves a better fate than his abnegation is likely to bring him; yet we are a little blinded by the light of it, and it is hard to judge his act dispassionately. He is so helpless and so wise; so much of a genius and so much of a big baby, needing a woman's care; so abject in his estimate of his own worth and so worshipful in his adoration of others, that perhaps the author of his gentle being knew best, after all, what disposition to make of him. Clem Sypher is another incurable sentimentalist; an inventor of a patent medicine which becomes a religion with him; he is so grandly in earnest about his "cure" that he is not ridiculous; his obsession is so great it gives him a pathetic dignity. Perhaps that is the secret of Mr. Locke's spell. His creations are whimsical to a degree, the situations bizarre, yet we

Septimus. By William J. Locke. New York: John Lane Company. \$1.50.

A little folly is a lovable thing. The serial title of Mr. Locke's new novel was "Simple Septimus," and never was such simpleness united to such self-forgetful



Courtesy John Lane Co.

WILLIAM J. LOCKE,
Author of "Septimus," "Beloved Vagabond," etc.

love them too much to laugh at them; his people are eccentric in their goodness and in their weakness, but they are not absurd, and we succumb at once to the elusive but very enchaining charm of *Septimus*.

✧

Vronina. By Owen Rhoscomyl. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

The scenes of this novel are laid out of sight of the world, in Wales, and the author has secured to an unusual degree the charm of dewy freshness. Everything is green and still and rain-wet, even to a damp sweetness of the face of the woman in love. And to all appearances it is an ordinary love story, with a maid, a rose, and the inevitable "other" man in it, till we reach the concluding chapters. Here the mystery of moral natures revived after enduring for years the narcotic effects of sin is portrayed, and what was a pleasant love affair becomes a tragedy thru the peculiarly nauseating penitence of the scarlet woman, whose confession, as usual, involves all the lovers of good maids and other respectable men in the community. And in the end there is a touch of melancholy mysticism which gives the book significance.

✧

Kincaid's Battery. By George W. Cable. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

The prejudice against George W. Cable in the South is a matter for regret when we consider that he can still write better fiction from that section than any other Southern author. His last book is a story of the Civil War, and more particularly of the siege of Vicksburg. The scene opens in New Orleans on the eve of the beginning of the struggle, and the reader is introduced into a society of men and women, where the spirit of life is almost French in its gaiety. Only Cable has been able to reproduce this charming, well-bred facility of manner which belonged to the old Creole circles there. And while he does not call this or that character a Creole, we recognize the type. Kincaid is the captain of a battery which has been presented to the Confederacy by three beautiful and fascinating women, Mrs. Callenders and her two step-daughters. The light-hearted goodness of these heroines will cause the

reader to wonder into what age he has fallen in fiction—where a novelist can still maintain that women may be fascinating without being either perverted or divorced or adultresses. In fact, if one desires to see the psychic difference between the modern bad woman in fiction and the same character as she figured forty years ago, he has only to study Mr. Cable's presentation of Flora Vaucour in this story. She is an adventuress, an intriguer, a thief of another woman's lover, but for all that she is chaste. She is equal to some characters in the novels of the elder Dumas in the accomplished diablerie of her spirit, but she is not of that degraded wickedness found in the most attractive of modern heroines. All told, it is a story where the red fuse of war burns into the drawing-room of a pretty society. And the author misses neither the lightness nor the tragedy of such a situation.

✧

Tono-Bungay. By H. G. Wells. New York: Duffield & Co. \$1.50.

Tono-Bungay is the epic of patent-medicine promoters. It is useless to deny Mr. Wells a certain power in delineating middle-class conditions and characters. Uncle Teddy, the discoverer of Tono-Bungay, who had a "certain Teddity about his personal appearance," Aunt Susan, who is thoroly delightful, and the pale pastel sketch of Marion, the ineffective wife of the unheroic hero, are clever and lifelike portraits. In W. J. Locke's latest novel, "*Septimus*," Clem Sypher stands as the prince among patent-medicine men. He makes a religion out of his "cure"; he is an idealist, a dreamer; we feel his essential nobleness thru all the absurdity of his obsession. Uncle Teddy, on the other hand, has no overweening belief in his Tono-Bungay, except a steadfast faith in its power to make him rich. This difference marks the contrast between the two novels, as well as the two promoters. Simple *Septimus* and George Ponderevo are both inventors, both ill at ease in a world of practical business, but there the likeness ends. *Septimus* is a lovable child-man, an angel astray, full of all nobleness and knightly self-sacrifice. Mr. Wells's here is moody, discontented, selfish, and immoral. In spite of humor, imagina-



H. G. WELLS,
Author of "Tono-Bungay."

tion, a lucid style, a gift of insight into the shams and absurdities of society, *Tono-Bungay* is as uninspiring as a dull, gray day. A cold mist creeps and clings thru its pages, it drips with doubt, and it is fairly clammy with ineffective questions, futile to ask where there is none to answer.

The Bible of Nature. By J. Arthur Thomson, M. A. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.00.

Professor Thomson, who is Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Aberdeen, was invited, on the foundation established by the late Governor Bross, of Illinois, to deliver a course of lectures at the Lake Forest University. The object of the Bross Foundation is

"to call out the best efforts of the highest talent and the ripest scholarship of the world to illustrate from science, or from any department of knowledge, and to demonstrate the divine origin and the authority of the Christian Scriptures; and, further, to show how both science and revelation coincide and prove the existence, the providence, or any or all of the attributes of the only living and true God, infinite, eternal, and unchangeable in His being wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness and truth."

The five lectures were delivered last year, the theme chosen being, "The Bible of Nature," which is treated under the heads, "The Wonder of the World," "The History of Things," "Organisms and Their Origin," "The Evolution of Organisms" and "Man's Place in Nature." We have the discoveries of science within the last fifty years and their elucidation as tending to prove the existence of some power which antedates the birth of things in Nature as we understand Nature—a power that produced the beginnings of things, and yet is still contemporary with the transformations of all things in Nature, and so is an ever-acting creative force. The line of argument is that of the evolutionist, and the conclusion reached is that of the agnostic, with a difference. Professor Thomson does not shut himself wholly in the formula, "We do not know." Without passing the lines of a strict scientific



LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL

A portrait sketch by John S. Sargent. From "The Reminiscences of Lady Randolph Churchill."

treatment of the great questions of evolution, he yet refuses to close the gates that open into a wider view than that of science. We cannot by science alone reach a conclusion as to the prime origin of the mechanism of life or answer finally the questions sure to be asked by every man: Whence he came why he is here, whither he is going, and what may or may not exist beyond or beside the brief region of sense. His statement virtually is: We do not know, but we do wish to know. We would give all we are to know. We are not heartless or mindless as to the great mystery. "Men of science seek, in all reverence, to discover the Almighty, the Everlasting. They claim sympathy and friendship with those who, like themselves, have turned away from

are things not "explained" by science and that "never can be" things of the spirit, that must be spiritually discerned."

✽

Alaska: The Great Country. By Ella Higginson. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2 50.

The beauties and merits of our great northwestern possessions form the theme of a growing literature of varied interest to Americans. To Miss Ella Higginson Alaska is the wonderful land—the paradise *par excellence*—if there can be any superiority among claimants to that happy garden state. Its glories, its enormous concealed riches, are celebrated in language that brings tears to the eyes that Providence should have waited so long for a Seward to purchase



MISS HIGGINSON AND HER DOGS
From "Alaska: The Great Country"

the more material struggles of human life, and have set their hearts and minds on the knowledge of the eternal," and he lays stress on the hopefulness of the new view of the evolution of nature and of man from external nature—an evolution that admits of no moment of arrested development in creation. Science does not know the whole process, nor anything that is behind the process. There

and a Sumner to eulogize the rich acres of violets and subterrene minerals. Her trips to the Far West seem to have been by preference by steamer. She explores for us all the bays and inlets from Vancouver to Unalaska, and up the coast as far as the Bering Sea, touching with a scented brush the new cities of wood and brick, the totems, wicker baskets and blankets; the shops, schoolhouses and

railway stations; missions and merchandise; flowers, rocks and icebergs. Everything in that favored land is enchanted. Puget Sound is, as it were, "one great opal which has broken apart and flung its escaping fires of rose, amethyst, amber and green up thru the maze of trembling pearl above it." Even the winds exert a "velvety pressure" on the fair cheeks of ladies and the rough beards of men. Picturesque shores slope down into "cool, shadowy bays," where the shingle is "splashed by spent streams"; where "divinely blue, wooded and snow-pearled ways" lead one to "the final and sublime beauty" of a land which no woman who plays whist ought ever to visit. In sailing along the inland waters of that glorious coast, "the mere vibration of the ship" swishing across the fronts of icebergs is "a physical pleasure by day and a sensuous lullaby at night." In her woman-like ecstasies over this favored possession of Uncle Sam's the author is almost saddened by the lack of appreciation shown by some of the early explorers, who, cold and hungry and homesick, selected their adjectives accordingly. To them the land was "gloomy," the hills were "rugged," the inland valleys "ice-locked, ice-bound and ice-bounded." The snow mountains were—think of it!—"grotesque." It is in this mood of exalted appreciation that we skip along the coast with Miss Higginson, stop at every youthful town for its history, accommodations and present intentions—then slip into the winding valleys to get sight of snow-capt mountains. We admire ice gorges and glaciers, hug with ecstasy spent volcanoes, and at last round into Nome, on the Bering Straits, and sit down to listen to the siren song of that coast. It is an Indian company that voices the song, and they sing it with "evident pleasure," as no doubt our readers will:

"Oni, tsenuan whuduguduwhuta yilh;
Oni, yuwun dutlish, oni nokhlhan,
Oni, dodutalokhlho,
Oni, dodutalokhlho,
Oni, dodutalokhlho,



The Binding of the Strong. By Caroline Atwater Mason. New York: Fleming Revell & Co. \$1.50.

The author claims that this is a "love story"—possibly. But she made a fatal

mistake, so far as the romantic feature goes, when she made John Milton the hero of it. One associates Milton with angry anthems, but not with love. In fact, there is a general impression abroad to the effect that he was not an amiable domestic character. This is natural. A man who could stir up such magnificent strife between heaven and hell was created out of sterner stuff than lovers are made of. Mrs. Mason follows the usual feminine rule in presenting the great poet's domestic relations. She favors him, casts the blame upon his wife. Women writers have idealized all the scamps and disagreeable men of history in similar fashion—all except old Thomas Carlyle. He has not figured yet as the gruel-fed hero of my lady's romance. But it is only a question of time when some one of them shall prove that his wife was to blame both for his dyspepsia and temper. Meanwhile Mrs. Mason admits that John Milton took Mary Powell to wife because her father owned him five hundred pounds, which he was unable to pay. At the same time he was in love with his young pupil Delmé Delon. The book is interesting because it gives pleasant pictures of the day in England when Cromwell was about to take the field against the King. And it closes when Milton, with his wife, are lodged in the palace, he as secretary of foreign tongues, and with his sight failing fast. The author gives no account of the long darkness which followed for him, and in which he lighted the world forever with a great epic.



The Sense of the Infinite. A Study of the Transcendental Element in Literature, Life and Religion. By Oscar Kuhns. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.

While Mr. Kuhns's study of transcendentalism is notable for what it leaves out—namely, a certain efflorescence of transcendentalism that has wasted itself in "spiritualism, clairvoyance, magic rites, ascetic practices"—all efforts, in fact, "at making theology and a body of practical rules out of what is essentially spiritual, incommunicable, and not to be bound in narrow rules"—it will be seen from his definition that his field is still broad enough. "Taken in its wider significance, and especially in its *sense*

and more rational use, transcendentalism may be defined as that instinct or sense or feeling of the human soul by means of which it is drawn out of everyday consciousness, and brought into an elevated state of mind, by the contemplation or vision of those things which arouse within us a sense of timeless Being, of the Absolute, the Infinite, the One." To illustrate his definition more fully, he quotes William James, Schelling, Max Muller, Schleiermacher, and then plunges into the history of the unusual in literature, art, religious exaltation, poetical inspiration, restless mental "aloofness"—that is, for the last named, probably what the average man would call the moments when the emptied bins of physical life are being refilled, when the exhausted fires are being replenished with an active fuel—a period which, in too many cases, proves to be that unfortunate time when, as Dante puts it,

"the unsuspecting sheep

Return from the pasture fed with wind."

But the author does not linger to discuss the impoverishment of wind. The true mystic and transcendentalist is fed with better and more spiritually nourishing food. There is the spirit of the wine of immortal life in his higher moods, and man cries out, with joyous exaltation, as if conscious of standing in the presence of the universal and eternal:

"I know not where His islands lift
Their fronded palms in air;
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond His love and care."

This is the mood which the author would most willingly follow, and this he does through various chapters on the "Transcendental View of Nature," "Love and the Transcendental Sense," "Plato and Plotinus," "Platonism, Past and Present," "Medieval Mysticism," "Renaissance and Reformation."

The Life of Chaplain McCabe. Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. By James Milson Bristol. Pp. 376. New York: Fleming H. Wood Company. \$1.50.

How well could the "beloved chaplain" be readily thought of calling him by another name—say, "I am a part of all that I live near." He was a vital and vitalizing force. Virtue went out of him. One could know it by his face. His

fame rests first upon the fact that he went to the front as an army chaplain in the Civil War, and was known ever after as "Chaplain McCabe." There was never another such chaplain. He was large hearted, but erratic. One day the bugle had called the men to the order of the day, but they did not respond. The colonel shouted to the adjutant: "Where are the men?" The reply was: "The chaplain has them all in that church, and he declares that the meeting is so good that he won't let them come." After some bickering the colonel put him under arrest. But two or three days later he lifted the flap of the colonel's tent, put his head in, and said: "You were right and I was wrong; henceforth I will obey orders." Milray's fiasco in the Shenandoah Valley brought the chaplain and a good part of the Ohio regiment to Libby Prison. At that time there was a hitch in the exchange of prisoners. Even the chaplain was not exempt. But he was a ministering angel, and kept up the spirits of the men. For nearly four months he was a blessed, happy man, keeping the other prisoners from despair. When the Methodist Episcopal Church determined upon a "Million for Missions," Chaplain McCabe was the field marshal. His vocation had come. Somehow or other he drew almost any amount of money from the pockets of men who at first had no idea of yielding. Others fell in with joy. Ex-Vice-President Wheeler once wrote to him in reply for some call: "Please get out of this region while I have something left. To reconcile you in some measure to going I inclose my check for \$1,000."

The Life of a Fossil Hunter. By Charles H. Sternberg. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.60.

Mr. Sternberg is well known to all paleontologists as a man having a quick eye for distinguishing a new fossil from a concretion that looks just like it, a deft hand for chipping out a delicate bird bone, and, what is almost as highly appreciated, a genius for getting up a good meal on short notice out of a handful of flour, a can of tomatoes, a bunch of sage brush and nothing much else. He began collecting as early as 1870 in Sassafras

Hollow, whence comes the beautiful leaf *Protophyllum sternbergii*, and many of the years since he has spent in the arid plains of Kansas, once swampy forest. His unpretentiously written narrative brings out perfectly the personality of the man, the indefatigable zeal for research, the joy of discovery, the honest pride in having assisted so many great men in recreating the life of the days when the rock was laid.



Hymns and Poetry of the Eastern Church. Collected and chronologically arranged by Bernhard Pick. New York: Eaton & Mains. Cincinnati: Jennings & Graham. \$1.00.

The Rev. J. M. Neale, a pioneer English translator of "Hymns of the Eastern Church," brought out his tiny volume of that name early in 1862. He had been studying the subject for years and had kept most of these translations by him for nearly a decade. So welcome were these versions from the Greek to English speaking Christians that before the year was out numbers of them had found their way into hymnals and a second edition was issued. In four years, when the third edition was published, eleven of his versions had been included in a single hymnal. But before Dr. Neale's little book was printed Burgess's "Select Metrical Hymns and Homilies of Ephraem Syrus" had been brought out in London (1853) and a number of versions from the Greek had been included in a few German or English collections of Christian hymns. Since Neale's first essay, Bonar, Mrs. Browning, Mrs. Charles, Christ and Paranikas, Chatfield, Julian, Shaff and Shipley have made a study of Eastern hymns and have translated, written about them, or included them in collections. The Rev. Mr. Pick has had all these sources to draw from and has also introduced versions by Dexter, Dix, McMahon, Moultrie and Isaac Williams, who preceded Neale by many years. Of the hundred hymns here collected a few are unrhymed, but most are rhymed and metrical. Two-fifths of the number are drawn from Neale, who, by merely borrowing a suggestion or thought from the Greek, gave us some of our most treasured hymns (*e. g.*, "Art Thou Wearied? Art Thou Languid?"). Chatfield and

Dix follow him with more than ten translations each, while Bonar and eight or ten others supply three, two or one each. The dates of the originals, not counting a few early anonymous writers, range from the time of Clement of Alexandria, who died about A. D. 212, from whose hymn Dr. Henry Dexter adapted his familiar "Shepherd of Tender Youth," to Simeon Metaphrastes, who is supposed to have died about A. D. 959, a period of more than 700 years. A few later anonymous hymns are appended, among them Moultrie's "Behold the Bridegroom Cometh." Mr. Pick has done



FROM CABLE'S "KINCAID'S BATTERY."

good service in making this compilation; and, in his notes and introductions, he has given due credit to other students of Eastern hymnology. There is a simplicity about many of these Greek hymns that makes it comparatively easy for the translator to turn them into good, racy English, a task that the translator of Latin hymns can seldom accomplish.



At Large. By Arthur Christopher Benson. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

The public has been waiting for Mr. Benson's versatility and brilliant vivacity to wear itself out, but book after book

comes from the Knickerbocker Press and still no waning of the old attraction, and so this new volume will be read by an increasing circle. Most of the essays in *At Large* have already had magazine publication, but we prefer to have them collected in a volume more miscellaneous in character than those preceding it. Whatever Mr. Benson's titles—and here he deals with Contentment, Friendship, Travel, Shyness, The Dramatic Sense, Literary Finish, Our Lack of Great Men, The Love of God, and other topics—the welcome thing, the thing we are sure to find, is a genial understanding of the frailties of human life along with a calm optimism, a wealth of thought, and a very fluent style enabling one to wander under any title easily away with the author from the cares that infest the day.



Attic and Elizabethan Tragedy. By Lauchlan Maclean Watt. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.00.

It may be somewhat surprising that one should project upon the world of letters a book which seems to demand huge volumes, and is yet unconscionably small. Scholars might pass it by, thinking that it is merely for the vulgar. It is, in fact, a real *multum in parvo*. The drama has nowhere formed so great a part of civic life as in Greece, and especially in Athens and Attica, where Thespis started tragedy on its road to perfection.

"In Athens, under the shelter of religion, it was untrammelled and unrestrained, and it created a public morality so pure and lofty that its own morality was braced by the very atmosphere itself had made."

There are some types which stand out clear: Neoptolemus, free from guile, his father's son; the crafty Ulysses, seeking the common good of the army; Pylades, "who speaks here for the only time in the play." This silent man enters the house of fate when the arm of Orestes falters. Shakespeare rose out of a multitude of dramatists, of which Marlowe was the greatest, "outshining and outstanding all others of this school." "'Kit' Marlowe takes his position as the immediate pioneer of Shakespeare. He had a short life, and fell in a tavern brawl after twenty-nine swift, fiery years." "He lived

and died an irreligious, tender hearted, licentious poet." But he was "Marlowe of the mighty line." It is no wonder that Goethe thought of translating "Faustus" into German. How terrible are the lines beginning:

"Now hast thou but one bare hour to live,
And then thou must be damned perpetually."

But now comes the king of drama. In both comedy and tragedy he is supreme. The devil, Iago, which the poet has created, drops his mask, he is "naked and not ashamed." Macbeth, at first an honest man, led on by his wife becomes a villain dyed in slaughter. Lady Macbeth drops at last her rôle of leadership, and

"with naked fancy stretched upon the rack, lived a long sleepless dream of hell—a miserable woman, whose nerves, all flayed, were scorched forever by the hot breath of her sin."

Occasionally an error drops in, e. g., p. 309: "Richard's victory is the victory and vindication of the cause of good, and of the good God, and, above all, the vindication of England." "Richmond" must have been intended here.



The Grammar of Philosophy. A Study of Scientific Method. By David Graham. Pp. xi, 383. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50 net.

"So much does man delight in knowledge, and in communicating knowledge, or even what he takes to be knowledge," writes Mr. Graham in the introduction to *The Grammar of Philosophy*, "that in this age of letters myriads of people, not contented with oral facilities of communication, seriously commit their thoughts, their observations, their fancies, their musings, their speculations, their guesses to writing and to the creation of books." We may assume that Mr. Graham's book is an outcome of this tendency of the human mind, and that it has fulfilled its mission of satisfaction for its author. Of other value it can have little. The man who can write of the philosophy of Berkeley, Hume, Kant, Fichte, Hegel and Cardinal Newman, on the basis of the shallowest acquaintance with their writings, as "mere exercises in blindness and perversity," and can describe these and other of the world's

great thinkers as "ignorant, presumptuous or hallucinated," "imposters or simpletons," "gibbering futilitarians" and "doddering idiots" is not worthy of any serious attempt at refutation. All writers—theologians and philosophers of schools as wide apart as the poles—with whom Mr. Graham imagines himself in disagreement, are unceremoniously swept away under these epithets; and Mr. Graham proceeds to build up a system of so-called philosophy which he holds ought to be acceptable to the hard-headed common sense of the man in the street. For any higher faculty Mr. Graham has a supreme contempt. But it never seems to have occurred to him that the advice he so freely offers to others might be retorted on himself—"he is to be most strenuously recommended to retain his seat in golden silence."



Daybreak in Turkey. By James L. Barton, D.D. 12mo., pp. 294. Boston: The Pilgrim Press. \$1.50.

Dr. Barton was himself a missionary in Eastern Turkey before he was made secretary of the American Board. There are few men who understand the conditions of Turkey better, or who are better informed as to missionary conditions and missionary policy. These chapters were prepared, in large part, for courses of lectures before the amazing revolution in Turkey, but the chapter on "Turkey and the Constitution" has been added since. Following the history of Turkey and the description of the religious divisions within it we have the story of the first missionary explorations by the first representatives of the American Board nearly ninety years ago, followed by the account of the wonderful work done by their successors, which has had so much to do with the late revolution. It is a volume of special value for study by mission classes or bands.



Araminta. By J. C. Snaith. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. \$1.50.

A year ago Mr. Snaith published a strange and moving story, "William Jordan, Junior," in which symbolism was pushed to the extreme, and which stands alone as a study of genius. *Ara-*

*mint*a is the antithesis of that somber book. It is full of humor and of good humor, a touch of cynicism like a slight hoarfrost adds piquancy to its clever characterization of a few London types. The heroine is distinctly new. A young lady six feet high, who looks like an ancestral portrait by Gainsborough and talks like an adorable idiot; who has a child's heart and the intellect of a baby, is an unusual person. Mr. Snaith's triumph consists in this: That he makes the reader intensely interested in the



J. C. SNAITH,
Author of "Araminta."

fortunes of the extraordinary creature "named Araminta, but they call me Goose because I am *rather* a Sil-lay," as she explains herself to the astonished nobility of London. Partly because of her simplicity, which is very near the artless art of the best breeding, and partly because of her beauty, she becomes a social success, and we are swept along in the train of her admirers, though we could not give a rational excuse for it; compared with any previous heroine Araminta is preposterous! Yet the hero, who is clever and a "coming" artist, pronounces her "the best, the truest-hearted, the most absolutely genuine girl in the world," and surely he ought to know. And we, too, find her likable and wish the big child all happiness, including the cream buns of which she is inordinately fond.

Literary Notes

....*The Training of a Priest*, by Rev. John Talbot Smith, LL. D., is an enlarged edition of "Our Seminaries," issued in 1896. The author is a Catholic priest, and he is severe on the failure of diocesan seminaries for educating priests; but his earlier volume has done no little good in the direction of encouraging the suppression of worthless, small, local seminaries and replacing them with central ones. Dr. Smith is drastic in his criticisms of medieval teaching. He would have English a chief medium of instruction instead of Latin. Very interesting is the introduction by Bishop McQuaid. We note that in his excellent seminary at Rochester, N. Y., the students are required to converse in Latin at breakfast, in English at dinner, and in German at supper. (Longmans, Green & Co., New York.)

....Prof. Charles Foster Kent, of Yale University, who has done as much as any American scholar to popularize Old Testament knowledge, follows his "Student's Old Testament" with *The Historical Bible* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.00 per vol.) In the first volume, *Heroes and Crises of Early Hebrew History*, instead of printing the several documents in parallel columns, he follows the fuller and more primitive narrative, arranging the text in sections and adding explanatory notes. This volume is almost a complete and consecutive reproduction of the document J, the Judean story of early Israel, and is a useful handbook for the study of that important early record. The advantage of being able to follow this Judean history by itself, without confusion from later traditions, is very great. The second volume proceeds similarly as to *The Founders and Rulers of United Israel*, allowing the student to confine his attention to the remarkable early narratives concerning the fortunes of Saul and David.

....Most of the publications of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh are ostensibly compiled for the benefit of the people of Pittsburgh, but the editorial policy is of such high order, that they are exciting a much broader influence thru the country. In 1907 this institution set its bibliographers to work in compiling a "Catalogue of Books, annotated and arranged for the use of the first eight grades in the Pittsburgh Schools." The outcome was marked by sanity, for the inclusions were wise, and the exclusions indicated the excellent standards adopted. A glance thru the pages will show also that the delicate matter of annotation has been adequately met—a feature which other libraries would do well to emulate. For the parent depends on critical comment in her choice of books for children. It is no easy task to put the substance of a volume in a few lines. This bibliography work has been carried on in many directions; the children's department alone has spent some ten years in arriving at a definite method, and the latest issue from the Library Press represents a splendid evidence of its adequacy. We rec-

Books in the Children's Department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh (price, post-paid, \$1.00) for use thruout the country. It is a composite of the excellent features of previous catalogues and shows evidences of careful arrangement and good thinking.

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Pebbles

MAGISTRATE—The next person who interrupts the proceedings of this court will be expelled from the room.

Prisoner—Hoo-ray! Whooper-ee! Now lemme go!—*Illustrated Bits*.

FIRST FARMER—What did you tell them, Si, when they askt you in the city whether your milk was properly pasteurized?

Silas—Told them, "Why certainly; all our cows are fed in a pasture."—*Judge*.

THE latest thing perpetrated by the school-boy, who so often gets things mixt, is this: "Vesuvius was a city of two thousand inhabitants who were all destroyed by an eruption of saliva from the Vatican."—*Congregationalist*.

A NEW JERSEY man and his wife have parted by mutual consent. She objected because he chewed tobacco, and he soured on her because she insisted on kissing the cat. There will be adverse opinions as to which of this pair had the better "taste."—*Atchison Globe*.

REPORT by a young English school-girl of a lecture on "Phases of Human Life—Youth, Manhood, and Age": "In youth we look forward to the wicked things we will do when we grow up—this is the state of innocence. In manhood we do the wicked things of which we thought in our youth—this is the prime of life. In old age we are sorry for the wicked things we did in manhood—this is the time of our dotage."—*The Tablet*.

AT Preston, where everything is up-to-date and the people are always planning some new scheme, a shocking thing happened. One of the popular society women announced a "White Elephant Party." Every guest was to bring something that she could not find any use for, and yet too good to throw away. The party would have been a great success but for the unlooked-for development which broke it up. Eleven of the nineteen women brought their husbands.—*Tit-Bits*.

THE following good story from a Liverpool paper shows why (it is one reason anyway) we do not bond public officials in the Balkan Peninsula:

At a recent banquet given at the house of the Prime Minister of one of the Balkan States a distinguisht diplomat complained to his host that the Minister of Justice, next to whom he was sitting, had taken his watch.

The Prime Minister said, "Ah, he shouldn't have done that—I will get it back for you."

Sure enough, toward the end of the evening the watch was returned to its owner.

"And what did he say?" asked the guest.

"Sh-h! He doesn't know I have it back," said the Prime Minister.

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Lieutenant Shackleton's Achievement

THERE have been over a dozen attempts to reach the North Pole, and only one or two to reach the South Pole. It has been thought that the North Pole would be more accessible; that one could find an open sea and sail gayly to it, or that one could imbed his vessel in ice and float across it; but the ice barrier has been thus far impenetrable. It is a surprise, an astonishing feat, that Lieutenant Shackleton has been able to reach within about a hundred miles of the South Pole, simply by walking across the reaches of a continent covered with snow and ice. It is a tremendous achievement, even if he came a few days short of his goal. At his next attempt he will probably succeed.

The North Pole and the South Pole of the earth are strangely different from each other. The continents and their outlying islands, Greenland and Nova Zembla, approach much nearer the North Pole than the corresponding continents and their fringes approach the South Pole. But the South Pole is covered not by water, but by a mighty continent probably larger than Australia. Ice barriers

enclose it, and ice covers it. On it lives not a quadruped, not a bird, not a plant, not a thing of life above the lowest algæ or some imperfect insect forms. There is nothing on it to support life. It is very different from the region about the North Pole, where life is fairly abundant, due to the access of ocean currents. Once Antarctica was connected, probably, with New Zealand and South America, and once there was warmth and life as shown by coal measures and Cretaceous fossils, but the connection was broken and everything that lived perished as completely as the mammoths of Siberia were frozen to death. There are over three million square miles of land, all vacant and dead.

Then why should any man risk his life to search its secrets? Not for any good it will do, not for any source of food or comfort, but solely for knowledge, mere useless knowledge, unless knowledge is in itself a value equal to food and clothing. We want to know, independent of any visible physical profit. Astronomy is queen of sciences and the most useless of them all.

Lieutenant Shackleton's discoveries raise more questions than they can answer. Each new fact opens new problems. What does it mean that the South Pole should be covered with a mountain plateau nearly two miles high, while there is nothing of the sort at the North Pole? It would seem that the revolution of the earth on its axis did not at all control the direction of the crumplings of the crust of the earth. Have we not in Antarctica a huge glacial cap, the glaciers moving downward from the plateau and the mountains to the sea, under the influence of gravity; but how is it that there was a similar glacial movement from the North Pole, where there were no mountains? Did that come simply from heaped up miles and miles of glacial snow and ice?

Here is another curious matter, the persistent and fierce winds from the Pole which the brave party had to face. But why these winds, and why do we not hear of corresponding persistent winds from the North Pole? Of course, there are steady currents in the atmosphere, and summer and winter make a difference in currents, and cold air from the Poles may be presumed to take the place of warmer and lighter strata in the Temperate and

Torrid regions; but do the winds at the two Poles follow different laws; and would the South Polar winter show a different aerial current from that met with in the summer by Lieutenant Shackleton's party?

We have thus far only the barest outline of the story of this expedition, but enough to mark it as one of the most daring and the most successful yet undertaken. Not only did it reach the nearest point yet achieved toward either Pole, but it ascended to the summit of the famous volcano, Mount Erebus, 12,000 feet high, finding a crater to compare with Kilauea; and it also found the South magnetic pole. Before Lieutenant Shackleton goes again—for there is no escaping the fascination when one is once captured by it—we must have the full story, with its maps of mountains, its experience with new adjuncts of exploration, the Siberian ponies and the motor car, and what fills us with the greatest admiration, the sturdy climb of these brave, resourceful, enduring men, dragging their loads up mountains and over glaciers, dropping into snow-covered chasms to be pulled out by the rope by which they were attached to each other, and all so far from all possible aid or even knowledge if they should perish, their bodies left to be hidden forever by snow, or possibly to be found unchanged by some hardy explorers a thousand years later. What these dangers mean the reader of any book of polar travel will understand, and they are only indicated by the outlines of one expedition which General Greely tells of in this issue of THE INDEPENDENT.



The Proposed Tariff Revision

WHEN the tariff bill was laid before the House, Chairman Payne introduced with it a long statement purporting to show how the present duties had been changed. This statement was inadequate. Careful examination of the bill itself has brought to light what are called "snakes" or "jokers." It has also given greater emphasis to the popular condemnation of increases that were not disguised, altho the full meaning of them had been obscured. It is now quite well

understood at Washington that a majority of the objectionable changes were made by the committee in response to the appeals of a few persons and to serve special interests.

Among the increases that were not explained are those affecting the cheaper grades of cotton cloth, and these additions were caused in part by new classifications or a new method of determining quality. Dealers in dry goods show clearly that the increases range from 10 to 50 per cent. The duties on cotton stockings were made much higher than they are now, altho the present rates exceed the average of the entire tariff. On the cheaper grades there is an advance from 58 to 82 per cent. There is no warrant for this in the difference of labor costs at home and abroad. Our domestic output of such goods has doubled since 1890, and is seven or eight times the quantity imported. The proposed higher duties would decrease the customs revenue by greatly reducing imports. They would also enable domestic manufacturers to exact higher prices. Such changes weigh heavily upon persons of small means. It is noticeable that the duty on silk stockings remains unchanged. Under the provisions of the bill there would be a duty on coffee, unless Brazil and several other producing countries should repeal their laws which impose an export tax or a tax having a similar effect.

There is a large and inexcusable increase of the duties on gloves, and here again it is the low-priced grades that are so heavily taxed. The present duty much exceeds the difference in labor costs, and the Payne bill, while doubling the rates on such gloves as persons of small incomes buy, also serves the domestic manufacturers by reducing the duties upon their imported raw material. These changes would be for the benefit of a small group of manufacturers in one town of New York State, who have been represented at Washington by one of their number. He was formerly a member of the House and an associate of Chairman Payne. The committee, long-ing to increase the revenue, in this instance sought to reduce it, for our leading merchants say that the proposed

duties would prevent the importation of such gloves. Speaking in defense of this part of the bill, Mr. Payne said:

"Women could get along without the kid gloves, or have fewer pairs of them, or use silk gloves and cotton gloves, and all that sort of thing. They could keep their hands warm, although they could not cover their pride."

He must know, however, that the purpose of this increase is to compel them to buy American gloves of a similar quality at a much higher price.

Why should there be a new and high tax on cocoa, with other increases that add largely to the cost of chocolate? What special and hidden interest was served in this case? By the way, the provisions of the bill relating to cocoa, coffee and spices are distinctly hostile to a growth of trade with the countries south of us, and they would be resented in those countries, whose friendship we have been seeking to cultivate. They are in harmony, however, with the high maximum rates, which would invite commercial war with Europe.

Dealers in paper say that while the raw material of manufacturers is made much cheaper, there are increases of finished products which affect four-fifths of the imports and in several instances would be prohibitive. Duties on timber and rough lumber are reduced by one-half, but the National Forest Conservation League asserts that those upon finished lumber are left so high that they would forbid importation. Because the present rates of the iron and steel schedule are excessive, the proposed large reduction of them would leave ample protection, and consumers might gain some benefit from the lower duties. But are they not entitled to even greater reductions in this schedule? Last week, one of our great steel companies took an order for 10,000 tons of rails to be delivered in Argentina. If our steel manufacturers can undersell European competitors in that distant market, without the help of protection, could they not do it here at home if there were no duty on rails?

For the benefit of what special interest was the duty on watch movements increased? During the last few years certain dealers have asserted that wholesale prices here were fixed by a combination,

and that they could buy American watches in Europe, bring them home, pay the duties on them, and still show a cost below the price exacted in this country. It is said that the duty in the Payne bill, with restrictions that accompany it, would surely exclude all foreign watch movements. Were these changes sought in order that a domestic combination price might be made higher?

It is mainly on account of such increases, obscure or open, that the average ad valorem rate of the proposed tariff would be even higher than that of the tariff now in force. Chairman Payne admits that the rate would be raised from 44.16 to 45.72 per cent. A large majority of the American people desire that the average rate of the tariff tax shall be reduced.

There should be a permanent tariff commission of experts, not empowered, of course, to fix rates, but required to study continuously all the facts and changing conditions that should affect rates, to make recommendations, and to report information which tariff makers in Congress should have. Such a commission would have been able, this year, to show what the labor costs here and abroad are. A bill constructed in accord with the declaration of the Republican platform as to the difference in labor costs and the addition of a reasonable profit would not closely resemble this Payne bill.

Such a commission could have told Mr. Payne and his associates many things which they now admit they did not know. For example, it could have informed them as to the number of foreign countries and the volume of imports affected by the proposed maximum rates. In the face of such a commission's carefully prepared statements concerning the condition of domestic and foreign industries, prices, combinations, commercial treaties, cost of production, prices, etc., no Ways and Means Committee would venture to make and support a bill containing the improper and indefensible provisions which mar the bill now before the House. A competent and trustworthy permanent advisory tariff commission would be worth a great many times the cost of maintaining it.

Undesirable Citizens

SURELY of all undesirable citizens murderers are the worst; and of all murderers the most hateful, the most to be repelled, are the banded, cowardly professional murderers represented by the Camorra, the Mafia and the Black Hand oath-bound societies. There may be something almost manly—for war is called manly—in the raids of the head-hunters of Borneo, for they represent the primitive instincts of savagery; but these organized Sicilian bandits represent the uttermost combination of cowardice and malice, greed and fear that can be conceived.

Think of the cowardice of it. Their business is to live by robbing people, not in the old courageous way, but by frightening people who will not dare to tell of them, who are assured that they will be killed if they tell. They protect themselves by the numbers of their confederates, all oath-bound, all pledged to help each other and to obey the most criminal orders, even to murder, each bound in the most horrible way to silence if arrested, and their victims certain that they also, if they tell of the robberies to which they have been forced to yield will be killed. Accordingly these malefactors go about their awful, murderous profession, sticking knives into men's backs, silent knives that make no noise, confident that no one will know, or, if any one knows or suspects, no one will dare to tell. Thus murder is made safe, cowards get courage, stilettos tell no tales, and eye-witnesses, if such there be, are equally silenced. A whole population is cowed. The entire Italian colony here, or all the people of Sicily, are forced into a confederacy of willing or unwilling crime; and the police are powerless to detect the criminals, where they are not afraid to try.

These are the undesirable citizens we hear of—of one blood, one color, one criminal creation; not some other race of another blood and color, yellow or brown or black, who come to our doors and ask for nothing but the opportunity to work honestly and obey the laws of the land that receives them.

And yet we make laws to exclude yel-

low men from Asia, and we make no laws to exclude the white nationality from which these assassins come. And we ought not to; it is enough to do what Petrosino was sent to do, namely, get the records of criminals abroad, and require those who seek our hospitality and who desire to be citizens with us to show proof that they have no criminal record. Such a law we ought to have, one that would really exclude criminals, as well as the insane and those with infectious disease. That is enough. The rest, honest workers, will add to our wealth and strength, and should be welcomed.

Far be it from us to say one word against Italians as Italians. There is no nobler or abler stock out of which to make citizens. The race of Cicero and Cæsar, of the Gracchi and the Scipios, of Dante and Galileo, of Raphael and Michel Angelo, of Cavour and Garibaldi, is no mean stock. They have not lost the breed of noble men; but it is no strange thing that a race that will breed the best will also spawn the worst. It is enough to exclude the bad and welcome the good.

The difficulty about finding the murderers of Petrosino, and the equal difficulty of finding witnesses willing to tell in our own land what they have suffered by blackmail, or to tell who have robbed them, shows the cowardly devilishness of these pests of society. They go safely among those they have terrorized. But contrast with their cowardice of crime the bravery of the Italian Petrosino. He knew that he was walking every day on the points of stilettos. Hundreds or thousands of people were watching the chance to stab him. But he went faithfully, courageously, day after day along the path of duty for his adopted country's defense, knowing that he would probably be murdered, and yet shrinking and flinching from nothing. That was the true Italian heroism. The race that can produce such men has not lost its virility. Welcome to such Italians. Welcome to those that will carry burdens and dig roads and do any honest labor, and send their children to school, and grow into the love of the country that offers them the highest privilege of man, equal citizenship with us in the best of all coun-

tries. We welcome them, and we ought no more to exclude the Chinese or the Japanese, or any other people who will obey our laws and be one with us.



Massachusetts College

A NOVEL and interesting proposition is now before the Legislature of Massachusetts, that is, the petition of Edmund D. Barbour and other wealthy and philanthropic citizens of Boston for the incorporation of a peripatetic college which will bring higher education to the people of the State at their own homes. High school and similar buildings in any large town are to be utilized in the afternoon and evening for lectures, recitations and examinations. The ordinary college courses will be given and the degree of A. B. awarded at the end of four years' work. The regular student will take three subjects at a time, having in each two periods of lectures and one of recitation every week. The faculty will consist of a permanent staff in each district, supplemented by visiting lecturers drawn from existing colleges. An advisory board of fifty or more, composed of the presidents or representatives of all the important colleges of Massachusetts and other educational officials will supervise the curriculum, entrance requirements, granting of degrees, etc. The State will be to no expense, the local community will merely provide the classrooms, and the students will pay actual tuition, which is estimated at \$34.50 per annum. The charter provides for an endowment of \$3,000,000, which is supposed to be already "in sight." The promoters calculate that there are possibly 20,000 persons of both sexes in the State who would avail themselves of such facilities.

This is an excellent project and undoubtedly feasible. The Legislature should not delay favorable action upon it longer than is necessary to see that it is properly launched. Of course, it is a little humiliating to have to accept private aid in doing what the State should have done for itself, but the State of Massachusetts has got so far behind most of the other States in the matter of higher education that it is necessary to adopt the readiest means of catching up.

Even with this generous aid the people of Massachusetts will be at a disadvantage compared with Western States. In the first place the \$3,000,000 is an absurdly small sum for public higher education in Massachusetts. The University of California, for example, has an income which capitalized at 4 per cent. is ten times that, altho the school population is not much more than half that of Massachusetts. In the second place the tuition charge proposed by Massachusetts College is too high according to Western standards. It is just \$34.50 a year higher than at the University of California. If, as seems reasonable, tuition were made proportional to the cost of living it should be lower on the Atlantic than on the Pacific coast, but this would involve handling minus quantities which is always a bother.

It will be interesting to see what effect this extra-mural competition will have on the residential colleges. In that part of education which consists in the imparting of information and in classroom drill the new college may succeed as well as the older ones; perhaps better, if the author of the article on Stanford University in this number is right in holding that students at home work harder than students in dormitories. On the other hand we have as the unique advantage of the residential institution its "college life." This, however, is not all pure gain. "College life" is injurious to many young men and ruinous to some. When collegiate instruction is brought to the door of the house as it will be by this plan it will give parents a fair chance to judge for themselves whether the "life" in a residential college is worth the extra five hundred or thousand dollars a year it costs.

The pregnant suggestion is made by the promoters of the new college that students successfully completing the first two years of work in their home town will frequently find it advantageous to enter the Junior class of one of the older established colleges. This is likely to be the case and it will work out practically the same as extending the high school course to six years and so preparing directly for professional or other true university work.

There is undoubtedly an element of superstition in the prevailing view that a

college education can be acquired only in the traditional way, that is by bringing all the students to one place and keeping them there for four years. How large this element is and whether it is possible for the colleges to utilize modern methods of communication for the extension of their radii of influence, can only be determined by some such experiment as this and that is why we hope it will be tried.

•

Meddling with Wedlock

THE laws of California forbid marriage between a white person and a yellow person, and the rude crowd insults and jeers at Miss Emery, the daughter of an honored clergyman, when she leaves the State to marry a Japanese "of some education." We do not pretend that marriages between people of different races are to be encouraged—they are to be rather discouraged—but they should not be forbidden. They are the business of those who marry, and who should understand the risk they run. Miss Emery, in a remarkable statement to the public, excellently written, declared that it was nobody's business but her own, and that she loved him, had considered the conditions involved and was ready to marry because she loved him. Love is a first-class reason, and may be a final reason, but prudence must control even love. We offer no criticism of Miss Emery. Her mother supported her and went with her to another State for the marriage. She is now married; we are not interested in her case, but in the principle involved, the folly and wrong of a State which forbids marriage on account of race. Particularly do we approve the spirit and judgment of this young woman as to such prohibitory laws and those who make them:

"That the State of California has seen fit to forbid marriages between members of the Japanese and American races carries little weight with me. I have a pretty good conception of the frothy type of men who make the laws of the State of California, and should consider them the last persons on the face of the earth to be chosen as sponsors of public morals."

Very possibly this particular marriage is one of a multitude of marriages that are unwise and in which love gets the better of prudence. We cannot tell. All

marriages require courage, where they do not involve heedlessness. But there are interracial marriages which call for no regrets. We take a case, that of a mixed marriage we know of here in New York, a marriage that nobody found any fault with, and nobody had a right to.

We knew a beautiful young woman, the daughter of Austrian Jews living in Constantinople. She was ambitious for an education and went to the Girls' College there, and there she joined a Christian Church. She wanted to be a physician and to help the women of her country, and for the sake of an education she came to this country, and was taken under the care of the family of the editor who is telling this story. Here she finished her medical education, supporting herself in good part meanwhile, and then went back to Turkey, but was not allowed to practise as a physician; she might simply be a nurse. She came back to New York and very soon married an intelligent Chinese whom she had known before in certain religious work. He was a lawyer and an interpreter in the courts. She gave herself immediately to medical practice among the Chinese of New York, and few young doctors make a better living at first than she did. She was happy and successful. A Chinese commission sent to this country asked her husband to return to China as a teacher of law in one of the new colleges. He accepted, took first another year of study in a law school, and he returned to China. She remained a little while to attend further medical lectures, while he was getting settled in his new home, and then followed him, to establish a hospital for women in the same city. She is a happy woman, proud of her husband, devoted to the great work she has the ambition to attempt, and a good mother to her child. She has no prejudice of race or caste. Why should she? She is pure white Caucasian, Austrian, Jew, Turk, a legally naturalized American citizen, now Chinese—what is she, Austrian, Turk, American or Chinese? What does she care, this sweet, little, noble woman, who talks half a dozen languages and is satisfied to see God in man or woman under whatever skin? Nobody mobbed her when she married a Chinese, and not a friend

has deserted her for it. Such a marriage is forbidden in California and Oregon. The law is immoral, un-Christian. It winks at the immoral and interdicts virtuous relations.

We know nothing about this young Japanese whom Miss Emery has now married. We wish her as good fortune as that of the young woman whom we know so well. She takes her risk, as every young woman does who dares to love and marry.



Spiritualism and Demonism

WHILE the Society of Psychical Research is seeking evidence that the spirits of the dead may communicate with the living, and while some of our most competent students of physics accept it as a fact that they do, we are forced to the conclusion that such an existence after death as these spirits show us thru Mrs. Piper and other mediums is not worth the having. The platitudinous inanities which these spirits repeat excite no wish for such an existence as theirs.

We would commend to the study of the Society of Psychical Research another side of the question, that of demoniacal possession. Every one believed in it two centuries ago. Most of the attacks on Luther's character are based on his violent and vulgar treatment of devils. Our missionaries have much to say about demonism in China, and Dr. Happer has written a very interesting book on the subject, while other missionaries have declared that Korea is peculiarly infested with devils. They are worth psychologic study.

Now we have an authentic account of them in South Africa. We take the story from *Rome*, a journal published under the walls of the Vatican, edited by an esteemed correspondent of American Catholic papers in this country. It gives a full account of "An Authentic Case of Demoniacal Possession," told by the Right Rev. Mgr. Delalle, Vicar Apostolic of Natal, and for the absolute truth of which he vouches.

For months it had been reported to him by the priest in charge of St. Michaels that two girls in the mission native school were possessed of the devil, and he was asked to allow the solemn

Exorcism. At last he allowed it, but after a time the distressing phenomena appeared worse than before. He finally went himself, accompanied by another priest, to study the cases. The story here told is of one of the two girls, Germana.

He went to see Germana. She trembled and shrunk from him. He told her to kneel down, which she did finally, gnashing her teeth. Then threatened with punishment, she jumped up, tearing her clothes and crying, "You cannot strike a spirit." The bishop left her and consulted the sisters in charge, who said that these girls, sixteen years old, in their fits, could carry enormous weights which a man could scarcely lift, that they understood Latin, and sometimes even spoke it. Things were so serious that the bishop began his solemn Exorcisms. He took four priests and three sisters to help him. He emptied the holy water font and put in it plain water, but put in his pocket a bottle of holy water. Germana was brought in. He first sprinkled her with the plain water from the font. She laughed mockingly and said, "This is not holy water." He then sprinkled her with the genuine holy water from the bottle when she shrieked and cried and begged him to stop. While the ordeal lasted he spoke only Latin, but she obeyed his orders, answered him usually in Zulu, but sometimes in Latin. After some prayers he said to the spirit which possessed her: "*Dic mihi quomodo voceris*," "Tell me what you are called," and she replied, "*Dic mihi nomen tuum*," "Tell me your name," He insisted. When he insisted on being told the name and she, or the devil, still refused, he put on her head a relic of the true cross which she could not see. "Take it away," said she; "it crushes me." "Then tell me your name." "I can't," replied the spirit, "but I'll spell it—D-i-o-a-r." The demon was then required to tell who was his master, and at last answered "Lucifer." The story proceeds:

"Now, I went on, 'tell me why you were cast out from heaven?' 'Because God showed us His Son made man, and commanded us to adore him, but we would not, because He had taken unto himself an inferior nature.'"

The story is a long one, and it took much prayer and two days to get the devil out of her. At last she fell to the

floor and moaned with awful pain; her face swelled terribly, but sunk again at the sign of the cross; there was a convulsion; she fell as dead, and the spirit escaped, filling the room with fetid odor. In ten minutes she opened her eyes, knelt down and thanked God; "Dioar" had gone.

All this is vouched for by the bishop, four priests and three sisters. It is told as truth in *Rome*. It really seems more authentic than the case of the concourse with devils which a few years ago so excited the French clergy. We tell the story just as this good man tells it, who knows faith, but perhaps not psychology.

Birds and Folks

THE Audubon workers of America have undertaken a complete census of the birds over every square mile of the whole United States. Blanks are to be sent out to friends of the birds, with the invitation that they unite in such observations as will enable us to determine the decrease which is going on in the feathered forces necessary to preserve our trees, increase our forests, aid in the development of our crops, and cross-breed our fruits. William Dutcher, president of the National Association of Audubon Societies, believes it is high time that the people of this country are made to realize "the prime economic importance of the efforts made to protect the nation's bird resources." After the census, efforts will be made to place the whole subject before the people, in such a way as will make bird-preservation systematic and thoro.

The New York Audubon Society has initiated measures to establish an international agreement, that will suppress the trade in bird feathers thruout civilized countries. It is proposed to prevent the passages thru custom houses of the plumage of beneficent wild birds. It is proposed by them, also, to make a general movement for the better care of migrating songsters. They suggest to us the planting of viburnums, dog-woods, mulberry bushes, woodbine, mountain ash, and such other bushes and trees and vines as ornamentalists look for these birds to encourage. They add that this work should be systematic thru-

out the whole country. Nesting boxes should be put up for wrens and warblers, and cotton waste and similar material furnisht for orioles' nests. Swallows, because they destroy moths and mosquitoes, are particularly to be encouraged, by leaving for their use heaps of moistened clay. Martins and thrushes like the boxes and the hollows of trees; provisions of this sort should be furnisht.

The subject is peculiarly timely, for our birds are coming back from their Southern vacation, to their Northern homes, and are evidently glad to get here. They are ready to renew the alliance, against all sorts of insect foes, to make sure of fine crops for the Northern farmers. For some reason they will never raise their families in the Sunny South, preferring the shorter seasons of New England and the North in general. They constitute an invaluable asset in the private affairs of every land owner, as well as in the wealth of the whole people. They eat the same fruit, but they protect it also; and while they take some grain from the fields, they do not waste by trampling down, nor do they sting fruit and grain for their eggs; in fact, they take no more than their fair wages, provided those wages are forthcoming. It is, as a rule, the same families of birds, as well as the same species, that come to us each spring; the same individuals, seeking the same trees, of the same homesteads—provided they have a remembrance of hearty welcome and protection.

When we have once thoroly understood this alliance, and have caught the spirit of Nature in bringing it about, we shall see that it is a marvelous provision, and will aim to close up any remaining breach between the birds and ourselves. We call Mr. Burbank a benefactor for cross-breeding and thereby improving our fruits and plants, yet the birds have been doing this very work for many generations. It is certain that a very large part of the evolution of useful berries and fruits, and edible vegetation, as well as beautiful trees, has been brought about by birds carrying pollenized seeds, and planting them about the hillsides and valleys. The fine new berries that the farmer finds starting in his fence corners would never have been there but for the robins and sparrows. Practical economy

and sentiment can work together in this case, and while we are made happy by the singing of the birds, we are fed by their industry. The English sparrow is an example of degeneration; he has broken his alliance with human beings and turned to pillage. Inestimable damage is done by the sentiment that tolerates these outlaws. The list of friends, however, is so much longer than the list of foes, that one can listen to excuses for even hawks and crows. The shrike, altho destroying some birds' nests and young birds, confines most of his attention to destructive grubs and grasshoppers. The kingbird occasionally takes a bee, but he is a splendid fly catcher. Dr. Brewer, watching a pair of mischievous jays, found that in one season they destroyed not less than five hundred thousand caterpillars.

In France the protection of birds has happily past over into the hands of women, and they are forming organizations all thru the rural districts. It is a happy thought, for it is leading not only to an awakened sentiment but to changes in fashion. Every club woman pledges herself never to wear bird plumage, but on the contrary to provide food and shelter and drink, and in all ways count winged friends as members of her family. In this country Boston at least has caught this notion of free entertainment for birds, at public expense. Woman heretofore has been the chief enemy of the birds, and it stands to reason that she should now make some compensation, as their efficient friend. We are glad to know that the herons of the South can no longer be killed in the breeding season to procure their snowy plumage, while the young are left to perish; at least this cannot be done under cover of law. The women of America will do well to imitate the women of France and take bird protection into their special care.

We bespeak for the birds of 1909 such a welcome as was never extended to the migrants before. Why shall we not have a Bird Day all over the nesting States, when we feast them and renew our treaties? Make it early enough to include the robins and blue birds, but late enough for the catbirds and grossbeaks. Let all the population rise up with joy and hold a

holiday; see to it that the flocks are fed as they arrive, and are carried safely thru any casual storms that may occur.



The Limitation of Armaments

The Massachusetts Senate has just indorsed a resolution of Senator Harvey, of Waltham, calling upon President Taft to negotiate arbitration treaties "of the widest possible scope" with all the nations of the world with whom treaties have not already been negotiated, "to the end that the ruinous rivalry and competition in which the leading nations of the earth are engaged to keep their armaments equal to or greater than those of any other nation may be brought to an end." Thus the Hales, Eliots, Meads, Truebloods and Paines prevail over the Lodges, and Massachusetts again sounds the trumpet to the other State legislatures as she did in the historic resolution of 1837, when she first called for an international tribunal, and in 1903 for a world legislature. The limitation of armaments is now the most pressing question before the peace societies of the world, if not before the world itself. The Czar called the First Hague Conference primarily for the purpose of removing the evergrowing and overgrowing burdens of taxation resulting from the expenditures for armaments from the backs of the peoples of Christendom. But the First Conference found the question was premature and referred it back to the governments for study. The governments, however, did nothing, and the Second Conference, altho England and the United States introduced the subject, could only repeat again that "it is eminently desirable that the governments should resume the serious examination of this question." We therefore urge Mr. Taft to appoint a commission of the highest eminence, composed among others of an army and navy expert, a professor of international law, a peace advocate, a historian, and several statesmen to make an exhaustive study of the question of the limitation of armaments, so that our delegates at the Third Hague Conference in 1915 will have enough data available to prepare a practical plan for the consideration of the governments. Indeed it would not be a bad idea to make

the chief members of this commission the next Hague delegates and appoint them very soon. Five years is not too long a time for the study of the problem which is entangled in the very science of government itself. Let the great National Peace Congress to be held in Chicago next month and all the State legislatures unite in calling for an official investigation of this question by our Government, so that the United States can lead the world in whatever is right to be done, and thus hasten the time sure to come when, as Victor Hugo prophesied, "the only battlefield will be the market opening to commerce and the mind opening to new ideas."

Affinities Versus Wives In our issue of September 12th, 1907, we found it necessary to comment on the views and conduct of Ferdinand P. Earle, a New York artist and poet who had shipt his wife and child off to Europe in order to unite with his "affinity and soul-mate," Miss Julia Kuttner. It is, therefore, desirable to call attention to the second chapter of the romance. Last August Earle was put in jail for striking and choking his affinity because she persisted in nursing her two weeks old baby. Now she has brought suit for annulment of marriage and restoration of maiden name on the ground that the marriage was performed before the obtaining of the divorce and that Earle was of unsound mind. So we thought at the time when we found how far he had exceeded his poetic license. But they were both determined to exercise their "freedom of loving," and to the advantage of the world they repeated the experiment that has so often been tried before and usually with the same result. He could not have treated her any worse if she had been really his wife. On the whole we feel justified in advising our readers to stick to their wives regardless of what superior attractions may be offered by affinities.

Top Knot Come Down We hope that the Rev. Charles T. Johnson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, will succeed in his efforts to induce the women of his congregation to remove their hats during service. It

would be a good thing if preachers generally would next Sunday take the familiar text of Mat., 24:17, and preach at as well as to Easter bonnets. The Merry Widows were decidedly out of place in church, and the directiores and peach baskets that have succeeded are still worse. Courtesy is a minor branch of Christianity, and it is humiliating that the ladies of the church are so far behind the ladies of the theater in this respect. A preacher may not be so pretty as an actress, but it is quite as important that he be seen by the audience.

Transmutation of Elements Sir William Ramsay reported to the British Chemical Society that he had succeeded in obtaining carbon from four substances not containing this element, namely, zirconium, thorium, hydrofluosilicic acid and bismuth. The very remarkable announcement would be received with skepticism if it came from almost any other chemist in the world, but Professor Ramsay has several times said things quite as startling and then proved he was right, so critics have become cautious of questioning his statements. Yet his penultimate sensational announcement in this line of experiments, the transformation of copper into lithium by the action of the radium emanation, has not, we believe, been so far confirmed by any other chemist, and Madame Curie repeating his experiment failed to get any evidence of such a transformation. We have heard an amusing explanation of the discrepancy whispered about the laboratories, that Professor Ramsay is an inveterate smoker of cigarets, while Madame Curie, altho a Polish lady, does not smoke, at least during business hours. Cigaret ash contains lithium. It also contains carbon.

Current Stories New conditions bring out new stories, or newly vamped, which pass from mouth to mouth, but do not always get into print. Two that are just now circulating have to do with education and political affairs. Two men were conversing in Boston, and one referred to God. The other looked puzzled at first, but soon a gleam of intelligence showed on his face as he said: "Yes, I know; it is one of the

electives at Harvard." The other story tells of three men who came in succession to the gate of Heaven. The first was met by an old man who asked his name. "I am George Washington. I was the first President of the United States, and I delivered the country from Great Britain." "I will go and look up your record," said St. Peter. He returned in a few moments, saying: "You are all right; come in." Then soon appeared—for the categories of time and place do not count in the other world—a second, who gave his name as "Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. I liberated the slaves." His record was looked up, and he was admitted. Then came a third with quick strenuous step, and was met with the question: "Who are you?" "I am Theodore Roosevelt. I was President of the United States; but who are you?" "I am St. Peter." "Well, I don't want to see you; I want to see God!"

The Forces of Religion in America

The Rev. D. Ebina, of Japan, lately made a visit to the United States, and it is interesting to read the report of our religious condition which he carries back. He is impressed by the growth of Catholicism, and discusses the influences against its spread. Protestantism, he says, is not much weakened by the fact that men do not go to church as much as they did. They leave the cities Sundays, but they are not indifferent to religion. Then the universities are a stronghold of religion. "The presidents of universities are often pronouncedly Christians, like Doctors Eliot and Jordan, and so are many of the professors. The influence of these men is often greater than that of ordinary pastors." He has no hesitation in saying that the universities of America are the strongholds of Christianity. And to this influence he adds that of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, of whose activity the Japanese have no conception. Particularly he speaks of the intelligence of the women in America:

"While their husbands are away at business married women, instead of frittering away time in gossip or at tea meetings, spend the hours in reading. Hence they become well informed on a number of subjects. This makes them good talkers in society. Many of them instruct their husbands. Here when a man

says his women folk ought to go to the temple to worship it implies contempt for their intellects, but in America when it is said the women and children attend church, quite an opposite meaning is attached to the words. The power of women in the States is something formidable."

The Minister of Public Instruction has named M. Loisy professor at the College of France. The great scholar had bought a modest home at Ceffonds, an hour's run out from Troyes, there in peace and retirement to pass his days among his books, his chickens and his lettuce. The town is the traditional birthplace and home of the father of Joan of Arc, whose monument—a simple shaft of stone—is seen from Loisy's study. Visions drew Joan out from her sheep, and friends have just drawn Loisy. He only sent in his name as a candidate after urgent solicitations on the part of his admirers. To his retiring nature the storm that followed was not at all pleasant. The Clericals made his candidacy a political issue. After many ballottings he won out at the College of France, but the Academy of Moral Sciences, which also has a vote, chose another candidate. On further consideration the Academy selected Loisy, whom the Government promptly named. Of one thing we may be certain, Loisy will never by word or pen attack his enemies. He will simply study and give forth the results, no matter whether they hit or help tradition; but he is too great a scholar and too much of a man to give vent to smallness.

Europe's Submission

Europe submits to the dictation of Austria, backed by Germany, and allows Austria to tear up a solemn treaty and annex Bosnia and Herzegovina. To be sure, she occupied them under the treaty and administered them, but it was not final possession. Austria refused to submit the question to a conference of the Powers, and the Powers protested, but yielded to Germany's threat. Russia felt unable to resist, and then Great Britain submitted also. The two provinces are incorporated and the hopes of Serbia and Montenegro are shattered. The nations are all angry and have a right to be angry, for what will treaties be worth? It would seem as if both Aus-

tria and Germany wisht for war. Had Servia declared war and Russia joined her, then Germany would have backt Austria, and the result would probably have been Germany's victory, her seizure of the German provinces of Russia, while Austria would have absorbed Servia and gone to the Mediterranean. We regret the shattering of a hope for a great Balkan kingdom some time in the future. Those small and insignificant states which remain ought somehow to get together. Is it not possible that, with the disappointment and rage in Servia, and the renunciation of the Crown Prince, somehow the peoples may come together? The hostility of Bulgaria and Servia to each other is puerile.

Last week Mr. Roosevelt left us for strenuous rest and reinvigoration, and for the enjoyment of the kind of scientific sport which he personally likes. And it is well that he should withdraw his own imperative personality for a while, and not seem to be questioning or criticising the policy of his successor. And his African vacation is made a help to science and an advantage to the country. He is not hunting lions and elephants; he is simply on a scientific excursion, the fruits of which will enrich our museums, and when he returns he will be ready to do public work again. We trust he has a public future as well as a public past.

President Taft says the negro question cannot be dodged. That is true, but it is the simplest thing in the world to solve it. It only requires application of the Golden Rule. That does not mean that it is easy to induce men to apply it. Just so it is as simple as opening your hand for a drunkard to give up his cups; for all he has to do is to open his hand and the glass will drop, but he does not find it easy to do it.

The Hague Court is meant for just such cases as that of the difficulty between China and Japan, which China asks to have presented to that tribunal. Japan holds on to Manchuria a little tighter than China thinks the Treaty of Portsmouth would allow, and wants the Japanese and the Russians to leave. The

Hague Court could properly arbitrate that difference.

Here is a pretty condition which shows the revenges of time. Roger Williams wrote to John Winthrop in 1664 his apprehension from the advent of Canadian priests "that Prelacy and Papacy, too, will in this wilderness pre-dominate." He had some reason for it, for he wrote in 1670 to Major Mason:

"The French and Romish Jesuits, the fire-brands of the world, for their god belly sake are kindling at our back in this country, especially with the Mohawks and Mohegans, against us, of which I know and have daily information."

This foreboding seems to have been prophetic, for Rhode Island itself has now a French Canadian and a Catholic for Governor in the person of A. J. Pothier.

Mr. Bryan has recovered his courage. After his defeat he was quoted as saying that he would not again be a candidate, but would be satisfied to try to see to it that a man was nominated who represented his principles. Now he does not see how he could well refuse if his party should ask him again to stand for his "well known principles and ideas." They hardly will.

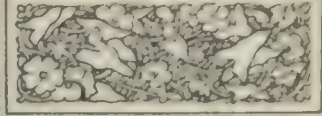
New Zealand offers a "Dreadnought" to Great Britain, but not Australia. It can hardly be any protection to New Zealand in case of war, and may be a danger. New Zealand is not so rich and populous that she can afford to have a navy. Canada has none as yet. Jingoism must be popular in that land of socialism, which is supposed not to be kindly toward militarism.

The Governor of Kansas has appointed a Catholic bishop one of the commission to decide what books shall be used in the public schools of the State. That is a very proper appointment, if Bishop Lillis believes in the public school and encourages his children to attend them.

In an address at Oxford Bishop Gore lately said:

"The Christian religion consists in the historic creeds, the Bible, the Episcopate, the ministry, and the Sacraments—these are the real Catholic elements of Christianity."

Ah?



Savings Bank Insurance

FOLLOWING in the footsteps of Massachusetts, New York is considering the idea of introducing savings bank insurance. This THE INDEPENDENT thinks is a mistake. Savings bank insurance even in Massachusetts, where it originated in this country less than two years ago, has not yet past the experimental stage. So far as we have been informed, but two savings banks in Massachusetts have gone into the life insurance venture. They have, it is true, established agencies, at first in their own vicinity and subsequently in sections farther away, but we are of the opinion that a number of regularly organized insurance companies are in a position to offer a better insurance contract at lower terms than either of the going Massachusetts savings bank institutions, if they have not actually done so. In New England the industrial classes do not take to savings bank insurance. It is a beautiful theory that persons who want insurance or those who ought to have it will "walk up to the counter" and apply for it. It is quite as beautiful as the idea that people who owe money should "walk up to the captain's office" and settle. There is only one difficulty about both these ideas and that is—they don't usually do it. It seems to be a part of human nature to await the moving of the insurance waters on the part of a good insurance solicitor. Any man knows he ought to have insurance, particularly a man who has dependents and who has no adequate estate to provide for wife and children in case he should die tomorrow, as he easily might. Past experience has shown, however, that without the agents that the Massachusetts experiment has tried to eliminate there is insurance only in an infinitesimal degree. New York might well take a leaf out of the English book, where insurance without agents has long been a dream, more than ordinarily nebulous. The tremendous volume of binding insurance in this country and the lesser volume of outstanding insurance

in England were placed on the interested companies books thru agents, who urged prospects to use insurance as the protection it is and ever will be. The agent put up a good argument; he showed the prospect the need of insurance; in many cases he financed the cost, or at the very least he showed how the policy-holder could finance it. If there were no reliable insurance companies it might perhaps be well to drag the savings banks into the insurance business and legalize the insuring of lives by them to the proposed extent of \$500 as a maximum. A savings bank is primarily organized, however, to do business along very different lines than insuring lives. It is a grave question as to whether it is not incongruous for a savings bank to mix up in the insurance or any other kind of business. It would not seem to be a good policy to establish an ice cream and soda water business in a hardware shop, but this contrast and antithesis is not more pronounced in the latter case than it is in the former. The life insurance business calls for expert knowledge and management if it is to be successful, and because a president of a savings institution is a good banker it by no means follows that he is also a good life insurance manager. Possibly the fable of the hare and the tortoise might have some sort of an application to the matter of savings bank insurance in New York. At any rate rapid progress is sometimes made by going slowly, just as good old Aesop pointed out.



BECAUSE of his connection with the insurance investigation Governor Hughes has learned much regarding insurance. It was doubtless because of that knowledge that the Governor has lately taken steps to bring about the insurance of the Executive Mansion now occupied by him, together with its contents. Insurance aggregating \$100,000 has been written on this risk. The binding policy was written on condition that the mansion be re-wired, the cost of which was \$6,000.

Inheritance Taxes

THERE are indications that the inheritance tax, for which provision is made in the Payne tariff bill, will be rejected by Congress, simply because such a tax is now imposed and collected by thirty-six States, which are now (by their Legislatures) beginning to direct their Senators and request their members of the House to vote against the proposition. The total amount of the tax collected in these States during the latest year for which the statistics are accessible was \$11,720,795, and nearly one-half of this sum, or \$5,435,000, was collected in the State of New York. Next in the list, but with comparatively small yields, were Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. A little more than two-thirds of the total was supplied by these three States. As the yield in the States which now impose no inheritance taxes would be small, the committee's estimate of \$20,000,000 must be regarded as excessive.

There are many good arguments in favor of such taxes. They should be imposed, but inheritances ought not to be taxed twice. The States may reasonably say that this source of revenue is one which should be left for their own use. Probably it will be so reserved for them. If the committee's proposition be rejected, consideration of an income tax will be stimulated. Sufficient revenue would not be given by the Payne bill in its present form, and an increase by changes to be made in the customs schedules is not to be expected.

Iron and Steel Trade

FURTHER reductions of prices in the iron and steel trade were made last week, and sales of structural steel were reported at \$4.10 and even \$4 per 100 pounds. Pig iron is accumulating at the furnaces, production exceeding demand. The price of rails has been sustained, but railroads expect lower figures. During the week the following reductions of

wages were announced, to take effect in most cases on April 1st:

Republic Iron and Steel Company, at Youngstown, Ohio, and elsewhere, 10 per cent., 12,000 men; Bethlehem Steel Company, 10 per cent. for furnace men; Hazleton (Pa.) Sheet Steel Company, 10 to 20 per cent., affecting 200 men, who have quit work; Wharton Steel Company, Dover, N. J., 10 per cent., 500; Thomas Iron Company and other similar companies in the Lehigh Valley, 10 per cent., 3,000 to 4,000; Carpenter Steel Works, Reading, Pa., 10 per cent., 700; Reading Iron Company, 16 per cent., rejected by 3,000 puddlers; American Iron and Steel Company, similar reduction, 800 men.

....The Canadian Government has decided to forbid the exportation of natural gas after April 1st. This cuts off about one-third of the natural gas used in Buffalo.

....With the latest purchases of railroad equipment, one-third of the block signal safety devices in the United States are now on the Union and Southern Pacific railroads.

....The New York Central Railroad Company's electric or trolley properties in the State of New York, capitalized at \$23,140,000, have been consolidated under the control of a new corporation, called the New York State Railways, with principal offices at Rochester.

....The Union Exchange Bank, of which Henry S. Herrman is president and David Nevius vice-president and cashier, has become a national institution and is now known as the Union Exchange National Bank of New York. The capital and surplus is \$2,000,000, and the total resources \$11,000,000.

....The demand for pulp wood has caused the recent establishment of a town of nearly 3,000 inhabitants in the central part of Newfoundland, upon what was a wild tract a few months ago. About \$6,000,000 are to be expended upon a great dam, a power station of 45,000 horse power capacity, two railroad lines, 400 dwelling houses and several steamboats. The dam will provide storage for 100,000,000 feet of logs. Great Falls is the name of the town.

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Survey of the World

Revising the Tariff

At the end of last week, owing to effective criticism during the general debate and to the demands of groups of Republican members, the House Ways and Means Committee decided to recommend about sixty changes in the Payne tariff bill. The most important of these are the rejection of the duty on tea and of the countervailing duty on coffee, the removal of a countervailing duty which would have nullified (so far as imports from Canada are concerned) the reduction of the duty on lumber, the elimination of the retaliatory provisions concerning patents, and the imposition of a duty of 2 cents a pound on rice from the Philippines, such rice having been on the free list. No changes were made in the proposed increased duties on stockings and gloves, altho almost countless protests against these increases have been received. In Chicago, 10,000 women who are members of clubs or other associations have been procuring signatures to such protests. They expect to obtain 500,000 names. Similar action has been taken in St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Detroit and other cities. Nor was any change in the petroleum countervailing duty and drawback provisions recommended. It has been asserted in debate and in the press that these are for the benefit of the Standard Oil Trust. Persons defending them assert that they serve the interests of independent oil producers. The rice duty was restored for the benefit of Louisiana. That State has a new Democratic member in the committee. It was expected that a vote in the House could be reached on the 10th, but complications have arisen which may delay this action. About thirty Republican members have combined to work

against certain important reductions. They demand a duty on coal, a duty of 10 per cent. on hides, and a small one on iron ore, all of which are free in the bill. In this group are three members of the committee. The most weighty Republican influence in favor of a duty on coal appears to be that of Senators Elkins and Scott, of West Virginia, who, it is said, have procured the aid of other Senators and of members of the House in opposition to the bill's provisions concerning coal and several other products. In the Senate, last week, Mr. Elkins sharply attacked the Finance Committee (the Republican members of which have been revising the Payne bill), asserting that New England had an excessive representation in it. He named the three New England men (Senators Aldrich, Hale and Lodge), and asserted that New England for her own benefit sought to place on the free list the raw materials of her manufactures, altho these materials were the finished products of certain other States, and as such were entitled to protection. In his remarks he spoke not only for West Virginia, but also for States further South. It is understood that Mr. Elkins especially dislikes the proposed removal of the duty on bituminous coal. Imports of such coal into New England from Nova Scotia would be increased if there were no duty. It is admitted that the bill, as past by the House, will be wholly recast by the Senate Finance Committee, and that important changes will be made thereafter in the Senate by votes on amendments. The Senate committee has already decided, it is asserted, so to modify the maximum and minimum provisions that the minimum (or ordinary) rates shall be applied to imports from all countries for one

year, and that the maximum rates may hereafter be applied by the President, in his discretion, to those from any country that discriminates against our exports. This plan is said to have the President's approval. There is reason to believe that if we should insist upon a countervailing duty on coffee, Brazil would abrogate the agreement under which she favors imports of American flour, machinery, etc. In conversations with Senators and Representatives, Mr. Taft has expressed his desire for a reduction of the present duties on necessities of life. It is well understood that he would not like to see duties on tea and coffee. In New York, the State Senate has concurred with the House in passing by unanimous vote a resolution urging the State's representatives in Congress to oppose the proposition for a national inheritance tax. If such a tax should be imposed, it is estimated that at least one-third of the revenue yielded by it would be collected in that State.

False Weighing by the Sugar Trust

At a recent trial in the Federal District Court in New York, the American Sugar Refining Company (or Sugar Trust) was found guilty of defrauding the Government by means of the scales used in determining the weight of imported raw sugar upon which duties were to be paid. In the stanchion of each one of the seventeen scales on the company's Brooklyn pier was a steel spring so adjusted that it prest lightly upon the weighing lever, making the weight recorded less than the actual weight by from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds in 100 pounds. The evidence of this cheating was conclusive, and the penalty determined by the verdict was \$134,116. This sum related only to the quantities involved in the suit. The Government will now undertake to collect from the Sugar Trust about \$2,250,000 more, of which, as alleged, it has been defrauded in the same way. This sum includes \$1,239,088 due on sugar weighed for the refinery of Havermeyers & Co. from 1901, about \$200,000 for similar cheating at the Trust's refinery in 1900, \$100,000 due in 1901, and about \$500,000 withheld by fraudulent scales at the first-mentioned refinery prior to 1901. The Trust has already paid \$260,-

000 on account of the re-assessment of duties. In addition to the suits for the money there will be criminal suits against persons responsible for the cheating. The Government will be represented by ex-District Attorney Stimson and W. T. Dennison (formerly his assistant), who conducted the suit by which the \$134,116 was recovered.—In the suit for the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company arguments are to be made this week at St. Louis. The testimony taken amounts to more than 11,000,000 words, and the record is larger than that of any other suit that has been tried in the United States.—Arguments were made last week in the Government's suit for the dissolution of the Terminal Railroad Association, which is composed of transportation lines in the vicinity of St. Louis and is alleged to be an unlawful combination.—A long investigation as to the operations of the great beef companies has been finished by a grand jury at Chicago, and rebate indictments are expected.

Labor Questions

Altho their agreement with the mine owners expired on the 1st, the anthracite coal miners are still at work. At their convention they reaffirmed the demands which had been rejected, but voted to remain at work, allowing their district executive boards to continue negotiations. They also adopted a resolution providing that President Taft should be asked to appoint an arbitration commission if these negotiations should fail. The mine owners insist upon a renewal of the agreement for another term of three years. They will not recognize the union. An impression prevails in the mining districts that there will be no strike and that the mine owners' terms will eventually be accepted.—A strike in the carrying trade on the great lakes is expected, owing to the adoption of the open shop policy by the Carriers' Association.—Several small strikes were reported on the 1st, these being mainly for an increase of wages. This is demanded by 3,000 workmen in the building trades at Chicago, and by the plumbers at Buffalo. About one-third of the employees of the Reading Iron Company have quit work because of a reduction. In Painesburg, a

reduction of 10 per cent., affecting 6,000 employees of the Jones & Laughlin steel works, went into effect last week.



Railroad Topics In Missouri, where the 2-cent fare law was recently pronounced confiscatory and unconstitutional by Judge McPherson, of the Federal Court, after it had been tested for three months, the railroad companies have decided to make a uniform passenger rate of 3 cents for single trips, selling books for 2,000 miles at 2 cents a mile, and books for 500 miles at 2½ cents. In his decision Judge McPherson said that if he could fix the rates he would make them 2½ cents for the strong roads and 3 cents for others.—Official reports show that in 1908 the roads in Illinois, under a 2-cent law, increased their revenue from passenger service by \$3,079,000. Passenger earnings per mile were larger by about 12 per cent. than in 1907.—Demurrers to indictments for rebating that were found in 1907 having been overruled by the Supreme Court, the New York Central Railroad Company paid, last week, a fine of \$10,000 for the offenses in question.



The Philippine Islands Dr. William Jones, an ethnologist of exceptional attainments, engaged in research work for the Field Museum at Chicago, was murdered on the 28th ult. by wild tribesmen at Dumobato, near the headwaters of the Cagayan River. He went to the Philippines two years ago, intending to remain there four years, and recently he had been living among the Ilongots, having become a member of this tribe. He was born in Oklahoma, was a quarter-blood Shawnee, and was educated at Hampton, Andover, Harvard and Columbia. In a recent letter he had spoken of impending danger, due to the hatred of certain sorcerers who controlled one of the tribes.—It is reported that Governor-General Smith will soon retire and be succeeded by Vice-Governor Cameron Forbes. —Dionisio Magbuela, the "Black Pope" of the tribesmen in Negros, and a bandit chief who had led raids upon the coast settlements, sur-

rendered some time ago and was condemned to death. He claimed to be divine. His sentence has now been commuted to imprisonment for life, the authorities believing that his followers can be controlled if they know he is still living, while his execution would make way for the rise among them of some other impostor, who would lead them in attacks upon the coast towns.—In the House, at Washington, the resident Commissioners, Ocampo De Leon and Benito Legarda, have made speeches in the tariff debate. Following the instructions of the Legislative Assembly, they oppose that part of the Payne bill which provides for the free admission of products of the States into the islands, mainly for the reason that it would greatly reduce the insular revenue. Señor De Leon asked for the passage of a resolution favoring the ultimate independence of the islands. Sugar and tobacco planters in the Philippines are striving to induce the Assembly to recede from its opposition to the bill. It is suggested that Congress should compensate for the revenue deficit by an appropriation of \$2,500,000 or \$3,000,000 a year.



Countries South of Us General Barry formally bade adieu to Cuba's President at the palace in Havana on the 30th ult. President Gomez commended the skill and tact shown by the American army during the period of intervention, and asked General Barry to express to the soldiers the gratitude, admiration and affection of the Cuban people. On the following day the American flag over Camp Columbia was hauled down and Cuba's flag was raised in the place of it. Only 837 American soldiers had been left on Cuban soil, and these sailed away on transports.—Sergeant Cortes and his son, two of the seven rural guards who recently attempted to start a revolt, have been tried by court-martial and sentenced to be shot.—The destruction of the Havana Central Railroad Company's terminal wharves and buildings in Havana, by fire, on the 31st, with the Hamburg-American Company's steamship "Altenburg" and three schooners, caused

a loss of \$1,000,000. Fourteen of the steamship's crew were drowned. On the same day the village of La Maya, near Santiago, was burned, the loss there being \$600,000.—Venezuela has reconsidered her former decision and will permit Castro to land at a Venezuelan port, but "at his own peril." He says he will land at Colon. The Governor of Trinidad, expecting his arrival there, has prohibited the exportation of arms, ammunition or military stores.—In a telegram sent to Washington, President Cabrera, of Guatemala, says the report that he has moved troops to the Honduran frontier is "entirely false."



The British Navy The vote of censure which was announced by Mr. Balfour was presented by Arthur Hamilton Lee, and declared

"that, in the opinion of this House, the declared policy of his Majesty's Government respecting the immediate provision for battle-ships of the newest type does not sufficiently secure the safety of the empire."

The leaders of both sides of the House took part in this momentous debate. Mr. Lee said the only way in which the Government could secure the absolute safety of the country was by assuming that every other naval power was a potential enemy. The Opposition would be glad to withdraw the motion if the Government would undertake to lay down eight "Dreadnoughts" in the present year. Referring to Premier Asquith's statement that the agitation was "manufactured and artificial," Mr. Lee said "he ought to be a good judge, as he manufactured it himself." The Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, in reply said that he would not attempt to minimize the seriousness of the situation. When Germany had completed her program she would have thirty-three "Dreadnoughts," the most powerful fleet the world had ever seen. This imposed upon Great Britain the necessity of building an entire new fleet on a more costly scale than ever before. The type of battleship was constantly changing, and the present "Dreadnoughts" might be almost obsolete within a few years. The apprehension that Germany was preparing to attack Great Britain he characterized as a wild and absurd idea.

He did not consider it a cause for complaint that Germany had not entered into an arrangement with Great Britain, as one could be proposed only on the basis of a superior British navy, which would be a difficult thing for the German Government to put before its people.

"The Germans view their program as one made for their own needs and one which has no reference to our program. Their idea is that if we built fifty 'Dreadnoughts,' or a hundred, they would not build more than the number already decided upon, and if we cease to build altogether, they would not build one less. We have no difficulty in accepting that view without reproach, and just as little difficulty in saying frankly that our view of our own naval needs is that our expenditure is and must be dependent upon German expenditure."

The only difference, he said, between the Government and the Opposition was in regard to what rate of construction was necessary in order to maintain the superiority of the British navy. Mr. Balfour closed the debate for the Opposition with the words:

"I grieve to say that so far as I can observe the public law of Europe shows signs not of strengthening but of weakening and fading away. In these circumstances it behooves the country at this time above all other times to see that our navy, which is the organ of peace, shall be beyond all precedent, beyond all doubt the greatest in the world.

"It is because I cannot make out after all the Government explanations, because I cannot believe after surveying their policy for the last three years, after being brought as an unwilling confidant into their Cabinet quarrels, that in them this great trust can securely be reposed, that without doubt, without questioning, I support the motion that the House be divided."

In speaking later before a meeting of the Chambers of Commerce at the Guild Hall, Mr. Balfour said that unless the Government agreed to construct four additional "Dreadnoughts," it would be compelled to yield to the popular demand for a dozen to be started during the coming year. Mr. Balfour based his argument upon the fact that both the United States and Germany were expending more than Great Britain this year on naval construction.—The Government has suffered another defeat in the by-election for Parliament of the Croydon districts, where the big navy issue was prominent. Sir R. T. Hermon Hodge, Conservative, received 11,989 votes; J. E. Raphael, Liberal, 8,041, and Frank Smith, Laborite, 886. This is

nearly twice as much as the former Unionist majority.—The Government will have great difficulty in preparing a budget to satisfy either themselves or the Commons. The total revenue for the fiscal year of 1908-09, ending March 31st, is \$757,880,000. This is nearly \$25,000,000 lower than last year and falls \$7,500,000 below the estimates. Old age pensions for the current year will cost more than anticipated, and the navy will require \$13,750,000 more than

chine, which sells at \$7,000, is not on exhibition, but several other aeroplanes which have made good records and sell at lower prices are represented. Count de Lambert and M. Tissandier, pupils of Wilbur Wright at Pau, have proved their competency by winning the prizes of the Aero Club for flights of 15 miles, one hundred times the required distance of 250 meters. Count Zeppelin left Friedrichshafen in his airship April 1st for a trip to Munich, 175 miles distant. At



THE OLD AND THE NEW

Wilbur Wright in his aeroplane flies over the head of a French peasant and his oxen.

before. This will make a deficit estimated at about \$65,000,000. By what new taxes the additional revenue is to be raised the Government has not yet disclosed.



Aeronautics The aero exhibition at Olympia, London, is exciting a great deal of popular interest, and many sales of flying machines are reported. The Wright ma-

Munich, Prince Regent Luitpold, of Bavaria, was prepared to receive it on the drill ground, where the troops and populace were assembled. As the airship approached the city the church bells rang out and the cannon fired a salute. Count Zeppelin dropped the airship to within 300 feet of the ground and responded to the salute of the Prince Regent, but there being a heavy wind it was not thought safe to land so near the city, so the air-

ship rose again and past on to Dingolfing, 48 miles northeast of Munich. Here the airship landed safely in spite of the fact that the wind was blowing at the rate of 35 miles an hour and the motor was broken. The troops followed the route of the airship as rapidly as possible and protected it during the night. On the following morning, the airship having been reinflated and repaired, Count Zepelin returned to Munich, and landed on the parade ground, took luncheon with the Prince Regent, and in the afternoon returned to Frederichshafen by air.

The French Postal Strike

The Government telegraph and postal employees, since they have come out victorious in their contest with the Government, or at least have demonstrated their power with impunity, are making a closer alliance with the General Federation of Labor. A mass meeting was held in the Hippodrome last Sunday under the auspices of the unions of electricians and masons. The speeches were of decidedly revolutionary character, as may be judged from the following remarks: "We are told that we are endangering the republic, but what does that matter to us," and "Down with those two Bastilles, Parliament and the State." Secretary Pataud, of the Electricians' Union, at whose command light and power have been shut off from the city of Paris on two occasions, presented a motion for the formation of a secret committee of twelve, composed of state employees and trade unionists, and this was passed. The committee will have power to order a general strike of both these classes of employees at any time they may deem it necessary for the protection of their interests. This power will be used to oppose the plans now being made by the Government for the prevention of strikes on the part of its employees. M. Simyan, the Under Secretary of Posts and Telegraphs, against whom the late strike was primarily directed, still nominally retains his position, although the employers refuse to recognize him. Even those who strongly deplore the revolutionary attitude assumed by the postal employees recognize

the extent of some of the abuses of which they complained—that is, the tyranny of petty bureaucratic methods, inadequate pay, favoritism and unfairness in promotions, and the lack of the weekly day of rest which the recent French law has established for other employees.

China Would Appeal to The Hague

The Chinese Government has notified the Japanese minister in Peking that, in view of the impossibility of the settlement of the questions between the two countries by negotiation, it is the desire of China that the whole case be submitted to The Hague Tribunal for arbitration. The proposal has been unfavorably received in all quarters. The American Department of State has expressed the hope that a mutually satisfactory agreement on these questions may be reached by conciliatory diplomacy. Foreign Secretary Grey stated in the House of Commons that he saw no reason for taking any steps in support of China's proposal. The Japanese Government maintains that the difficulties are not of a nature to permit of arbitration because of the wide range of interests involved. The Japanese Foreign Office states that the proposals of Japan to China were made in a spirit of conciliation and could not be regarded as an ultimatum. The resources of diplomacy have not been exhausted, and therefore the suggestions of Japan show a lack of courtesy. The Japanese statement concludes:

"It is therefore extremely unfortunate that China, failing to take advantage of Japan's complaisant mood, has allowed herself to be persuaded to make the wholly impracticable suggestion of arbitration."

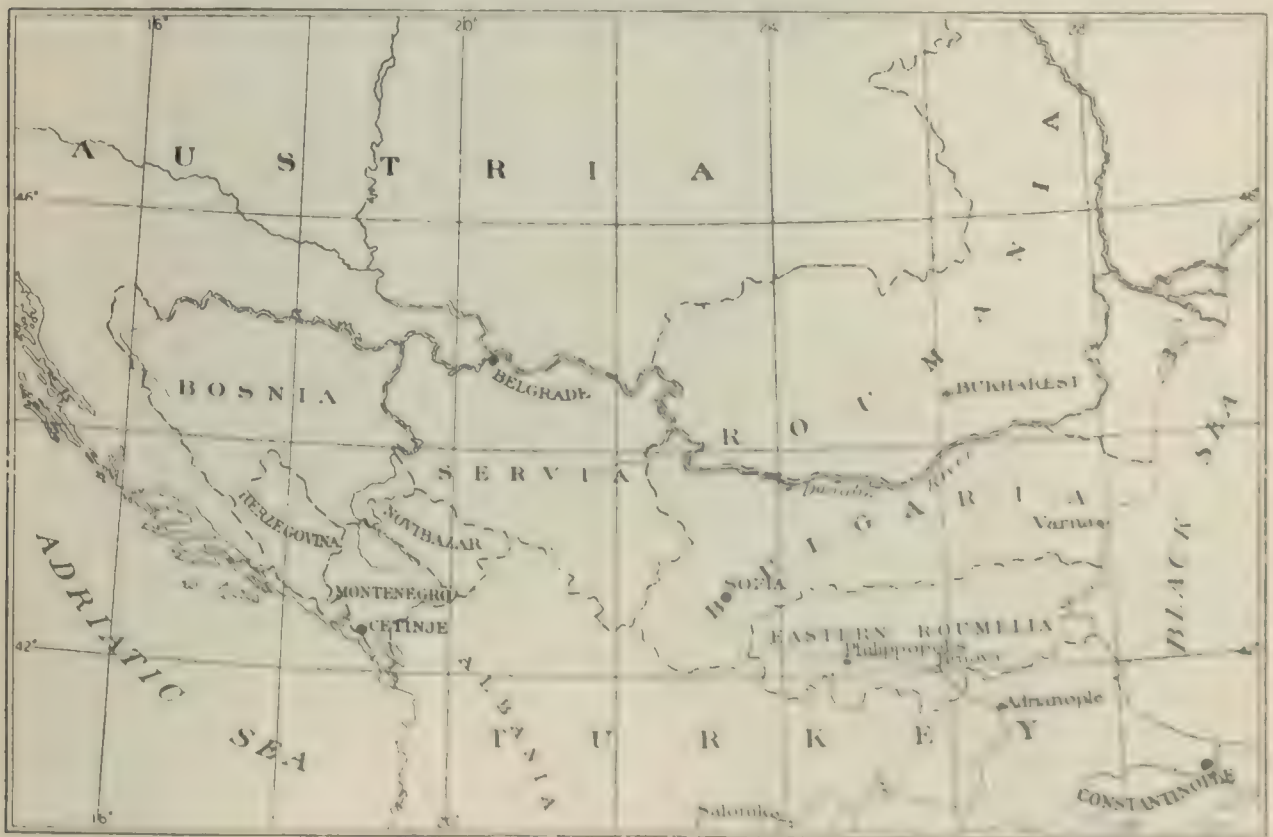
The chief points of difference between the countries are, first, the question of the extension of railroads in Manchuria, which Japan refuses to permit on the ground that it would interfere with her Manchurian railroad, and, second, the ownership of Chien-tao. This is the province lying north of Korea, chiefly settled by Koreans, over whom Japan claims jurisdiction. China, however, maintains that the district is a part of Manchuria, and that the Koreans settling there become virtually Chinese subjects.

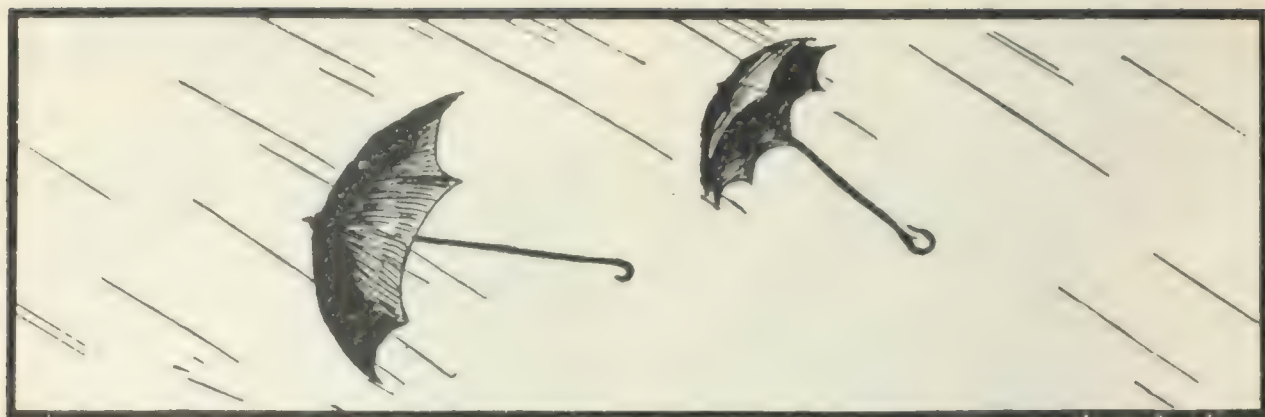
—There appears to have been no progress in the settlement of the dispute between Russia and China over the imposition of taxes upon the Chinese inhabitants of the Russian railways owned in Manchuria. The Chinese Government maintains that the convention of 1896 does not grant the Russians the right to exercise administrative functions over such cities as Tsitsihar and Harbin. It is recognized in Russia that General Horvat's action has been untactful, altho it is held to be legally justified, and it is proposed to transfer the administration of the Manchurian municipalities to another governmental department.—The Censors in Peking are continuing the prosecution of the progressive men in the Government employ. Five prominent officers of Manchuria have recently been impeached, all of them belonging to the party of the deposed Yuan Shih-kai and mostly foreign-educated.—The Japanese seemed to be inclined to take revenge on California for her insults and hostility by enforcing the pure food law with extreme stringency against Californian canned fruits and vegetables. The solder on the cans is said to contain 1 or 2 per cent. more than the 50 per cent. of lead allowed by the law. Large quantities of these goods have been confiscated,

altho it is said that products from other countries and other parts of the United States are more leniently dealt with.

The End of the Balkan Crisis

At noon of March 31st the Servian Minister at Vienna, Mr. Simitch, handed to the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, Baron von Aehrenthal, the note in which Serbia, in accordance with the dictation of the Powers, rescinds her protests against the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Serbia acknowledges that her rights are not violated by the annexation and agrees to accept the decision of the Powers to annul article 25 of the Treaty of Berlin, which provides for the occupation and control of these provinces of Austro-Hungary. Serbia further promises to reduce her army to its normal condition, dismissing the reservists and volunteers, and to prevent border raids by Servian bands. The commercial treaty between Serbia and Austria-Hungary, which has been allowed to lapse, will be immediately negotiated. Rumors are rife that King Peter of Serbia will abdicate, possibly in favor of the Crown Prince of Montenegro. That, however, is a matter on which the Powers would probably have something to say.





How the Primary System Works

BY J. C. HEMPHILL

[The writer of this article is one of the most accomplished journalists in this country. He is editor of *The News and Courier*, of Charleston, S. C., a paper noted for its persistent condemnation of all forms of lawless violence. It has represented the conservatism of the State as against the policies inaugurated by Senator Tillman.—EDITOR.]

IN his last special message to Congress Andrew Johnson, of unhappy memory, suggested three changes in the well-ordered affairs of the American people, which have ever since been the subject of much debate—the election of the President and Vice-President directly by the people, the election of United States Senators in like manner, and the limitation of the term of Federal judges to a period of years. One of the chief contentions of Mr. Bryan in the recent Presidential campaign was the election of Senators by a direct vote of the people. In some of the States this method has been followed, practically, for the last fifteen or sixteen years, and with what result the country is already familiar.

The primary election plan of selecting all public officers was adopted by the Democratic party in South Carolina in 1892. There is, in effect, only one political party in this State, and the primary plan was determined upon by the Democracy, partly for the purpose of holding the party together and preventing any appeal by defeated candidates to the Republican voters at the general election. The contests at the primaries are confined to the membership of the Democratic party. Every candidate for office, whether the office be that of trial justice or Senator, is required under the rules of the party to pledge himself to

abide the result of the primary election and support the candidates nominated at this election. So binding has the obligation thus assumed by the candidates participating in such elections been regarded that there have been few instances of an appeal from the primaries to the general election since the plan was adopted. Since the days of the Greenback movement in South Carolina in 1882 there have been only two tickets for Governor and other State officers in the field except the Democratic ticket, and as long as the Democratic voters, the same being more than 95 per cent. of the white voters in the State, hold together there will never be but one ticket at the general election. In the respect that the Democratic primary plan has received the coöperation of the white people of the State it has demonstrated its efficiency and great value; but I do not think that it can be claimed fairly that it has improved the quality of our statesmanship or the fitness of those who have been selected under its provisions to look after the affairs of the people. It has brought into active political life many very weak and impossible men. One of the Legislatures elected by the primary plan several years ago was characterized by Governor Tillman, himself a beneficiary of this plan, as "a driftwood Legislature," and, certainly, in some of the more populous and important coun-

ties, the most mediocre of men have been brought to the surface, while, speaking generally, the ablest men, the men of the largest constructive force and the best qualified to serve the people in positions of trust and honor, have in great measure wholly retired from active participation in the political life of the State. This is, in fact, the day of small men in South Carolina—the conspicuous talent which under older and better conditions would be available in constructive statesmanship is now devoted to the industrial arts. What the State has lost in politics it has made up in business. Men are not sent to the United States Senate or to the House of Representatives now from South Carolina, or from any of the Southern States, because of any special aptitude they have shown for affairs of large moment, but because they “can do things,” that is to say, because they can “get appropriations.”

With the possible exception of Senator Tillman, since the death of John T. Morgan, of Alabama, there are no students of politics from the South at Washington, I mean of politics as the science of government. The Southern representatives are good vote-getters—for themselves; they know exactly how to “stir the groundlings,” to set the passions of the ignorant and thoughtless on fire, how to turn to personal account the prejudices of an ebullient electorate. In South Carolina during the last Democratic campaign one of the principal charges made against the Governor, who was a candidate for re-election, was that he had appointed several negroes to the office of notary public. One of the accusations against Mayor Rhett, of Charleston, in his race for United States Senator was that he had not voted for Bryan when he ran for President in 1896. Another charge against him was that he had appointed negroes as members of the police force of Charleston, and still another damning accusation against him was that he had acted on a reception committee with the negro Collector of the Port upon Mr. Taft's last visit to this city. It turned out that none of these charges, except that he had not voted against Bryan in 1896—he did not vote at all—were true; but the fact that such charges were repeated from near-

ly every stump in the State shows upon what meat the Democratic voters are fed in their primary campaigns and how they are under the spell of the speaker who can most surely excite their prejudices.

Under the primary plan only members of the Democratic clubs are permitted to vote, and only in the city and county of Charleston are anything like safe restrictions placed upon the suffrage. Whether the club member is of the required voting age or not or is qualified to vote at the general election or not, he can cast his ballot at the primary election and counts for as much as if he had complied with all the provisions of the law regulating the suffrage at the general election. In the circumstances frauds might very readily be committed; but the main objection to the primary plan of selecting candidates is the exaltation of mediocre men, who do not hesitate to appeal to the most dangerous of prejudices—class distinctions—the steady food of all successful demagogues. In making his return of his campaign expenditures one of the candidates for a high and important State office reported that during the campaign he had taken fifteen baths as compared with only nine baths during the preceding campaign when he was a candidate for the same office.

A peculiar feature of the primary plan in this State is that while all candidates for office are voted for directly, delegates to the Democratic National Convention are chosen by the State Democratic Convention, composed of delegates who are not selected by primary. In the election of delegates to the last Democratic State Convention in South Carolina probably not more than ten thousand members of the Democratic clubs participated. At the primary election for United States Senator 110,000 votes were cast. The delegates to the National Convention which nominated the candidate of the party for President were elected by the convention plan; the United States Senator was nominated by the primary plan. In the larger affair of selecting a candidate for President the convention plan was adopted; in the nomination of a candidate for Senator the primary plan was followed. This difference between the two methods of selecting candidates describes in some measure at least the con-

ception our people have of their true relation to national politics, and also illustrates one of the vital defects in the primary plan of naming candidates for office. Either the primary plan ought to be abolished or it should be extended so as to include all the political activities of the people.

If there is anything good in the primary plan of selecting candidates for office, I do not know what it is. A part of the primary machinery is a long speaking tour, when the candidates travel around the State together, after the manner of a circus, making one-day stands, from county to county. Each candidate is expected to tell in ten or twenty minutes why he should be elected rather than his competitor and what he thinks

about the important issues before the people. There are at every meeting from eight to ten candidates or more, and if they really knew anything about the questions they ought to discuss it would be manifestly impossible for them to tell it within the limited time granted them. Under the old, or convention, plan better men were named by the party, and the people were more fully acquainted with the candidates and their fitness for the offices to which they aspired. The primary plan, in my opinion, ought not to be held in better favor than any other device of demagoguery. The best thing that can be said for it in our peculiar environment is that it has held the white people of the State together.

CHARLESTON, S. C.



Easter

BY JAMES TERRY WHITE

"ARISE!" went forth a mighty Voice, "all ye
That sleep." O earthborn Lily, who told thee
To come forth with the living from the dead?
The white-robed Lily answered, "The great Head
And Heart of Nature, God Himself, called me.

"He said, 'The Christ is risen!' and tenderly
My earthy cerements loosing, He bade me
Go—fellow in the way where Christ hath led—
Arise!"

Trust thou this promised Immortality,
O troubled, doubting heart! Fear not that He,
Who wakes the lowly lily from her bed,
Whose own hands loose the graveclothes from her head,
Will Easter Day forget to say to thee,
"Arise!"

The Seattle Exposition

BY J. E. CHILBERG

PRESIDENT OF THE ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

PROBABLY no world's fair has had to its advantage such a wealth of what may be termed "added attraction" as has the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which opens in Seattle on the 1st of June.

That Seattle's fair is to be "The most beautiful exposition ever held" has been so widely advertised that the expression has become a catch phrase, but that it is to be held in the heart of the most beautiful country on the map has not been given such wide publicity.

On a day when the American decides to "see America first," the country round about Seattle and within easy sailing of it will come to be to the Western hemisphere what the Alps have been to Europe, and the Himalayas to the East. But the beauties of the Alps are held in small compass and the Himalayas are

hidden by distance, save from the adventurer. The beauties of Washington, British Columbia and Alaska are the equal of either, and, in much, they excel, and they are flung for a thousand miles along the ramparted coast line. Best of all, they are at the doorway and to be had for as glorious a day's sailing as comes to few in a lifetime.

Seattle's exposition is set upon the banks of two gem-like lakes, girt with woods, and the buildings rise in a forest of fir. Back of the lakes rise the mountains, and sentinel over it all rises Mt.

Rainier, the highest peak in the United States, and by many declared the most beautiful. To the westward, from the heart of the saw-toothed Olympic Mountains, Mt. Constance looks down upon the Exposition city and upon the thousand islands of placid Puget Sound, and its



THE OFFICIAL EMBLEM OF THE ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.



PERSPECTIVE OF ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION SEATTLE, WASH.

hundreds of miles of intricate, wooded coast line. At the north is lifted the snowcapped spindle of Mt. Baker, the third member of a majestic triumvirate.

Daily during the spring and summer

of Banff and the other wonder-spots in the Canadian Rockies. He may stop over in the Kootenais, or see what there is in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan that, in a pair



THE MANUFACTURES BUILDING.
Formal gardens in the foreground.

season excellently equipt excursion boats leave Seattle for the now famous jaunt thru the "Inside Passage" along the coast of British Columbia to the southeastern coast of Alaska, with its wonder-world of glaciers and mountains and queer peoples that live nowhere else on earth. The tourist may climb the glaciers, fish the streams for trout, or, with the natives of the northland, beat down the woods for deer. He may see salmon brought in by the hundreds of thousands and put thru the canneries which line the Alaskan coast, and he may barter with the aborigines for the trinkets, curios and garments which their deft craftsmen make as they barter. The Inside Passage is a land of Titans and fairies, and it is possible to make the tour of it, from Seattle to far Sitka, and return, for as much as the cost of a one way ticket from Chicago to the Coast.

And there is almost as much to see on the way across the continent. If the Exposition-bound passenger comes by way of the Canadian Pacific he will have the coast of Lake Superior to whet his appetite in the tremendous glories

of years, has won away from Uncle Sam no less than 100,000 of his farmers.

If the route be by way of the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, Burlington or Union Pacific there is always the Yellowstone Park to be visited, and he has not seen the Northwest who does not use his stop-over privilege to the time limit when he reaches that particular section of the Rocky Mountains, for between them Montana and Wyoming have a wonderland to offer.

By the Union Pacific, the Denver & Rio Grande and allied roads out from Denver, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, the greatest and most picturesque rift in all the earth's surface, is to be seen, and so is Salt Lake, the old Mormon capital, and the big mining country around it. Incidentally the Union Pacific Railroad now sends its passenger trains directly across the weird body of water from which the city takes its name, on one of the longest trestle bridges in the world.

By the time the Exposition opens the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad will have completed its extension to Seat-

tle and will offer still another picturesque transcontinental route. It passes thru the same general, mountainous country that the Great Northern and Northern Pacific pass thru and its route reveals every scene of grandeur in the Northern Rockies and the Cascades and leads thru the thousands of blooming acres of fruit lands which have made Eastern Washington famous.

A short side trip from Seattle over the Northern Pacific Railroad takes one to Portland, the most beautiful city in the West. It lies on the banks of the Willamette River fifteen miles from the majestic Columbia, the two rivers making it as much a seaport as any other of the coast cities. In Portland, from June 7th to 12th, the famous annual rose festival takes place. It is a carnival of blossoms that has become, of late years, almost a national institution.

Another side trip from the exposition city, by either water or rail, takes the tourist to California, with its wealth of

scenic beauty, its Yosemite Valley, Del Monte and Los Angeles, which was once the desert but is now the garden, and to Santa Cruz, called, because of its beauty and popularity and not its proclivities, the Monte Carlo of America. One hundred dollars, or very close to that amount, will cover the most of the round trip to California, or the tourist may make arrangements with the railroad company which will bring him to the fair by way of the north and return him by one of the southern routes.

The fact is not to be ignored that when in Seattle the traveler who is at all sporting in his tastes is in the heart of the greatest game and fish country remaining in the United States. It is possible to step upon the train in Seattle and two hours later kick a black bear out of a blackberry "patch" in the Cascades, or pull a two pound Rainbow trout out of a pool of the Skykomish. Within twelve miles of the city the deer have driven the orchardists out of business by their in-



A PORTION OF THE FLOWER BEDS CIRCLING GEYSER BASIN
In this bed 300,000 pansies are planted.

cursions against their budding trees, and the workmen still find grouse in the cover that remains on the Exposition grounds.

Neither is Seattle's "fifty cent circuit" to be overlooked when the traveler to be sets to figuring the aggregate of his travel values, for it means the Navy Yards at Bremerton, where the largest drydock on Pacific waters is building, Victoria and Vancouver, in British Columbia, historic Port Townsend and the Neah Bay Indian reservation, where the Siwash, or Chinook, Indian is to be seen in his highest development. It means the

This will include every stop-over privilege, and return may be made without additional cost over any direct line other than the selling line, or by the same line if desired. The rate from St. Paul and other so-called Missouri River points, will be \$50, with the same stop-over and other privileges of return. From Sioux City the route will be \$53.90; from Peoria, \$59.25; from St. Louis, \$57.50; from Memphis, \$66.50. From Texas points the round-trip rate will be \$60, and from Colorado points \$45.

By paying fare over connecting lines



THE MUSIC PAVILION

water trip to beautiful Tacoma and Hood Canal, a natural fissure along the base of the Olympics that, in scenic beauty, rivals the Inside Passage.

For the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition all of the Western railroads have announced rates lower than ever before. These schedules are made to include such other events as the Grand Lodge of Elks, in Los Angeles; the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, in Salt Lake City; the Portland Rose-Carnival, in Portland, Ore., and other conventions and events which take place in the West during the exposition period.

The rate from Chicago to Seattle and return, beginning May 20, will be \$62.

or divisions on proportionate scale, the traveler may have the privilege of coming to the Exposition over any of the northern routes and returning thru California over any of the southern or central routes, or vice versa. It is not to be omitted that the Canadian Pacific Railway is party to this general transportation agreement, which will make possible the going trip thru Canada and the return over the American lines or vice versa.


The Eastern lines have not yet announced their special rates, but it is safe to assume that the round trip from points East to connecting points with Western lines will be on the basis of one and one-half regular fares.

The Emerald Isle

An Uncollected Poem

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER


[The poem given below was never included in any collection of Whittier's works. I find it in a scrap-book kept by his older sister, who thus preserved fifty other poems, few of which have ever been published, except in Garrison's "Free Press" and the "Haverhill Gazette," in which they first appeared. The first two poems to be printed were "The Exile's Departure" and "The Deity," both appearing in June, 1826, the date of composition being given as a year earlier. These may be found in any edition of his complete works. The poem here given was published in the "Free Press," August 3, 1826, and the date of its composition is not indicated. It will be noticed that two of the three poems have Irish themes, his interest in the cause of liberty first taking this direction. His earliest anti-slavery poems came several years later.—S. T. PICKARD.]



BRIGHTLY figure thy shores upon history's pages,
Where names dear to fame and to science long known,
Like unsetting stars thru the lapse of long ages
From the sea-girded isle of Hibernia have shone:
Fair Island! thy vales are embalmed in the story,
Which history telleth of ages gone by,
When Ossian's proud heroes strode onward to glory,
And ocean's wave answered their loud battle-cry.
The wild vine is creeping—the shamrock is closing
Its foliage o'er many a dimly-seen pile—
Where entombed on the fields of their fame are reposing
The proud peerless chiefs of the Emerald Isle.

And in far later years, with the purest devotion,
To the high cause of freedom full many a son
Of the green shores of Erin, the gem of the ocean,
Fair evergreen laurels of glory has won.
The martyred O'Neal and the gallant Fitzgerald,
On the bright list of glory forever shall stand,
And fame circle Emmet, the eloquent herald,
Who wakened the spirit and pride of his land.
They are gone! they are gone! but their memories that linger
On the shores where they perished no wretch shall revile,
No slave of a tyrant shall dare point the finger
Of scorn at those sons of the Emerald Isle.

Hibernia; tho tyrants may seek to degrade thee,
Yet proud sons of science acknowledge their birth
On thy sea-girded shores, whose high genius has made thee
The gem of the ocean, the wonder of earth.
Long, long, has the halo of glory surrounded
The memory of Bryan, the pride of thy shore;
And o'er thy dim lakes and wild valleys have sounded
The heart-touching strains of Carolan and Moore:
O, soon may the banners of freedom wave o'er thee,
Green island of Erin! may liberty's smile
To the lustre of primitive ages restore thee,
The gem of the ocean—the Emerald Isle!



Are Our Women Ruder than Our Men?

BY MARION HARLAND

A RULE, so wide of application that it may be termed universal, is that we are judged by the world at large by the valuation we set upon ourselves. For centuries past men have esteemed theirs the "ruder" sex. "Rude" is a word with fifty meanings, but they are offshoots from the same root. And not one conveys the suggestion of refinement, gentleness and finish. In accepting one or all of the descriptive epithets, our big brother implies that he looks to woman, his counterpart—the *alter ego*, designed by the Creator to make, with him, the perfect human thing—for mollifying and uplifting influences.

Millions of tomes and billions of poems have been written in proof and illustration of this dogma. The lesson is begun before twin brother and sister are out of the cradle. Little boys are made of

"Slugs and snails
And puppy dogs' tails."

Little girls of

"Sugar and spice
And everything nice."

Anacreon, Milton, Dante and Swinburne, in sonnet, epic and madrigal, have given to the ages variations of the theme. The nursery rhyme covers it in four lines.

Ours is a myth-destroying age. Is the belief I have indicated peculiarly tough of fiber, virtually indestructible in essence? Or do iconoclasts still respect the placard of "Hands off!" affixed by tradition to the ancient landmark? How much of the acquiescence in the dogma may be traced to the fact with which I began this paper? Men have talked so long and so loudly of their lack of polish, and women have assumed so complacently their superiority in the practice of the great and the "small courtesies of life," that nobody thinks of disputing either position.

Disarming figures of speech and coming down to the concrete—the foregoing meditations were set in train by a remark of an eighteen-year-old youth who is holding his course in a highly respectable co-educational preparatory school.

(The boy would say "A co-ed. prep.," and save time and breath.)

"I wish," he said, wistfully, over his dinner, "that the young ladies in our room were as hungry at noon as the fellows! It is a favorite trick with them to lock arms—four or five in a row—and go downstairs as slowly as they can lift one foot after another, stopping on every step. Sometimes they take five minutes on one flight, for they halt to talk to those below or just behind them. And as the girls, of course, have the precedence in going down to luncheon, we fellows get awfully impatient."

"Slide down the banisters!" put in a younger listener.

"Ask them to 'move on!'" from one younger still and more unconventional.

"Easy enough to say! If they were boys we would do both. But boys wouldn't dare to block the gangway. One can't do anything with girls when they choose to be rude."

"Right you are!" assented the juniors.

The proposition was self-evident. No one thought of gainsaying it.

The talk brought back to me a scene that past under my eyes not a month ago in a circle where one would have said discourtesy was impossible. Two women—cousins—were fellow guests of a hostess who was ignorant that a family feud had estranged them for a year and more. They were seated far apart at the luncheon table, and no one except my uncomfortable self noticed that not a word was exchanged between them. It so chanced that the younger of the two relatives had another engagement that obliged her to take her leave while we still lingered over our fruit and coffee. The guest in whose honor the function was given sat by the hostess, and the elder of the cousins at the guest's other hand. The retiring member of the party slipped along the line of chairs, answering protests and "good-byes" gracefully, and paused to shake hands with the hostess and the stranger next to her. The senior and better-bred kinswoman looked up with a civil smile and half-extended hand. The other

feigned to see neither, swept past her and dropt a pleasant word in the ear of the woman beyond.

The "cut" was unmistakable. I could not deny it when the slighted relative called on me next day to comment upon what she saw I had noted.

"I thought it but decorous that I should not 'cut' her in the house of a common friend," she said. "I owed it to my hostess and to my own ladyhood to ignore the feud while I was under Mrs. B——'s roof."

She was right. In telling her this I recounted how I was once sadly perturbed by the accidental meeting in my drawing-room of two men whom I knew to be sworn enemies. One stood talking to me as the other approached. They were thus brought face to face and retreat was impracticable. I hope neither suspected how great was my relief and how high my respect for each mounted when they shook hands and uttered a few words of greeting with no show of stiffness or chagrin at the *rencontre*. I was well enough acquainted with one of the pair to thank him afterward for sparing me embarrassment. He looked surprised:

"My dear madam! What else could a gentleman do in the circumstances?"

I could have told him what I had known more than one gentlewoman do when similarly confronted. If *esprit du corps* held me silent, it was not that I did not recall with contemptuous bitterness of spirit that three women had arisen and left my daughter's drawing-room not a week before, at the entrance of a visitor who, as one of the trio went out of her way subsequently to inform her hostess, "had been talked about, you know. All virtuous women should discountenance such creatures wherever they meet them."

"There are virtues and virtues!" was the significant rejoinder.

That part of our subject "is another story," with which we have not time to deal.

"All woes on earth a tear may claim
Except an erring sister's shame."

One form of rudeness in which the spiteful woman is an adept is "talking at" the person whom she would punish or anger. To subject oneself to the

stinging small hail of equivoque, innuendo and covert sarcasm which are at the call of feminine ingenuity is like walking knee-deep thru a field of nettles, or forcing one's way thru a hedge of prickly pears. The prickles are nothing compared with the burning smart they leave for days and months afterward.

Selecting at random from a big sheaf of memories illustrative of this accomplishment of my fellow women, the burn and sting I should be ashamed to bear so long return in describing an incident of a drive thru the Trossachs last summer. On the top of the coach, besides our own party, was a party of five women and one patient man. By adroit pre-engagement, the young men of our group had secured for themselves the box seat with the coachman, and for us two women that immediately behind. There remained upon the seat occupied in part by us room for three other passengers, had they chosen to exert their powers of compression, or had any of us been more sylphlike in figure. As it was, two girls settled themselves commodiously upon it and began forthwith to bewail the pre-occupation of the space to the exclusion of "poor dear popper." The lament was taken up by those behind, and changes rung upon the hardships of a mode of travel that forced the right people into the back seats and allotted the front to the wrong.

"It was impossible to enjoy the scenery, since certain bodies were not transparent." "Absolutely impenetrable!" was the remark of a flippant young woman who helped fill our seat. A pretense of craning her neck to look past us into the ravine beyond our shoulders pointed the plaint. The girl next to her and the chaperon from the seat behind were eloquent in compassion for "poor popper," the meek cipher of the crew, who had the grace to look heartily ashamed of the exhibition, but dared not peep a protest.

"If he had only said something, we could have answered him back!" lamented our escorts, in the indignation meeting succeeding our transfer to the loch steamer. "But a fellow is powerless when the insult comes from a woman."

So far as my experience and observation go, this amiable fashion of "talking

at" people is not practised by men. Perhaps because, for immemorial centuries, it has been a masculine prerogative to grasp the nettle. In other words, to face the sneerer with, "Do you mean *me*, sir?" Then the alternative of an humble disclaimer, or pistols for two and coffee for one.

Are women audacious because they have never been "called out"? The conclusion is not flattering to us. It is less ignominious than the practice itself.

The exercise of the divine right of rudeness in public places has all classes for its own. Last Sunday morning I counted forty-seven baby carriages on the mile of sidewalk we had to traverse in order to reach the church door. It is a fashionable thorofare and the day was fine. The babies should have been out, and nurses and go-carts were indispensable to the airing. I am told there is a city ordinance that forbids the obstruction of the sidewalks by wheeled vehicles of whatsoever kind. Sure am I that, if a solitary newsboy had trundled his barrow upon the footway, he would have been ordered off by the first man who witnessed the trespass. Yet the throng of churchgoers were pushed to wall or curbstone half a dozen times on every block by perambulators three and four abreast, halted in the middle of the walk by women who gossiped at their ease, each keeping an eye and a half upon the stream of well-drest men and women and half an eye upon her (alleged) charge. Not a policeman interposed with the "Move on!" that would have dispersed a knot of masculine loiterers in like places.

If you doubt the justice of my next stricture upon the manners of women as contrasted with those of men similarly employed, ask the gentlewomanly shopper if she would rather be waited upon by a salesman or a "saleslady." (In passing I remark that he scores a point in his favor by not insisting that he be called a "salesgentleman.")

Why do I not hundreds of other sufferers from the like cause submit without open protest to the superciliousness of one girl behind the counter that, to her notion, gives her superiority over customers to the singular multiplicity of another as she turns over the wares she is

paid to sell; to the open neglect of two others who discuss family affairs, beaux and vaudeville players in audible undertones while pretending to "wait" upon us, the real waiting being our province? Were the delinquents men we should enter complaints without waiting for a repetition of the ill usage. But—"it seems a mean thing to run the risk of losing a place to a girl who has her living to earn."

The phrase is absurdly familiar to every one of us. It is the stereotyped excuse for a degree of mean-spiritedness that is, in itself, responsible for the perpetuation of the nuisance. We have taken for granted the rudeness of women clerks in all departments until we express surprise when, in foreign travel, we find them "every bit as polite as men."

Pardon one more sketch from life:

"I wish to look at some Valenciennes lace," said my friend, Mrs. R——, a thorobred to her finger tips, to a saleslady in a fashionable department store.

The girl lifted her eyebrows lazily, extended a languid arm, pulled down a box and opened it listlessly.

"Pardon me!" said the customer. "I think you have made a mistake. I asked for Valenciennes!"

The arch of the brows was disdainful now. The saleslady opened her lips for the first time:

"This is Val."

"I think not. But you must have it."

The automatic clerk turned on her pivot and brought down a second box. The tried would-be buyer pointed mildly to the label.

"That is point. The first box was duchesse. Have you no Valenciennes? I wish some about four inches wide."

The next weary movement exhibited edgings less than an inch in width.

"Have you no Valenciennes lace wider than these?" By now the purse-bearing worm began to turn.

"I suppose so—somewhere!" closing the box, but making no show of a desire to prosecute the search.

Whereupon my friend, for the first time in her serene life, transgressed the traditions of her order:

"Have — you — no — politeness?" she asked, with telling deliberation, and before the interlocutor recovered from the

shock, departed to another "emporium," where a man clerk served at the lace counter.

I could not have done that! Nor, perhaps, could one of my readers. I doubt if it did any good. All the same, I am glad that one woman had the moral courage of her convictions.

A year or so ago a New York newspaper, always on the lookout for telling novelties, sent a woman correspondent on the weary round of trolleys and ferry boats during the rush hour, with instructions to report the number of men who arose to offer her a seat on car or boat. I forget the statistics in the case. It would have been a mere bagatelle by comparison had she been bidden to keep tally of the women who thanked tired men for resigning to them what were perhaps the first seats the men had had since business hours began. Nowhere are my sensibilities outraged more frequently and my pride of sex more humbled than upon the street cars and other public modes of transportation. I am confident that I speak within bounds in saying that not one in ten of the women who accept seats from men of all ages (for which sittings the men have paid as honestly as the women have paid for theirs) thanks the man for his courtesy. Giddy matinee girls drop into the places vacated by silver-haired men who might be their grandfathers with never so much as an upward glance of acknowledgment. Fine ladies, who have been passing away an hour in looking over the new styles, refreshing themselves afterward by a cup of afternoon tea at the Waldorf-Astoria, take, as their royal right, spaces offered by haggard toilers in the hardest portion of the world's vineyard. When one happens to bethink herself to return a gracious "Thank you; you are very kind!" the air of astonishment the man cannot wholly conceal is a striking commentary upon the rarity of the experience.

"It gave me an electric thrill when I heard you thank that man for giving up his seat to you!" said a young kinsman

who was my attendant in a street car. "I do not think I have heard another woman do it in a year."

Have we American women grown arrogant by reason of the deference we have always had from our big brother? Or is our growing disregard of the amenities of everyday life the outcome of the freedom of action, the independence of thought and speech accorded to the new woman's demand for permission to live her own life and make for herself a career that shall be irrespective of men in general and her kindred in particular? Our children are learning in dancing schools the deep sweep of the curtsy of our grandmothers' day. I can recollect the displeasure, approximating horror, with which they beheld the innovation of the bow that superseded the profound obeisance they made courtly:

"A bow, my dear; for all the world like a *man*!" gasped a fine old gentle-dame at first sight of the new fashion. "Excuse me! but it looks to me like a stride in the direction of what are called 'women's rights'! A highly objectionable doctrine, my child! Subversive of all that distinguishes us from the—ah, the ruder sex!"

Would the now sainted dowager still apply the title to our big brother?

Is there any hope that the revival of the curtsy may be the beginning of the true and blessed era of equal rights, in the which each shall recognize her neighbor's claim upon the best she can offer of kindly deed and word?

"Time is too short to be wasted in meaningless compliments!" growled a pessimistic so-called "Utilitarian."

Time is assuredly too brief for us to lose a single chance of healing or gladdening the hearts of these our brethren. One may not have an opportunity of doing one great, heroic deed in a lifetime. We err unto sin in failing to espy openings thru which the light that is in us may shine upon other and darker pathways than ours. It is as truly my duty to be "courteous" as to be "pitiful."

NEW YORK CITY.



Governor Hadley of Missouri

BY FRANK C. LOCKWOOD

FOUR years ago young Mr. Hadley rode into the political lists, like the redoubtable Ivanhoe, "a mysterious stranger." A Republican, he was elected Attorney-General of the Democratic State of Missouri by a political accident. Honest people of ordinary intelligence, even then, saw nothing mysterious in him; and now, since it has become known that he was born and educated in Kansas and that he received his political training there, the remark that he is a political accident loses point; for in Kansas political accidents are habitual. He is a mystery to those only whose ways have hitherto been supposed to be past finding out, and to such as count it strange that right should reign, and that brains should discredit money and arrogance and legal trickery. He chose his ancestors well, and when we read a bit of his genealogy we do not wonder that he has pushed and has been pushed forward to serve the people. His father and his grandfathers, in their day, no less than he in his day, made favorable impression of themselves when there was need that clear thoughts be given birth, that wise words be spoken, and that honest blows be struck for truth and right. His father, Major John Milton Hadley, still living, was a Federal soldier thruout the Civil War. His father's father was a Jeremiah Hadley, a Quaker from North Carolina, who moved to Indiana in 1830, and later, early in the fifties, pressed on to Kansas, as a missionary to the Indians. Mr. Hadley's mother was the daughter of another worthy pioneer, Isaac Beach, a native of Connecticut, a Presbyterian minister, who went to Kansas during its dark and bloody territorial days.

Young Hadley was educated in the public schools of Olathe, Kan., a little town a few miles from the Missouri State line, about an hour's ride, by rail, from Kansas City. At sixteen years of age he entered the State University of Kansas, an unwilling but very needy seeker after "sweetness and light." He came fresh and healthy from a summer's work on his father's

farm, with a passion for the soil warm in his veins, disconsolate that he must sacrifice the noble art of agriculture for the degenerate ways of books and cities. His rusticity was no more marked than the self-confident, somewhat pugnacious manner with which he bore himself, due, perhaps, as much to the fierce pompadour, which he supported in accordance with the prevailing style of that time, as to his natural self-assertiveness. Tho not very popular during the early part of his college course, from the first he was one to be taken account of; and during his later years at college he was popular, and one of the acknowledged leaders in all student enterprise. He was early deep in college politics; was an active fraternity man, an eager debater and a captivating public speaker. He lost no opportunity to make a speech; and as he had a good voice, read much from the great orators, and was always assured and unembarrassed, he made some reputation as a college orator. He was never a brilliant student, tho he was apt, and had a quick and resourceful mind. He lived life to the brim; entering with zest, sometimes as a mere participator—more frequently as the promoter of exuberant college pranks. He was fond of swimming, duck-hunting, and all athletic sports; tho, having always been somewhat frail in health, he was not physically fitted to excel in the more strenuous contests entered into by the regular college teams.

At twenty-two years of age, after the completion of his law course in Northwestern University, Mr. Hadley began the practice of law in Kansas City. He took an active part in politics, largely because he thought it politic to do so. And so it proved; for in less than four years after he settled in Kansas City he was appointed First Assistant City Counselor, a position that he filled with such conspicuous ability as to assure both his professional and political future. In 1900 he was nominated for the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Jackson County, on the Republican ticket, and was elected.

He was a vigorous, fearless, efficient prosecuting attorney, convicting during his incumbency of two years more than

defeat with his Republican associates on the ticket. He took up his private practice again, becoming the attorney for the



GOVERNOR HADLEY, OF MISSOURI.

two hundred and twenty persons of felonies. He failed of conviction in only six cases that he prosecuted. During his term as Prosecuting Attorney, moreover, he made war upon bribery in the civil courts; took up prosecutions against public gambling; convicted a number of lawless agents representing large corporate interests in Kansas City; so alarmed guilty public officials that they fled the State, forfeiting their bonds; and in various other ways did his duty to the discomfiture of lawbreakers. He stood for re-election, and went down to expected

street railway company of Kansas City, and for other large corporations.

It was in the Republican State Convention of 1904, when Mr. Hadley was thirty-two years of age, that the political accident befall which resulted in his election to the office of Attorney-General of Missouri; and, in consequence, to his election last November as Governor of the State. What further consequences to this Napoleonic young man may follow from that lucky accident who can say?

His assumption of the office of Attor-

ney-General of Missouri launched Mr. Hadley upon a national career. For the past four years his name and his achievements have been familiar to all students of current national events. Soon after taking up the duties of his new office he came into dramatic prominence by reason of his shrewd and vigorous attack upon certain great oil concerns that were violating the statutes of the State of Missouri. He found that there existed an illegal conspiracy and combination on the part of the Standard Oil Company, of Indiana, and the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, of Missouri, and the Republic Oil Company, of Ohio, to monopolize the oil trade of Missouri. As the sequel to this sensational struggle between Mr. Hadley as the legal representative of the people of Missouri and the great oil companies that were disobeying the laws of the State, the Supreme Court of Missouri issues a decree ousting all three of these concerns from the State, and fining each company \$50,000.

Briefly, the story of the legal conflict just alluded to is this: Mr. Hadley discovered by mere chance that the Standard Oil Company had no agency in St. Louis. This seemed to him very strange, and he was still more astonished when, a few days later, he found that the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, supposedly a strong independent concern, competing with the Standard Oil Company, did no business in Kansas City. It transpired, moreover, that the oil rate from Kansas City to St. Louis was 17 cents, while from St. Louis to Kansas City it was 22 cents. It now dawned upon the mind of the young lawyer that this difference in the oil rate from West to East might be accounted for by the fact that the Standard had a refinery in Kansas City from which oil was shipped to St. Louis, while in St. Louis the only refinery was the property of an independent company. He learned, further, that the Standard, of Indiana, and the Waters-Pierce Company, of Missouri, had entered into an agreement whereby the oil trade in Missouri was arbitrarily divided between them by geographical lines, without regard to the convenience of the public, the Standard selling in the northern, the Waters-Pierce in the southern half of the State. In addition to all this, evidence was secured showing that

the Republic Oil Company, of Ohio, was merely the creature of the Standard, having its main office at 75 New street, New York, the rear entrance to the headquarters of the Standard, at 26 Broadway, and that thru collusion with both of the other companies it was working injustice to the independent companies of the State. The culminating incident in the conflict between Mr. Hadley and the oil concerns was that in New York City in which the youthful Western attorney forced into court and then confronted Mr. H. H. Rogers, the oil magnate and director, steel-cased in age and arrogance and influence, and forced from him the reluctant testimony, in spite of his utmost efforts at evasion, that the Standard Oil Company, of Indiana, has an office at 26 Broadway, New York, and that "a majority of the shares of stock of the Standard Oil Company, of Indiana, and of the Republic Oil Company, is held for the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, and that all of the shares of stock of the Waters-Pierce Company standing on its books in the name of M. M. Van Beuren are held for the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey." Mr. Hadley's victory has been complete. The result, too, has been of vast importance outside the borders of his own commonwealth. Never before had the Standard been compelled to divulge so much in the courts; the evidence brought to light during the investigation has been of great value to the Federal Government in its inquiry into the business methods of the Standard Oil Company; and it is not without interest that the policy of publicity suddenly adopted by the Standard dates from the hour that Standard representatives were forced to make the humiliating exposures related above.

Mr. Hadley shows magnificent daring in the antagonists he chooses. His next attack was upon the great railways that cross the State of Missouri. The politics of the State had for years been dominated by a railroad lobby maintained at the State capital. A Railway Commission elected by the people had failed to correct the prevailing injustices and abuses, so there were many complaints of excessive freight rates. The Legislature that met after the election of Mr. Folk to the Governorship passed a law attempt-

ing to regulate freight rates ; but the railroads were able by invoking the Federal court to stay the execution of the new law. In spite of all that Mr. Hadley could do, the statute still remained inoperative when the Legislature met again two years later. A new freight law, which he had framed after long study of the legal problems involved, was past, but again an injunction was issued, and again the people found themselves helpless. When, soon after this, the Legislature past a bill fixing the passenger rate in Missouri at 2 cents a mile, by Mr. Hadley's advice, a section was inserted in the bill making the violation of the law a misdemeanor ; it being the intention of the Attorney-General to have it adjudged a criminal statute when a case should be brought into court. The new law did not cause the railroads much uneasiness, as they did not doubt that it would prove ineffectual, as had the laws regarding freight rates. When the time came for the law to go into effect, the attorneys for the railroads met in Kansas City and applied to the United States Circuit Court to protect their clients against the confiscation of property. When, in spite of Mr. Hadley's clear and masterly arrayal of facts to show that the law would not prove confiscatory, it seemed certain that a temporary injunction would be granted, the Attorney-General startled both the court and the opposing lawyers by the announcement that, if the Federal court issued an injunction interfering with the enforcement of a criminal statute of the State of Missouri, he should take the case to the Supreme Court of the State upon *quo warranto* proceedings, and compel the railroads to show by what right they did business in Missouri while refusing to obey the criminal laws of the State. This threat threw the opposition into confusion ; for they felt confident that Mr. Hadley could and would carry it out. The result was a compromise, at the request of the attorneys for the railroads, whereby it was agreed that the railroads should be granted three months in which to give the law a fair trial.

Three things may confidently be predicted of the new Governor's administration : It will be non-partisan ; it will main-

tain the supremacy of the law, and it will be constructive.

In Missouri, to the glory of the State, non-partisanship has become an accepted principle. Mr. Hadley served his term as Attorney-General with Mr. Folk, the Democratic Governor, and did all in his power to carry out that executive's enlightened and righteous ideals of government. His own election, as he well understands, was largely a non-partisan victory in which the better element of the State interested itself without regard to party lines. The party that elected Mr. Hadley is the party that elected Mr. Folk—the party of common sense, the party of progress, the party of law and order and righteousness. Recognizing this, and highly sensitive to the fact that a Governor is not Governor merely of a political party, or of a faction, Mr. Hadley pledges himself to be the Governor of the whole people—to conduct the government on a non-partisan basis. Service rendered to the Republican party will not be sufficient ground for appointment or preferment. Honesty and efficiency are to be considered first of all and above all. Neither in the appointment of men to the police force nor in their removal from it will politics be allowed to enter as a test ; for an honest and efficient police force is a requisite to honest elections, and honest elections are a necessity to the perpetuity of government. The integrity of the ballot will be preserved at any cost ; the interests of the negroes will be safeguarded. He will do his utmost to see that they have justice, that they be given equality of opportunity—a chance to be sober, industrious, and at their best.

Mr. Hadley has a clear and serious understanding of the responsibility that he has assumed and will not be derelict in the first and most obvious duty that devolves upon a chief executive—the execution of the law. He will be alert to protect life and property ; jealous of the purity and sacredness of the ballot ; swift to punish crime, and prompt to right injustice ; strong and fearless in the enforcement of law, against whomsoever justly invoked. They judge him wrongly and deceive themselves who suppose that he will wink at the violation of

liquor laws, gambling laws, and laws pertaining to the proper observance of the Sabbath. He is not only a trained lawyer, familiar with the legal code of the State; not only the Governor of the State, sworn to execute the laws enacted by the will of the people; he is, besides all this, a patriotic, high-minded citizen who reverences the law and desires to see justice prevail. Moreover, his long and severe training as a city counselor, a county prosecuting attorney, an attorney-general of the commonwealth will stand him in good stead in his new position as executive. His constituents need have no fear that he will lack either wisdom, strength or honor in the administration of the law.

But his ideal far transcends the conception ordinarily held of the functions of a Governor. He aspires to be a true leader of his people in all worthy and elevating activities. He announces a policy of public service—conservative upon the one hand, aggressive and constructive upon the other hand. He purposes to develop to their utmost capacity all the material resources of the State by the application of the latest results of science and of expert knowledge to every line of industry. He will set about the improvement and development of the highways and waterways of the State; will seek to

secure a due share of the best immigrants who come to this country, and see that they are located advantageously; will make inquiry into the mining resources of the State; will take diligent and intelligent action concerning game laws and the preservation of forests, and will have soil, crops and crop conditions looked into by men specially qualified to give advice in these matters. Nor will his efforts be limited to material things. He is pledged to the policy of self-government for the cities; he has his heart set upon a more humane and helpful administration of all the penal, reformatory and charitable institutions of the State, and to the end that the criminal, deficient and unfortunate members of society under his jurisdiction may be cared for in accordance with the highest ideals of modern civilization, he will sternly demand intelligence, honesty and efficiency of those into whose hands the wards of the State are committed. No phase of public activity will receive more interested personal attention from him than the work of public education. He is alive to the most modern and approved methods of education, takes a great pride in the higher State institutions of learning, and will see to it that they are intelligently fostered, supported and elevated.

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE, MEADVILLE, PA.



The Heart of God

BY HENRY B. TIERNEY

I LOVE Thee, God, amid the city's sighing,
I love Thee in the solemn watch of night;
I love Thee, Lord, when weary day is dying
And Nature fades in silence from my sight.

Each vesper moment throbs with hope eternal,
Each soul vibrates with loving sympathy,
Each life becomes an ardent prayer supernal,
Which radiates, O Sacred Heart, from Thee.

Thou art, O Heart, the angels' supreme glory,
The dread of demons into Hell once hurled.
The humble saint contritely kneels before Thee;
Thou art, O Heart, my share of this bleak world.

TRENTON, MO.



A City-Minister's "Job"

BY ONE OF THEM



THE pastor of a certain city church was recently in conversation with one of the business men of his congregation, and the talk chanced to turn to the methods by which the business man "kept tab" on his employees and traveling men. He displayed a series of daily, weekly and monthly reports concerning the output of not only each department, but of each employee, of his factory. He showed similar blanks for reports on the travels, the points "made," the dealers seen, and the business secured by the firm's representatives "on the road." Comparing these figures with the pay of each factory-hand or with the salary paid each traveling man, it was an easy matter to see at a glance whether each was earning his pay, to determine which was the most industrious at his task and the most profitable to the firm, and to note which members of each class of employees, compared as man to man, were the most successful—from the point of view of the employer, at least.

The business man promptly forgot that interview, no doubt. Not so the minister. He went therefrom "with a flea in his ear"—decidedly. Questions—pungent, pointed and personal—rose before him and would not down. His soul rose up before him and demanded: "If *you* had to make a daily, weekly, or monthly report for *your* employers' study, what would that report look like? If *your* month's salary and your ability to retain your 'job' depended on the amount of work that *you* could show as done during that month—how big would *your* pay-check be? Would it not be an exceedingly good plan for you to find out about these things, and to know how the amount of work you do compares with the next man's, and with *his* energy and industry, as man to man?"

The minister answered his soul and said: "You're right, old man! True, I never before thought of such a thing as a full and detailed report of the day-in-and-day-out work of a pastorate. But

I'm not afraid—and by the end of the next calendar month I'll show you a report that will be worth looking at!"

The next month chanced to be that of January, 1909. The minister prepared for himself a series of typewritten report blanks, one for each day in the month, whereon he could make out at the close of each day's "business" an account of how he had spent the hours since sunrise. He presently found it not only a most interesting study but the keenest incentive to industry that he had ever encountered. When there arrived the inevitable temptation to make less than the possible number of pastoral visits per afternoon; or when the devil foregathered with him in his study and pointed to the Morris chair and suggested: "You've done enough studying for today, old chap; who'll ever know if you stop right now? Shut that desk and light a cigar and take it easy a bit!"—right then his faithful little soul that had originally started the idea prodded him and said: "But what about that report that you've got to make out before you go to bed to-night?" And when, at the end of the month, he was able to look his completed report in the face, he said to his soul: "Do you know, this thing has been so everlastingly good for me, and it so thoroughly demonstrates what kind of a 'job' a city-minister has if he is faithful to his post, that I believe I'll let some other people see what it looks like. It will do for what the athletes call a 'record,' and some of the other 'brethren' may break it if they can. If any of them set out to try, it will be a mighty good thing for the Church of Jesus Christ in this world—that's all. And if some fifty horse-power brother *does* break it, I'll set him a new one!"

It should perhaps be said that the church had some 750 members, in a Middle Western city of 400,000 people. The month covered by the report was in no way an unusual one, save that it chanced to have five Sundays with a correspond-

ing number of church services. The "Week of Prayer" contributed four extra services also. (In one or two details the demands of the work for the period covered were below the average. The number of miles traveled by train was but a fraction of that required at other seasons of the year, while the number of pieces of mail handled was an even three hundred less than for the month before.) The summarized report stood as follows:

Attendance at the church services	447
Attendance at the social and other services ..	444
Attendance at Y. P. S. C. E. services	444
Attendance at mid-week and "week of prayer" ..	1,050
Total	5,440

JANUARY, 1909. THIRTY-ONE DAYS.

Number of religious services of all kinds attended	43
Number of sermons, addresses, lectures, services addressed	32
Number of homes visited ("pastoral calls," etc.)	112
Number of callers at pastor's residence personally seen	72
Time given to general denominational affairs (committees, etc.)	15 hours
Time given to affairs of denominational college (as trustee)	3 hours
Time given to Y. P. S. C. E. matters (committees, etc.)	7 hours
Amount of mail handled in and out of pastor's study	434 pieces
Total number of telephone calls at study	620 calls
Time actually given to private study	132 hours
Number of social engagements of various kinds attended	16
Number of pages typewritten matter of all sorts turned out	107 pages
Number of words in typewritten matter (sermons, letters, etc.)	32,100 words
Absent from city on denominational engagement (service)	1 day
Distance traveled	
On foot	93 miles
Carriage	10 miles
Trolley	107 miles
Train	45 miles

(These distances relate wholly to pastoral calls, denominational affairs, services, etc.)

Total	255 miles
	10 hours

Time "off" from work, as leisure, recreation, etc.

One or two additional summaries might be added. The minister found that his working day began at his desk at 8:30 each morning and closed (with but two exceptions of one hour earlier) at 11:30 each night. Including the mentioned social engagements among his church people as part of the work of the pastorate, he found that he was thus actually at his varied tasks for a total of 453 out of the 744 hours in the month, or—for the sake of comparison—a total of 202 hours more than was required by the ten-hour working day of the members of the firm, the heads of departments, and the employees, of the factory with whose head the original conversation had occurred.

For the period covered by the report the attendance at the regular religious services of the church were carefully counted also. Excluding all entertainments, meetings of women's societies, and the like, the figures for that attendance were these:

terest and surprise. To them such a study was as apparently unheard of a thing on the part of a minister as the minister had to confess that it was to himself. Their questions were curious: "Where did you get the idea?" "How many ministers do this sort of thing?" "Is there any way in which a lot of other ministers could be induced to do the same thing?" "Wouldn't it produce pretty nearly a revolution in some parishes and on the part of some ministers if they were to be askt for such a report?" To which last question, at least, the minister replied emphatically that he thought it *would!*

And for himself, the keeping of so strict a "tab" on his work was so interesting, so satisfactory, and above all so stimulating, in both its processes and its results, that he has selected the more important details of his work and is making to himself and his soul a similar report for each thirty days that the Lord and his people allow him to remain in the strenuous and happy tasks of the Cure of Souls.

The Origin of the Earth

BY ROLLIN D. SALISBURY

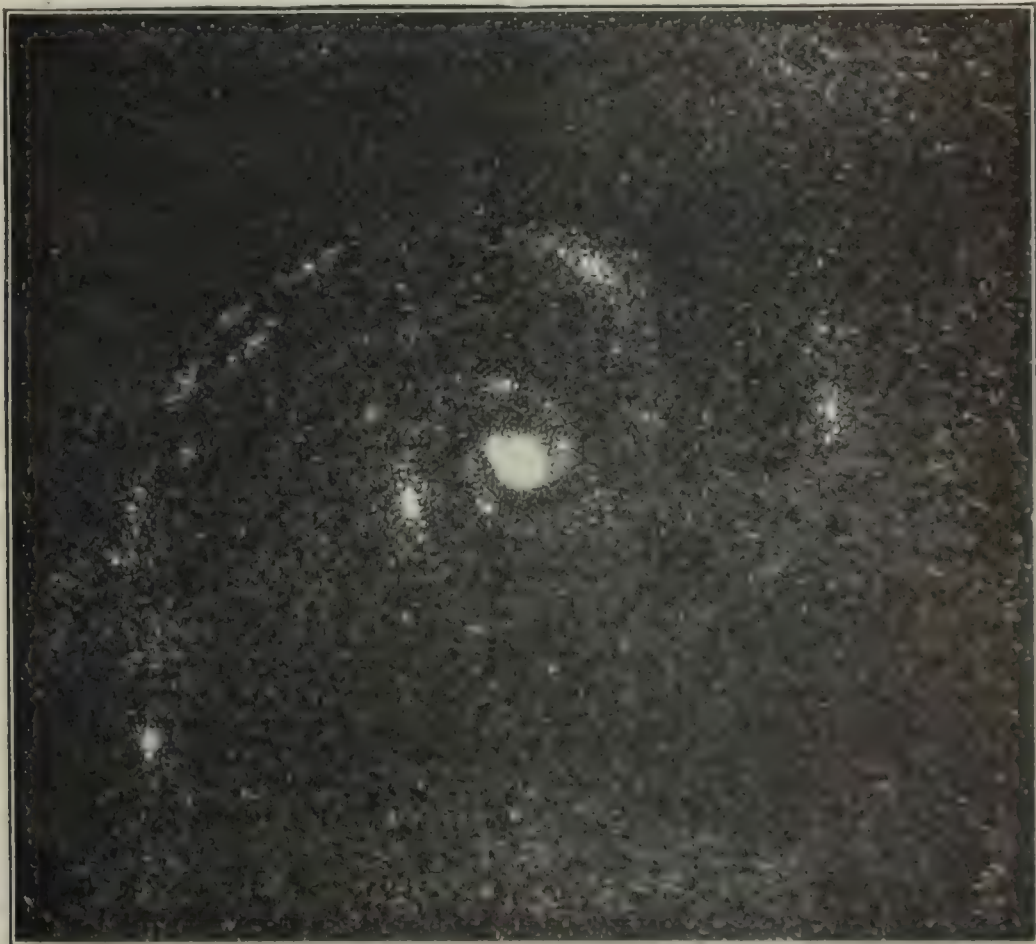
[Professor Salisbury holds the chair of Geology and Geography in Chicago University, and is dean of the Ogden Graduate School of Science, and is associated with Professor Chamberlin as editor of the *Journal of Geology*.—EDITOR.]

THE *nebular hypothesis* of the origin of the solar system stood, almost without challenge, for many years. It assumes that the sun and all his family of planets and satellites were once a glowing, rotating, spheroidal, gaseous nebula, which occupied the space from the sun out to the orbit of Neptune or beyond. The nebula was assumed to be in process of cooling, and the cooling caused shrinkage. The shrinkage accelerated the rate of rotation, and this in turn increased the equatorial bulge which rotation developed. The progressive increase of cooling, rotating and bulging finally led to the separation of an equatorial ring, analogous to the rings of Saturn. As the central body continued to shrink it drew away farther and far-

ther, from the ring, which was finally broken up and its matter aggregated into a planet, rotating on an axis and revolving about the central body which at length became the sun.

A succession of rings was assumed to have been separated in this way, the first giving rise to the outermost planet, and later ones to the other planets in turn. The size of the orbit of any planet was supposed to give some indication of the space occupied by the central nebula at the birth of that planet.

At the time of their formation, the several planets were thought to be hot and gaseous. Their rotation caused a bulging of their equatorial zones, while progressive cooling and shrinkage increased the rate of rotation and so the



THEORETICAL RESTORATION OF THE PARENT NEBULA OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM. The nuclei of the several planets may be identified by their distances from the center. The dimensions of the inner parts are made disproportionately large.

amount of bulging, and some of the planets, following the example of their parent body, sloughed off rings which became satellites. According to the hypothesis, all the satellites should revolve about their planets in the direction in which the planets themselves rotate, and the period of revolution of the de-



A HELIX NEBULA IN DISCUM, MESSIER 76, with very symmetrical arms, pronounced nucleus and knots, and a relatively limited amount of nebulous gas. (Photo from Lick Observatory.)

rived body should not be less than the period of rotation of the parent body.

In support of this ingenious theory, which commonly bears the name of Laplace, many harmonies in the motions of the members of the solar system were cited—harmonies which are so striking and so manifold that they can hardly be accidental. Furthermore, the phenomena of existing nebulae were formerly thought to give the hypothesis much support.

Students of celestial mechanics have always recognized deficiencies and difficulties in the hypothesis, and have never given it their unqualified support; but to those who studied the theory less critically, and who did not follow the rigorous mathematical reasoning on which its truth or falsity must rest, the hypothesis has seemed to afford a convenient starting point for the history of the earth and the solar system, and it was accepted by them as if its foundations were firm.

Some years ago, in an attempt to find a satisfactory explanation of the glacial climates of the past, Prof. T. C. Chamberlin, of the University of Chicago, was led to a far-reaching study of the at-

mosphere. This study included a consideration of the origin of the atmosphere, and this led on to the larger problem of the origin of the earth and of the solar system. Prosecuted thru many years, this study has led far beyond the problems originally in mind.

The origin of the earth and of the solar system is perhaps an astronomic rather than a geologic problem, but the nebular theory had become so interwoven with geologic philosophy as to give that philosophy a distinct coloring, and this condition of things invited the attention of the geologist to the postulates on which the foundations of his science rest. Furthermore, Professor Chamberlin has had the constant co-operation of Prof. F. R. Moulton, astronomer and mathematician. The result of their study of the nebular theory has been to throw grave doubt upon its truth. We who are not mathematicians can hardly appreciate the full force of the arguments which seem to stand against it. We must therefore be content to accept the judgment of those qualified to pass upon them.

The consensus of opinion of the few whose opinions on this question are important, appears to be that the arguments against the nebular hypothesis as formulated by Laplace make it untenable. This is not to be interpreted as meaning that every element of the theory is wrong, and that it must be set aside root and branch; but rather as meaning that if it is to stand, it must be so essentially modified as to become, to all intents and purposes, a new theory.

Some of the considerations which bear against the Laplacian theory are noted below. Unfortunately, some of them are not easily stated in untechnical terms.

(1) In the evolution of a nebula, it is highly improbable that rings would be formed. It is much more likely that the equatorial matter would be separated from the parent nebula, particle by particle.

(2) Moulton has shown that there are grave difficulties in the contraction of a ring into a spheroid as simply and promptly as supposed by Laplace.

(3) It is probable that the substance of the earth, in the attenuated condition it must have had in the supposed earth-moon ring, would have cooled to solid

particles long before it collected into a spheroid.

(4) In the highly heated condition of matter assumed by the hypothesis, the lighter gases of the earth-moon ring could hardly have been held together by the attraction of the ring. Even now, the earth does not appear to be able to hold permanently very light gases, such as hydrogen, tho it does hold heavier ones, such as oxygen and nitrogen.

(5) Phobos, the inner satellite of Mars, revolves about that planet in less than one-third the time of the planet's rotation, and the particles of the inner edge of the inner ring of Saturn revolve about that planet in about half the time of the planet's rotation. The doubtful explanation of the anomaly of Phobos is not applicable to Saturn's ring.

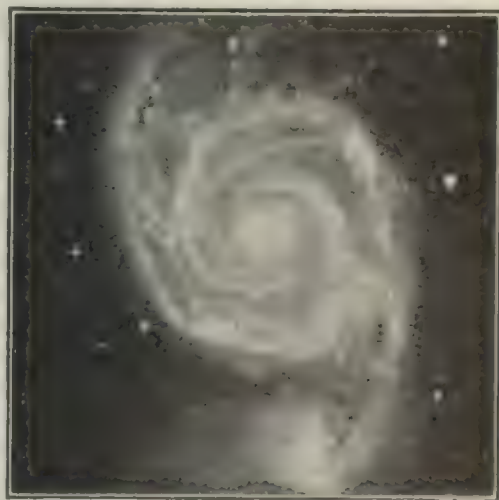
(6) Moulton has shown that if the solar system were converted into a gaseous spheroid, and so expanded as to fill the space of the solar system out to Neptune's orbit, with its matter distributed according to the recognized laws of gases, and that if this nebula were endowed with the total moment of momentum now possessed by the solar system, it would not, at that stage, have had a rate of rotation rapid enough to detach matter from its equator. Furthermore, it would not have acquired such a rate of rotation, *until it had contracted well within the orbit of the innermost planet.*

(7) If the last mode of testing the hypothesis be reversed, and the expanded spheroid be given the rates of rotation necessary to develop the successive rings at the proper stages, the moment of momentum of the system at the time of each ring's birth should be equal to the existing moment of momentum of the bodies subsequently derived from it; for the total moment of momentum of any independent system remains constant. Computations show that at the stage which gave birth to Neptune, the moment of momentum of the restored nebula must have been more than 200 times as great as the present moment of momentum of the solar system; that at the stage of Jupiter's birth the moment of momentum of the nebula was 140 times too great; that at the Earth stage, the moment of momentum was 1,800 times too great, and so on. Here is not only an enormous

discrepancy, but one that varies greatly and irregularly from stage to stage.

(8) When the masses of the planets are compared with the moments of momenta they carried off from the parent nebula, remarkable discrepancies are disclosed. The mass of the ring supposed to have formed Jupiter and his moons was less than 1/1000 of the nebula at the time of separation; but Jupiter and his moons now have about 95 per cent. of the total moment of momentum which the whole nebula then had. In other words, the Laplacian hypothesis calls on us to believe that an equatorial ring less than 1/1000 of its parent body carried off 95 per cent. of the total moment of momentum when it separated! The separation of other rings involved similar unbelievable ratios.

(9) Under the Laplacian hypothesis, the satellites should all revolve about their planets in the direction in which the planets rotate on their axes; but the newly discovered ninth satellite of Saturn revolves in the opposite direction, and in a direction contrary to that of the other satellites of this planet. The seventh



A BRILLIANT SPIRAL NEBULA IN CANES VENATICI MESSIER 51. The exposure was long and has given relative exaggeration to the fainter parts. The nucleus is apparently dense and relatively massive; the coiling is pronounced and rather symmetrical in the inner parts, but departs from symmetry in the outer parts. A second nucleus is attached to the extremity of one arm. If this be interpreted as the representation of the disturbing star, it should perhaps be regarded as made of colder, heavier material, much less subject to expulsive elasticity, and hence less dispersed, and only slightly affected by rotating influences. A notable feature is the comet-like streamers of some of the knots and denser portions. If these are true streamers, curved by motion, they imply an active rotation and strengthen the similar inference drawn from the coiled condition. The system is perhaps to be interpreted as young, but as having advanced rapidly in its rotatory evolution because of its massive nucleus. (Photo. by Ritchey, Yerkes Observatory.)

moon of Jupiter also probably revolves in a direction opposed to that of Jupiter's rotation.

(10) Tho our knowledge of nebulae has been extended greatly in recent years, nebulae with rings, such as the Laplacian theory postulates, have not yet been found, and the dominant form of nebula lends no support to the Laplacian hypothesis.

The Planetesimal Hypothesis. When the shortcomings of the Laplacian hypothesis came to be so clear and cogent that they could not be escaped, a substitute better in accord with the facts were sought.

One of the achievements of recent years has been the discovery, thru photography, of a multitude of nebulae. In all this multitude, there is one dominant form, *the spiral nebula*. It consists of a central portion or nucleus, with two arms starting from opposite sides, and curved spirally about the center. The prevalence of this form of nebula implies that it is due to some process of common occurrence in the universe. A significant feature of the spiral nebula is the presence of numerous nebulous knots on the arms, and sometimes more or less outside them. These knots are no doubt the denser portions of the nebulous matter.

Recent advances in spectroscopy have afforded additional knowledge of the constitution of nebulae. If their spectra have been correctly interpreted, many of them are composed not of gaseous particles, as once supposed, but of innumerable solid or liquid particles. These tiny bodies are believed to revolve about the center of the nebula, like little planets. Individually, they are *planetesimals*.

Chamberlin's hypothesis of the origin of the earth and the solar system starts with a spiral nebula (Fig. 1), the arms of which were so disposed as to give the whole a disk-like form.

The form of the spiral nebula is held to be the result of outward projections of matter from opposite points of a sun, combined with rotation. The sun now ejects out matter at velocities ranging up to 300 miles or more per second. Tho this projected matter is thin out many thousands of miles, it falls back to the sun. To develop a spiral nebula from a sun, it is necessary to find some agency

which shall give the projections from it special force and mass on opposite sides, and which shall give them, at the same time, a revolutionary motion about their center. This agency is supposed to be another sun passing in the neighborhood of the one which is to become the spiral nebula.

The mutual attraction of these suns would partly overcome the self-gravity of each along the line of their common attraction, on the principle of the tides, and this should give special force to the projections from opposite sides of the suns along this line. We need consider here only the sun from which the spiral nebula is conjectured to have sprung. As the passing sun is moving forward constantly, it pulls forward the matter projected toward itself, and pulls the other sun forward relative to the matter projected in the opposite direction. In this way it gives to the projections on both sides a revolutionary movement.

Omitting intricate and difficult details, the origin of the spiral nebulae may be reduced to very simple terms. One sun passes another in space. The passing sun increases the habitual projections from the other, both in size and force, on the sides toward and opposite itself. This gives the two arm-like projections on opposite sides. At the same time, the ejected portions are given a movement which causes them to revolve around the sun from which they were projected. This gives the arms their spiral form. The ejected material is made up of innumerable little planets (or planetesimals) revolving about the sun-center in orbits of their own. These planetesimals need only be gathered together to form planets. The knots of the arms are supposed to represent exceptionally massive expulsions.

It is to be observed that this particular mode of origin of the spiral nebula is no necessary part of the planetesimal hypothesis, which really begins with the spiral nebula itself. If the nebula originates in some other way, the needs of the planetesimal hypothesis are equally well met.

The aggregation of the planetesimals into planets, with the knots of the arms serving as nuclei, is regarded as a result of the coming together of the revolving

bodies as they moved thru their slightly different orbits, rather than the result of falling together under the direct control of gravitation. It is assumed that the planetesimals had elliptical orbits, and such orbits, it can readily be shown, would be favorable for the conjunction of the bodies following them.

It can also be shown mathematically that the aggregation of planetesimals under such conditions would give the nucleus to which they joined themselves a more and more circular orbit, and it is significant that the asteroids, which presumably have grown little, have the most eccentric orbits; that Mercury and Mars, the smallest of the planets, have the next most eccentric ones; while the orbits of the larger planets, which probably have grown most, approach circularity most closely.

The photographs of spiral nebulae show knots of irregular form susceptible of evolution into planetary systems of various degrees of complexity along the lines indicated. The system of the sun falls within the range of systems to which, it would seem, these nebulae might give rise. The earth-moon couple is assumed to have been derived from two companion nuclei of unequal sizes.

The knots might have had a rotary motion from inequalities of projection at the beginning; but according to the favored view, the rotations of the planets and satellites were dependent largely on the manner in which the planetesimals came together to form a larger solid body. There is no such fixed relation between the rotation of a planet and the revolution of its satellites as under the Laplacian hypothesis. The period of revolution of a satellite may be longer or shorter than the period of rotation of its planet. Furthermore, if the revolution-period of the satellite was originally the same as the rotation-period of the planetary nucleus, the growth of the planet would draw the satellite nearer to itself, and so shorten the time of its revolution. Thus the difficulty of Phobos, which revolves about Mars in one-third the time of the planet's rotation, and that of the inner part of the inner ring of Saturn, which revolves about that planet in half the time that planet itself rotates, are obviated.

The accretion of the planetesimals, into planets and satellites, under the conditions which seem applicable to the case, admits of the development of *forward* rotation, the common case, or of *retrograde* rotation, as in the case of the satellites of Uranus and Neptune. By the new hypothesis, too, forward rotation should be the rule, as it is, and retrograde motion the exception.

Other peculiarities of the solar system seem to find a more rational explanation in the new hypothesis than in its predecessor. Most of these must be past without mention; but in a spiral nebula, originating in the way outlined, the outer parts of the arms should be of lighter materials than the inner, since the former were probably of materials from the outside of the sun. Since the planets were, according to the hypothesis, developed from the arms, this distribution of matter affords a satisfactory explanation of the relative specific gravities of the several members of the solar system—a fact of no small significance.

The development of the earth from a knot of an arm of a spiral nebula by the slow ingathering of planetesimals, would result in the compression of the interior, and this would result in the production of heat. Computation shows that this is an entirely adequate source of internal heat, without the necessity of supposing that the outer part of the earth was ever very hot.

According to this conception of the origin of the earth, its early history may be subdivided into several stages. These are as follows:

(1) *The nuclear stage*, which starts with the nebular knot. The mass of this nuclear knot is quite unknown. It is supposed to have been composed of planetesimals held together by their mutual attraction, and to have been gathered into a solid nucleus by the conjunction of the separate small bodies, and to have grown by the capture of outside planetesimals.

(2) *A probable atmosphereless stage*, while the earth was still small. Until the earth had attained a mass greater than that of the moon ($1/81$ of the earth), its gravity was probably insufficient to enable it to hold the gases of an atmosphere.

(3) *Initial atmospheric stage*. When

the earth had attained 1/20 of its present mass, it is probable that such atmosphere as it had would have been of slight importance, geologically; when it reached one-tenth its present mass (about the size of Mars), its atmosphere, tho slight, would have been appreciable.

As the earth increast in mass, its increase of atmosphere is assumed to have been derived from two sources, the one external and the other internal. By the terms of the hypothesis, gaseous molecules may have been among the original planetesimals. In its revolution, the growing earth should have acquired these gases as it acquired other planetesimals. Under this conception the heavier gases should have been retained first and the lighter ones later. It is probable that gases were held in the original solid planetesimals as they are in meteorites today, and that, as the planetesimals were aggregated and heated by internal compression or otherwise, some of the gases escaped. These gases should have escaped into space so long as the earth was too small to hold them; but after it attained sufficient size, they should have been held the same as gases acquired from other sources. It is considered probable that much of the gaseous matter now issuing from volcanoes is matter which was occluded in the original planetesimal matter out of which the earth was made.

(4) *Initiation of vulcanism.* Heat from compression and perhaps from other sources, such as internal molecular changes, presently gave rise to internal temperatures high enough to liquefy rock

so that the chronological order of this stage and (3) is uncertain.

(5) *The initiation of the hydrosphere.* When the earth had reached such size that water vapor was held in the atmosphere in quantity sufficient to reach the point of saturation, the water took the liquid form, and so initiated the hydrosphere. The increase in the amount of water came, according to the hypothesis, in the same way as the increase in the amount of the atmospheric gases and vapors which were less readily condensed, and which still remain in the atmosphere.

(6) *The initial life stage.* The conditions permitting the existence of life upon the earth could not have existed until after the development of a considerable atmosphere, and the initiation of the hydrosphere. Since this was long before the earth attained its present size, it seems possible that life may have existed much before the earth had reached its full growth, tho conditions would not have been favorable for it so long as there was rapid growth by the ingathering of planetesimals. By this hypothesis, therefore, the length of time during which life may have existed upon the earth would appear to be very much longer than has been assumed under the nebular hypothesis. This addition of time is most welcome for the development of life.

Expressed in tabular form, the successive stages of the earth, according to the planetesimal theory, are as follows, the oldest being at the bottom and the most recent at the top:

III. The Quaternary Eon (relative maturity).	{	11. The Cenozoic era.	{	C. The reasonably well-known eras.
		10. The Mesozoic era.		
		9. The Paleozoic era.		
		8. The Proterozoic era.		
II. The Extrusive Eon (transitional).	{	7. The Archeozoic era.	{	B. The partially known era.
		6. The initial life-stage.		
I. The Formative Eon (birth and adolescence).	{	5. The initial hydrospheric stage.	{	A. The hypothetical eras.
		4. The initial atmospheric stage.		
		3. The initial volcanic stage.		
		2. The atmosphereless stage.		
		1. The nuclear or nebular stage.		

in the interior of the earth, under favoring conditions. Such heat should have been adequate, theoretically, to develop active vulcanism by the time the earth had attained one-tenth of its present size, and perhaps much earlier. This stage may have been reached before the atmosphere had attained much development,

The hypothesis affords the most rational explanation which has been suggested of ocean basins, as distinct from continental protuberances. By the method of growth, the surface of the earth should never have been perfectly spheroidal, and when the time for the accumulation of water came it must have gath-

ered in the depressions. The planetesimal material of the earth under the water, being protected in large measure from weathering, was protected also from the great expansion incident to weathering. The material of the more protuberant areas, on the other hand, being exposed to freer weathering, was subject to greater expansion. Thus the elevated areas tended to become more elevated, while the deprest areas remained deprest. By this hypothesis, the differentiation of oceanic basins and continental protuberances started when the ocean began its existence and probably long before the earth reached its present size, has continued until the present time. It may

be added that the planetesimal theory modifies profoundly our philosophy of early geological history at many points, and that it affects no less fundamentally the philosophy of many phases of geological history, even to the present. If further study of the cosmic aspects of the hypothesis and of its geologic applications shall warrant its final acceptance, it is hardly too much to say that it will form the basis of *a new geology*, departing from the old at many points, and in many radical ways.¹

¹A fuller statement of the hypothesis and of its consequences may be found in Vol. II of Chamberlin & Salisbury's *Geology*, from which these cuts are taken.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.



THERE is at the time I am writing and has been for some days rather a slackening in the eagerness of the discussion going on in political circles with regard to the work of the present session. A week or two ago there was continuous and very animated argument here and there and everywhere as to what the immediate policy of the Government was to be with regard to the main purpose of the session. Are Mr. Asquith and his colleagues, everybody kept asking, determined to bring on the great crisis at once by dissolving Parliament at the close of the session and appealing to the country at a general election for a decision between the claims of the House of Lords and the rights of the House of Commons?

Somehow the attention of the public has been for the time withdrawn from that great constitutional question by events having indeed a political as well as a personal interest, but not associated with the struggles of parties or the fate of the hereditary chamber. The recent action brought by Mr. Lloyd-George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, against a

London newspaper, was one of these events. A day or two before this case came on we had all been eager in conjectures and speculations as to what Mr. Lloyd-George was about to do with the national revenue. But for a time we became much more deeply interested in the course he had taken to vindicate himself from a disgraceful charge made against him by one of the Sunday newspapers in London. I need not tell my American readers the story of this action and the result. It will have been read in its full detail in New York before now as well as in London. A like charge had been made before against him by another Sunday newspaper, and he had in that former instance, too, brought his action and obtained a complete apology and an amount of pecuniary damages which he at once handed over to a public charity. In the second case the proprietors of the newspaper explained in public court that they had never known of the accusation until they saw it in the columns of their own paper and they at once tendered a full and ample apology and £1,000 sterling as damages, which sum Mr. Lloyd

George also handed over at once to certain public charities. We hear a good deal in this country now and then about the shocking calumnies which American newspapers are in the habit of printing and publishing concerning public men, but I do not think that the worst and lowest order of American journalism has ever outdone these recent calumnies in London against Mr. Lloyd-George.

More lately public attention thruout England was engrossed by another subject, the death of Mr. Arnold-Forster, who had at one time been the War Minister to a Conservative Government. Arnold-Forster had made for himself a high reputation and even something like celebrity in more than one field of action. His family name was actually Arnold, but on the death of his father he was adopted by his uncle, the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, whose family name he afterward joined with his own. Before he entered into political life Arnold - Forster had been manager of the educational departments of the

Cassells publishing firm and had made many most valuable contributions to the work of national education. Then he entered Parliament and there soon won much distinction. He felt a great interest in military organization and he became Minister for War, as I have said already, in a Conservative Government. Of late years his health had much broken down, owing probably in great measure to the over-pressure of work, and he had made up his mind to retire from Parliament. He spoke, however, in the House of Commons replying to a speech delivered by Mr. Haldane, the Minister for War, in the present session, and spoke

with much effect, and the speech was only delivered a few days before his death. Arnold-Forster was only fifty-three years of age when his career of varied success came to an end. His death was regretted by all political parties in these islands.

Lovers of literature in London and indeed all thruout these islands are much interested just now about a publication which is expected early in April. This work is to contain the collected love-letters of Thomas Carlyle and his wife, Jane Welsh Carlyle, and is to be brought

out by John Lane, the popular publisher, of Vigo street, London. Mr. Lane, as many of my American readers will remember, has already brought out the letters interchanged between Carlyle and his wife during their married years, and now he goes back to the days of their love-making and is to give to the world a collection of the letters which past between them from the opening of their acquaintanceship until their marriage. I have



ARNOLD FORSTER

had a happy opportunity of knowing something about these letters, and it is no breach of confidence on my part to say that I think they deserve a most welcome reception from the reading public in the United States as well as in Europe, and indeed all over the world wherever the works of the great author have readers and admirers. It may be remembered that the publication of these Carlyle letters was due in the first instance to the manner in which James Anthony Froude, the historian, had in his writings about Carlyle, dealt with the letters that past between the great author and his wife and his relatives.

Froude appears to have omitted frequent passages in many of these letters, more especially in the letters passing between Carlyle and his wife. He made, let us hope, unconscious alterations in others and attached to others still a meaning which the relatives of Carlyle could not admit to be an accurate interpretation. He thus filled those relatives with the conviction that the complete publication of Carlyle's letters to his wife was essential to a just understanding of the terms on which the pair had lived and loved. Now most of us who have made themselves well acquainted with Froude's works will know that among his many gifts as an author strict accuracy of statement and thoro impartiality were not to be reckoned. Froude appears to have made up his mind that Carlyle and his wife lived during the greater part of their lives on very unloving and unhappy terms and lived as much as possible away from each other. The full publication of the Carlyle letters was therefore intended to correct once for all this, as the family believe, utterly erroneous impression. The volumes publisht up to this date have certainly done much to bring about this result, and I think the approaching issue of the Carlyle love-letters will do far more yet to establish the truth. Carlyle and his wife were both brilliant letter-writers—each had indeed a positive and peculiar skill in the art of letter-writing and both naturally delighted in the exercise of the craft. They both alike loved to indulge in all manner of fancies, humors, paradoxes and conceits in writing to each other, in expressing to the full every odd idea which might have come up into the mind of the writer. Each naturally took it for granted that the other would understand thoro-ly the real meaning of these outpourings and would never mistake a grotesque fantasy for a deliberate exposition of actual fact or faith or purpose. Carlyle himself suffered much from occasional, and indeed rather frequent fits of ill health, brought on very often by over-study and overwork. Mrs. Carlyle was from her youth onward a weak and fragile creature, subject to nervous and other ailments of which sleeplessness was a common result, but she had a courage and a temperament which sustained her thru the worst of her physical trials. The

husband and wife delighted to pour out to each other their full feelings and fancies during all these trials, neither concealing from the other any mood or humor, the common desire evidently being to maintain a thoro companionship of heart with heart. Thus at least I interpret the Carlyle correspondence and thus I fully believe the reading world in general will interpret it. I may add that I am not one of the devotees of Thomas Carlyle. I hope and believe that I admire to the full his genius as an author, but I could not possibly accept him as my guide and teacher in history or in politics, or in faith. Perhaps, therefore, I can make the better claim to be considered an impartial critic when I say that, according to my judgment, the reading of these letters compels me to regard Thomas Carlyle as the affectionate and devoted husband of a woman whom he had taken for his wife and who loved him and strove to make herself worthy of him to the last.

Writing about a book which I believe destined soon to make a great sensation here and there and everywhere I am reminded of another book which has lately been making a distinct sensation here in England, and perhaps even already among readers in the United States. I mean a novel called "Tono-Bungay," by Mr. H. G. Wells, which Messrs. Macmillan & Co., London, have lately publisht, and which very soon found its way into a second edition. Mr. Wells is one of the most rising and successful of our modern English novelists, and indeed he might almost be said to have founded a school of fiction not hitherto known among the modern novelists of Great Britain. "Tono-Bungay" is the name of a drug invented, or, at all events, adopted, by the uncle of the hero, the hero being himself the narrator of the whole story. The charm, the magic, of the novel consists chiefly in the art, the genius, of the story-teller. For Mr. Wells is, I venture to think, a man of genius, and is endowed with a style peculiarly his own. The closing chapters of the novel have a fascination alike in thought and in style which belong to the highest order of the intellectual story-teller and promise for Mr. Wells, who is still quite a young man, a memorable place in the literature of modern Eng-



THOMAS CARLYLE

land. "Tono-Bungay" has for me a fascination distinctly more enthralling than that of "Kipps," Mr. Wells's previous novel, altho that story also has made its distinct mark on the English literature of our time. It is a fact worthy of mention that the story of "Kipps" has its scene in the picturesque town and surroundings of Folkestone, where Mr. Wells has his home. Folkestone is what I may describe as one of the port towns of England, and divides

with Dover the reception and the welcoming of visitors from all parts of the European continent. In Folkestone Mr. Wells and his wife lead a quiet and somewhat secluded life of continuous literary work and much healthful outdoor exercise, a life of domestic happiness and the society of companionable friends.

I have lately been reading a novel by a writer new to me



JANE WELSH CARLYLE

which has awakened in me a very genuine interest. This novel bears as its name "A Question of Means," and its author is Margaret B. Cross, and it has just been published by Messrs. Chatto & Windus, St. Martin's Lane, London. The story is one of life in a manufacturing town in the busy north of England. My own earliest years of residency in England were past in those northern regions, and I can perhaps all the better appreciate the very clever character studies of which this novel is full. All the characters, even those of the minor figures, are distinct and living, and, what is very unusual in novels, the

best drawn of all in my opinion is also the best from the moralist's point of view. It seems very difficult to make the pictures of very good personages living pictures and also interesting figures in fiction, but the author of this novel has certainly accomplished a distinct success in this feat. We see her Charles Olivant as if he were a living figure. Another very well-presented type of character is that of Cuthbert Anderson, who plays an important part in the story. I shall certainly look forward with much interest and expectation to the future work of this new and very promising novelist.

LONDON, ENGLAND.



A Love Charm

BY J. SELDEN STRONG

ONE day chatting with sweet Sally,
As in challenge, said she gaily,
"If you look the fields all over,
Somewhere find a four-leafed clover,
Fold it, place it in your shoe.
The first maiden that you meet then,
The first maiden that you greet then,
Surely will be wed to you."

Said I, smiling half malicious,
"I'm afraid you're superstitious
And believe in divinations,
Charms, and spells, and incantations.
I would be a constant lover,
I would make my own advances,
Nor leave anything to chances,
Would not even trust a clover."

Then she laughed, bewitching, taunting,
Rose, and left me to my vaunting.
At the door she, backward glancing,
Flung these saucy words a-dancing
Thru my thoughts, "O wondrous man!
Independent, fate-controlling,
Events transpire by his cajoling,
Loves and hates by rule and plan!"

Sweet and bitter thus commingling
Set my nerves and wits a-tingling.
Quick I rose and left the arbor
Where delight had found a harbor,
Went and looked the meadows over,
All the afternoon a-wandering,
Meanwhile on my love a-pondering,
Till I found a four-leafed clover.

Face with deeper color showing
And with pure emotion glowing,
Lifted she her eyes a-gleaming,
As to read my spirit's dreaming.
Looked and looked me thru and thru.
Then, a smile her sweet lips parting,
In her eyes the love light darting,
Said, "I'm superstitious too!"

SIMINGTON, ME.

In my shoe 'twas soon reposing,
And I, 'neath a shade tree dozing,
Waited till the saucy Sally
Sauntered forth adown the valley,
Gathering flowerlets by the way.
Then I ventured out to meet her,
Careful measured words to greet her,
Words of loving guile to say.

"I have looked the meadows over
And have found a four-leafed clover;
In my shoe it's safe reposing
And the fates are now disclosing
What's appointed me to do.
I have risked the fatal meeting
And the maiden first I'm greeting,
Fairest, dearest one, 'tis you!"

Then she answered sweet, malicious:
"Sir, I fear you're superstitious,
And believe in divinations,
Charms, and spells, and incantations!
A true-hearted, manly lover
Would not leave his fate to chances,
But would make his own advances,
Heeding not an odd-shaped clover."

But I answered, no whit daunted,
For a flush her cheeks had mounted:
"If to trust that hearts are fated,
Prone to love each other, mated
By a force to them unknown,
Is to yield to superstition,
Tho it threaten me perdition,
Guilt and charm I'll gladly own."



Literature

Katrine and Phyllis

SINCE the recent death of Elinor Macartney Lane something that made goodness radiant has gone out of the heart and life of our time. She was not a prolific author, but "The Mills of God," "Nancy Stair" and this last one, *Katrine*,¹ are like little candles set in the murky darkness of modern fiction.

The scene of the story of *Katrine* is laid first in the hills of North Carolina on the Ravenel estate. And it shows a quaint fallacy in the author's art. For she has laid an English scene among the hills of North Carolina and peopled it with men and women who speak, and think, and pass their time like English gentle folk and English peasants. It is as if she had attempted vaguely to trans-

his right mind would employ an Irishman in such a capacity. But all this is merely the background for *Katrine*, who is the kind of woman that is true to life anywhere. She is young, beautiful, poor, having the gift of song and a rarer gift of truthfulness—that charming personal candor which sanctifies some women and renders them as startling to the secret-hearted world as if they were children walking into fiery furnaces. The times when *Katrine* tells the truth where another woman would have remained silent, the times when she sings, the times when she steps unprotected into the dangerous hearts of the men who came her way, make the incidents of the story. Of the two heroes the reader may take his choice. One is an Irishman who is a Tammany boss, a dynamo on the "street," one an ideal, trusted, whimsical, Irish lover to *Katrine*. Mrs. Lane has evidently written into this character an eloquent, witty defense of the whole Irish nation. They are, she claims, the most veracious in the world, being the only ones capable of telling the truth about their own lies, and their lies indeed being but a laudable effort to enhance the truth. The other hero, and the man *Katrine* finally marries, is Francis Ravenel, the handsome hull of a young, decaying roué, who is reclaimed by his love for her. But he never becomes really worthy. "There are two kinds of men," says old Nora, "the man who wants a woman to put her head on his shoulder, and the man who wants to put his head on her shoulder." Francis Ravenel belonged to the latter class.

After three years training under the great Master Josef, in Paris, *Katrine* is about to become an international figure in the musical world. She is "epic, grand and homocidal." And the story continues to swing around her with that tender, winging motion peculiar to Mrs. Lane where she is god-mothering her heroine. But when it is finisht, and we read of *Katrine's* great sacrifice for love, we are not convinced of her. There is a failure somewhere, and it is one of the



ELINOR MACARTNEY LANE
Author of *Katrine*

late a bit of American topography into English annuals. *Katrine's* heroine is the daughter of the Irish overseer on the Ravenel plantation, itself an unheard of proposition in the South—that anyone in

¹ *Katrine*, by Elinor Macartney Lane, New York: Harper Bros., 1900.

strangest failures to be found in fiction. The spirit is present, but the woman, Katrine, never is. It is a light shining with sweet effulgence thru the obvious cracks in a lay figure. Still the book is to be cherished as something wonderful. The goodness in it is so winsome, the thought it contains upon art and ideality needs to be stressed now. And one lays it aside with the feeling of having met an adorable woman-spirit, not Katrine's, but the author's own, of having listened to great music and of having walked at evening in an old-fashioned garden.

The contrast between Katrine and Phyllis Ladd, the heroine of Mr. Lloyd Osbourne's new novel² is worth a woman's while to study for the profit she may get out of it, and a man's, for the pleasure. Women are sadly lacking in charm. Only for the brief sweetheart period do the greater part of them cultivate it. After that if they continue upon the scene at all, it is according to fashion. The fewest number of wives understand their obligations to cultivate the genius of love. And to all such we recommend Mr. Osbourne's novel as a very important textbook. The story is not remarkable. It is what the story means that is worth while. Phyllis Ladd is the beautiful, adored daughter of a railroad president and millionaire. During her first season in Washington she becomes engaged to an elegant gentleman, an aristocrat, a man in whom convictions have taken the place of emotions, one of those ossified products so common to sterilized fine society everywhere. Naturally the engagement is broken by Phyllis, who feels that she cannot bear

an enameled wish-bone of masculinity for a husband. The next man, a German Count, attaché of the Embassy, meets a similar fate for a similar reason. We

have no difficulty in understanding Phyllis's revulsion for both, but we do not understand why a woman of her charming, pure and fastidious nature becomes infatuated with a second-class actor, named Cyril Adair, and marries him. Neither has Mr. Osbourne himself given, or implied the explanation. We must simply accept this arbitrary group in the story as we do in life when some exquisite woman casts herself to the dogs in a similar manner. It is infatuation, a state that is easily explained, but no one has yet charted the route by which it may be reached or avoided.



LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE.

The point of the book is that being married to Mr. Cyril Adair, Phyllis sets about creating him out of the refuse of a begrimed and besotted nature, and she does create him, not by the exasperating conscientious good example which some good women set like thorns in the patches of their wayward husbands, but by the genius of love. Love becomes the wit of Phyllis. She practised new parts in it as a woman sometimes practises fashions. She made herself adorable as well as good; irresistible, as well as honorable. In this connection the author writes:

"Of all human gifts, surely that of loving has received the least general recognition. A genius for music, a genius for mathematics, or natural history, or sculpture, or mechanics, is at once admitted and acclaimed. But what of a genius for loving, which of all is infinitely the rarest? The trouble is that every one is conceited enough to think that he (or she) is a wonder at it. But frankly, do we really see so many love geniuses about us? Are we not

²INFATUATION. By Lloyd Osbourne. Indianapolis: Bobbs, Merrill & Co. \$1.50.

struck instead with the almost universal love-poverty? If the husband stays drearily at home every night of his life, and if the wife is entirely absorbed in the baby, are we not asked enthusiastically to applaud the happy home. This is the national ideal, and tens of thousands are yawning heroically over it."

These sentences contain the motive of the story. And undoubtedly Mr. Osbourne is right in his contention. In all probability he has hit upon the real explanation of why more bad men are not reclaimed in marriage and why so many good ones turn bad in it. Women do not know how to love. Many of them consider it an indignity. The great evolution of life for them will not be suffrage, which, of course, they will have in time, but it will be a more intensive forming of their own natures, a developing of the love-genius.

We may call attention in conclusion to the fact that the early life and adventures of Cyril Adair in this story are exactly similar to those described some years ago by Owen Kildare in his story, "My Mamie Rose," and which were generally recognized at the time as being the story of Kildare's own life during his primitive Bowery period.



A Bundle of Light Spring Novels

WE are not taking our fiction quite so seriously as we took it a few years ago: the influence of those grimly earnest Russians and Frenchmen and Germans and Scandinavians is on the wane. Fiction as a criticism of life has its uses still, but they may be disregarded with safety, since nowadays we have so many other ways of discussing the problems that confront us. Of course, the next pronounced "tendency" in our novels, as on our stage, will be toward the New Thought, which one of its devotees recently declared to be not new, but very old. "Call it the Higher Thought," she said, rapturously. "Why not call it *Lower Thinking*?" asked her unfeeling husband.

The notion that fiction merely to amuse continues to flourish, the fiction that does not seek to make us remember the daily grind and its vexations, but to make us forget it. As the tale of printed books increases from year to year, and

the memory of the professional reader stretches farther back into the past, a problem presents itself ever more insistently, even in this irresponsible department of imaginative literature, the problem, that is, of the growing difficulty of constructing new plots, new situations, new characters. Perhaps such fiction can be justly appraised only by the generation whose contemporaries its authors are; perhaps it is unfair, as well as unprofitable, to establish standards which suggest comparisons of present efforts with past successes, because here, as nowhere else, it is the book of the season that counts, not that of fifteen, of twenty years ago. The life of even the most successful of best-sellers is short, for nowadays, whenever we hear of an old novel, we read a new one.

Why treat light reading matter as if it were literature, as if it ought to be literature? If it serves its passing moment, that is all that can and should be expected of it.

And now for some of this reading matter put forward this spring for our entertainment only, with no afterthought of provoking reflection or discussion, dissension or assent. There are here adventure and mystery, and crime and its detection, brave deeds and gentle wooing, all the ingredients that have served since light fiction began, and that will have to suffice until light fiction ends. Detective novel merges into tale of crime, and both are allied to stories of adventure. You pay your money and you take your choice.

In this matter of paying your money, you cannot make a better choice than Louis Joseph Vance's *The Bronze Bell*. Here is a tale of adventure that is good enough to stand on its own merits, without suggesting comparative reminiscences, or analysis of its ingredients and their convenience. Mr. Vance gives you your money's worth in an evening pleasantly spent in a strange world, among strange people away, far away from the prosaic daily grind upon which you close your door after the day's work is done. An American mistaken for a rajah in hiding who is to lead the new rebellion in India, which England, according to

The Bronze Bell, by Louis Joseph Vance. D. Appleton, New York. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

the despatches, apprehends, the ant-heap of crowded Indian life, the Anglo-Indian secret service, native trickery, the mysterious East—adventure, danger, treachery, mystery, love, bravery, all the old materials, which are the only ones we know, are used with satisfying success. Mr. Vance has been a best-seller ere now; he deserves to be a best-seller once more with this book. It is not great art, it does not pretend to be, but it is a rattling good story.

Determined as we are not to cast a look backward, not to remember what has gone before, we yet cannot fail to observe that Frederick Orin Bartlett's *Web of the Golden Spider*² lacks somewhat in even comparative originality. It has many merits, it is written with a certain laudable measure of literary skill, it

has "go" in parts, but—and herein lies perhaps the difference—whereas we do not care one bit that Mr. Vance's India is unmistakably Kipling's, we do care that Mr. Bartlett's story resembles in plot several minor novels of recent date dealing with treasure and adventure and romantic, mysterious women in South America.

Now for the detective and the story of crime. May Roberts Rinehart sets before her readers the puzzle of *The Man in Lower Ten*³ of a sleeping-car, who is found murdered in the morning. Suspicion fastens upon a lawyer who, having retired to number nine in the evening, and having risen for a smoke during the night, wakes up in number seven, with the stiletto with which the crime was committed buried in the pillow un-

²THE WEB OF THE GOLDEN SPIDER. By Frederick Orin Bartlett. Illus. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$1.50.

³THE MAN IN LOWER TEN. By May Roberts Rinehart. Illus. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co. \$1.50.



AMERICAN FLAMINGO NESTING IN THE BAHAMAS

From the American Museum of Natural History. Illustration from Knowlton's "Birds of the World." Illus.

der his head. A well-constructed mystery this, and carried to a solution with considerable ingenuity.

It has long been a custom of the French *feuilletonistes* to write their stories frankly as sequels. It is a polite way of coercing the public into buying their earlier books, and, we suppose, an effective method of what is known in the business offices of our newspapers as "circulation breeding." M. Gaston Leroux's new tale of the detective cleverness of Rouletabille, *The Perfume of the Lady in Black*,⁴ presupposes familiarity with his earlier "Mystery of the Yellow Room." Same heroine, same villain, same hero, same detective, same admiring commentator. The new story begins where the old one left off, but the scene is shifted, and the criminal is more infernally clever than ever. The *dénouement* taxes our credulity somewhat, but that does not matter, as we have the full benefit of the mystery and its intricacies nearly all the way. Those who read the original story will find the sequel fully as good of its kind.

The lady who writes under the name of E. Nesbit presents to us a murder mystery, but only toward the end of her story. Consequently the unraveling of the crime and the detection of the criminal do not furnish the plot, only the climax. *The House with no Address*⁵ is all about a Salome dancer, a girl who, while she is the rage on the London stage, succeeds in screening herself completely from the public gaze in her simple private life. She has reason to hide from one man, wherefore another finds the course of his true love far from smooth. It is the head used in the dance that has suggested a gruesome turn in the plot. "Salome" sensationalism cannot possibly go farther.

A distressingly primitive theory of life is the basis of another story of crime, Ellery H. Clark's *Loaded Dice*.⁶ "Everything on earth is a gamble, and life, death and immortality are the greatest gambles of all. If you believe in a hereafter, keep straight, in the hope of a reward. If you do not, go ahead, and play the game as

you please, without restraint." This is the philosophy of the criminal in this book, who, having decided that he can only be certain of this life, proceeds to plot and plan and murder for wealth, and with his wealth for political power. But the dice are loaded, and in the end he loses. The author seemingly imagines that he teaches a lesson, or at least asks a solemn question, "Who loaded the dice?" As a matter of fact, however, it is the criminal himself who does this: he mingles the companions of his vicious pleasures with his crime, he is clever in neither the choice nor the employment of his accomplices. A poor and unpleasant book.

The American cowboy and the American miner are receding into the past of the facts of our life. All the more reason, then, to keep them alive in our fiction. The cattle king and the farmer are at war in Francis Lynde's *King of Arcadia*,⁷ or at least, the most modern, as he has been the most ancient, advance agent of the farmer, the irrigation engineer. A Virginian owner of a vast tract of grazing land, his Mexican cowboys, who fight his battle not wisely but with ferocious loyalty, a Kentucky engineer in charge of the irrigation works, and his construction gangs, are the warring factions in this story, which, of course, could not amble along so well without a love interest, wherefore the cattle king has an only daughter, and the engineer is quite a young man. The sentiment does not go very deep, the characterization is on the surface, but the incidents are many, and the story has a wholesome atmosphere of activity, determination, courage and manliness.

The bad men of the Far West come into existence again in Frederick Niven's *The Lost Cabin Mine*,⁸ whose title sufficiently indicates its contents. And it is good material of its kind, quite familiar, to be sure, but welcome none the less after a respite of several years. The stock characters are cleverly differentiated, and the author gets his atmosphere with telling effect. This is not second-hand, but first-hand, knowledge, if perhaps controlled and tested by much

⁴ The Perfume of the Lady in Black, by Gaston Leroux. Translated by John E. Glavin. New York: Doubleday, 1928. 128 pp. \$1.50.
⁵ The House with no Address, by E. Nesbit. New York: Doubleday, 1928. 128 pp. \$1.50.
⁶ Loaded Dice, by Ellery H. Clark. New York: Doubleday, 1928. 128 pp. \$1.50.

⁷ King of Arcadia, by Francis Lynde. Illustrated by Charles Schuchman. New York: Doubleday, 1928. 128 pp. \$1.50.
⁸ The Lost Cabin Mine, by Frederick Niven. New York: Doubleday, 1928. 128 pp. \$1.50.

reading of the abundant fiction of this class.

Mr. Robert W. Chambers's *Special Messenger*⁹ bears no less than four copyright notices, spread over a period of five years. This is not one of his tales of New York society, so dear to the heart



of those who dwell not within its pale, so cleverly loaded with gossip details of glittering customs and expensive habits, but a novelet of the Civil War, the special messenger being a woman who rendered great service to the Union armies in the field as a gatherer and conveyor of intelligence. The book reads as if it were based upon facts, but Mr. Chambers expressly denies this in a very brief preface.

But for the accusation of attempted robbery of his mistress's jewel safe, *The Butler's Story*,¹⁰ as told by Arthur Train, would not come within the scope of this survey. Still, every emigrant is an adventurer, according to the late Lawrence E. Godkin. The butler is an Englishman employed in one of the most elaborate of New York establishments, the interest of the tale lying or being supposed to lie, in his comments upon our social life and institutions. His powers of observation are not very profound, his sarcasm is not very telling, but his diary is mildly amusing. What has interested us most is his table of the proper tips to be given by the guests of the rich to their servants.

The Blue Bird. By Maurice Maeterlinck. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.20.

The somber symbolism of Maeterlinck's first "plays for puppets" has been transformed into something much more wholesome tho not less beautiful. Evidently the years he has spent with the bees and the flowers, studying them like

a scientist and then writing about them like a poet, have developed his insight without impairing his imagination. This fairy play, ostensibly written for children, obviously like many another of the kind intended for grown-ups, is pure joy and optimism. The ghosts who haunted Maeterlinck's earlier dreams are here enclosed in one of the granite caves of Night, and when the two children, Tyltyl and Mytyl, open the door they proved quite tame and harmless. "They have felt bored in there ever since Man ceased to take them seriously." The Cave of the Sicknesses has also been robbed of its terrors. "They are almost all poorly and discouraged," explains Night. "Especially since the discovery of microbes." The only one of the Sicknesses which has life enough to come out



MAURICE MAETERLINCK

and run about in dressing gown and slippers when the door is opened is little Cold-in-the-Head who "is one of those which are least persecuted and which enjoy the best health."

THE CAT—"He will have it soon, unless we perform some miracle. . . . This is how the matter stands: Light, who is guiding him and betraying us all, for she has placed herself entirely on Man's side, Light has learned that the Blue Bird, the real one, the only one that can live in the light of day, is hidden here, among the blue birds of the dreams that live on the rays of the moon and die as soon as they set eyes on the sun. . . . She knows

⁹SPECIAL MESSENGER. By Robert W. Chambers. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

¹⁰THE BUTLER'S STORY. By Arthur Train. Illus. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

that she is forbidden to cross the threshold of your palace, but she is sending the children; and, as you cannot prevent Man from opening the doors of your palace, all this will end. . . . In any case, if, unfortunately, they should lay their hands on the real Blue Bird, there would be nothing for us but to disappear. . . ."

NIGHT—"Oh dear, oh dear! . . . What times we live in! . . . I never have a moment's peace. . . . I cannot understand Man, these last few years. . . . What is he aiming at? . . . Must he absolutely know everything? . . . Already he has captured a third of my Mysteries, all my Terrors are afraid and dare not leave the house, my Ghosts have taken flight, the greater part of my Sicknesses are ill. . . ."

Birds of the World. A Popular Account. By Frank H. Knowlton. Edited by Robert Ridgway. American Nature Series. 874 pp., 16 colored plates, 236 illustrations. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$7.00.

Of all living creatures birds are the most fascinating, the most graceful and the most beautiful. The peacock, the lyre-bird, the trogon, the parrots, the pheasants and the humming-birds show the gorgeousness of color and grace. To make the knowledge of the birds of the world known to the public is the purpose of this admirable book. It is a large and weighty volume, illustrated with colored plates and numerous engravings, and there is no better single source from which to begin one's study of the general avifauna. Dr. Knowlton, the author, is fully competent from special study of the subject, and the anatomical introduction by Frederic A. Lucas opens the way to the scientific classification. But this book is not burdened with over-much scientific niceties. It is meant not for the specialist but for the public. It does not give every bird known even in the United States, but those of the most importance or interest in each class or order. Take, for example, the grouse, pheasant, partridge, quail, francolin and bustard family of game birds, and the description of so many of them calls attention to the great desirability of domesticating, or at least securing many of them in preserves. In Great Britain the various pheasants are raised for shooting and for beauty, but very little in this country. Why should not some of the birds of our agricultural stations take up the bird industry, bringing the choicest of the game fowls from other parts of the world and thus adding to the wealth of

the country in other ways than by mere food production? Such a volume as this, which is one of the "American Nature Series," ought to be accessible to every boy that lives in the country and is intelligently instructed in rural affairs. Such a boy or young man would pore over it until he learned the love of nature, and got a sense of the beauty of the bird world. After that, or with it, will come the special study of the birds of one's own section, till one knows them all, each sort, as one knows the people in his own town. Every town ought to have its natural history society, the members of which should each take a special branch of study, and make collections. To those who would pursue such studies, or who would excite an interest in them in their families, we would recommend this volume, with its excellent descriptions, its numerous illustrations, and its brilliantly colored plates.

Some of the New Books

MANY books a reader knows he wants or must have as soon as he hears of them. He may desire any new book by a favorite author or he may need all the literature appearing on a special subject, and he therefore does not need to wait for the slow process of critical appraisement. For this reason we are accustomed at the opening of the spring and fall book seasons to mention some of the recent and forthcoming publications in which we think our readers will be interested.

The Story of Thyrsz, by Alice Fiction Brown (Houghton); *Kingsmead*, by Bettina von Hutten (Dodd, Mead); *The Three Brothers*, by Eden Phillpotts (Macmillan); *David Bran*, by Morley Roberts (Page); *The Lady of the Dynamite*, by Adele Marie Shaw and Carmelita Beckwith (Holt); *Mr. Opp*, by Alice Hegan Rice (Century); *The White Mice*, by Richard Harding Davis (Scribner); *Fraternity*, by John Galsworthy (Putnam); *The Romance of a Plain Man*, by Ellen Glasgow (Macmillan); *The Chippendales*, by Robert Grant (Scribner); *Partners Three*, by Victor Mapes (Stokes); *The Hand on the Latch*, by May Cholmondeley (Dodd, Mead); *The Woman in Question*, by John Reed Scott (Lippincott); *The Missioner*, by E. Phillips Oppenheim (Little, Brown); *Dromina*, by John Ayscough (Putnam); *The Delafield Affair*, by Florence Finch Kelly (McClurg); *The Straw*, by Rina Ramsay (Macmillan); *The Rule of Three*, by Alma Martin Estabrook (Small, Maynard); *Red Horse Hill*, by Sidney McCall (Little, Brown); *The Girl and the Bill*, by Bannister Merwin (Dodd, Mead); *The Gun Runner*, by Arthur Stringer (Dodge); *Love's Privilege*, by Stella M. Doring (Lippincott); *The Little Gods*, by Rowland Thomas (Little, Brown);

Wild Pastures, by Winthrop Packard (Small, Maynard); *The Glory of the Conquered*, by Susan Glaspell (Stokes); *The Chrysalis*, by H. M. Kramer (Lothrop); *In a Mysterious Way*, by Anne Warner (Little, Brown); *Little People*, by Richard Whiteing (Cassell); *Lady Dean's Daughter*, by J. Noot (Cochrane); *The Amethyst Cross*, by Fergus Hume (Cassell).

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY *The Christian Doctrine of God*, by W. N. Clarke (Scribner); *Epochs in the Life of Paul*, by A. T. Robertson (Scribner); *The Laws of Friendship*, by Henry Churchill King (Macmillan); *Modern Thought and the Crisis in Belief*, by Robert M. Wenley (Macmillan); *Studies in Christianity*, by Borden Parker Bowne (Houghton, Mifflin); *Christ and the Eastern Soul*, by the late Charles Cuthbert Hall (Univ. of Chicago); *The Beginnings of Gospel Story*, by Benjamin W. Bacon (Yale Univ.); *The Teaching of Jesus about the Future* (Univ. of Chicago); *The Problem of Human Life*, as Viewed by the Great Thinkers from Plato to Our Own Day, by Rudolf Eucken (Scribner); *The Life of the Spirit*, by Rudolf Eucken (Putnam); *A Pluralistic Universe*, by William James (Longmans, Green); *What Is Pragmatism?* by James Bissett Pratt (Macmillan); *The Emmanuel Movement*, by Lyman P. Powell (Putnam); *The Emmanuel Movement*, by Elwood Worcester and Samuel McComb (Moffat, Yard); *Psychotherapy*, by Hugo Münsterberg (Moffat, Yard); *Christian Science in the Light of Holy Scripture*, by I. M. Halde-ⁿman (Revell); *New Ideals in Healing*, by Ray Stannard Baker (Stokes); *Christian Science Theory and Practice*, by R. Starcross (Arakelyan Press); *Philosophy of Life Series*, by R. Herman Randall (Caldwell).

POETRY, ESSAYS AND BIOGRAPHY *Artemis to Actæon*, by Edith Wharton (Scribner); *Artemision*, by Maurice Hewlett (Scribner); *Towards the Light*, by Princess Karadja (Dodd, Mead); *The Faith Healer*, a prose play, by William Vaughn Moody (Houghton); *American Verse, 1625-1807*, by William Bradley Otis (Moffat, Yard); *The Springs of Helicon: a Study of the Progress of English Poetry from Chaucer to Milton*, by J. W. Mackail (Longman, Green); *A Manual of American Literature*, by Theodore Stanton (Putnam); *The Cambridge History of English Literature*, Vol. III, Renaissance and Reformation (Putnam); *History of German Literature*, by Calvin Thomas (Appleton); *George Borrow*, by R. A. J. Walling (Cassell); *Life of Edgar Allan Poe*, by George E. Woodberry (Houghton, Mifflin); *The Autobiography of N. S. Shaler* (Houghton, Mifflin); *Walt Whitman*, by George Rice Carpenter (Macmillan); *The Making of Carlyle*, by R. S. Craig (Lane); *Memories of My Life*, by Francis Galton (Dutton); *Beethoven's Letters*, edited by J. S. Shedlock (Dutton); *Charles Augustus Sainte-Beuve*, by George McLean Harper (Lippincott); *Nietzsche: His Life and Work*, by M. A. Mücke, Ph.D. (Brentano); *Egoists: A Book of Supermen*, by James Huneker (Scribner).

SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING *Fifty Years of Darwinism*, by Finch (Holt); *Darwin and Modern Science*, by A. C. Seward (Putnam); *The Interpretation of Radium*, by Frederick Soddy (Putnam); *Essays, Biographical and Chemical*, by Sir William Ramsay (Dutton); *The Conquest of the Air*, by A. Lawrence Rotch (Moffat, Yard); *Cyclopedia of American Agriculture*, Fourth and concluding volume (Macmillan); *The Human Species*, by Ludwig Hopf (Longman, Green); *The Panama Canal and Its Makers*, by Vaughan Cornish (Little, Brown); *The Conquest of the Isthmus*, by Hugh C. Weir (Putnam); *When Railroads Were New*, by Carter (Holt); *Remaking the Mississippi*, by John L. Mathews (Houghton, Mifflin).

HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND INTERNATIONAL POLITICS *Characters and Events of Roman History*, by Guglielmo Ferrero (Putnam); *Social Life at Rome in the Age of Cicero*, by W. Warde Fowler (Macmillan); *The Cambridge Modern History*, Vol. XI, The Growth of Nationalities (Macmillan); *Romances of the French Revolution*, by G. Lenotre (Brentano); *What Have the Greeks Done for Civilization?* by John P. Mahaffy (Putnam); *General Kuro-patkin's Military Memoirs*, by A. B. Lindsay (Dutton); *The Russo-Japanese War*, by Capt. F. R. Sedgwick (Macmillan); *America and the Far Eastern Question*, by Thomas F. Millard (Moffat, Yard); *Every-Day Japan*, by Count Tadasu Hayashi (Cassell); *Statistical and Chronological History of the American Navy*, by R. W. Neeser (Macmillan); *American Supremacy*, by G. W. Crichfield (Brentano); *The Romance of American Expansion*, by H. Addington Bruce (Moffat, Yard); *History of the United States*, Vol. V, by Elroy M. Avery (Burrows); *Spain of Today from Within*, by Manuel Andujar (Revell); *Madrid*, by A. F. Calvert (Lane); *The Story of New Netherland*, by William Elliot Griffis (Houghton, Mifflin); *The Andean Land*, by Chase S. Osborn (McClurg); *Letters from China*, by Sarah Pike Conger (McClurg); *My African Journey*, by Winston Spencer Churchill (Doran); *From Cairo to the Cataract*, by Blanche M. Carson (Page); *The Story of the Great Lakes*, by Edward Channing and Marion F. Lansing (Macmillan).

Education in the Far East, MISCELLANEOUS by Charles F. Thwing (Houghton, Mifflin); *The Reorganization of Our Colleges*, by Clarence F. Birdseye (Baker, Taylor); *A History of Education Before the Middle Ages*, by Frank Pierrepont Graves (Macmillan); *Social Organization*, by C. H. Cooley (Scribner); *Plain Economic Facts*, by Ambrose M. Thomas (Cochrane); *The Passing of the Tariff*, by Raymond L. Bridgman (Macmillan); *The Government of European Cities*, by W. B. Munro (Macmillan); *The Shores of the Atlantic. The Austrian Side*, by Hamilton Jackson (Dutton); *Medieval Architecture*, by Arthur Kingsley Porter (Baker, Taylor); *Pottery and Porcelain of the United States*, by Edwin A. Barber (Putnam); *Art in Great Britain and Ireland*, by Sir Walter Armstrong (Scribner).

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The Church of the Cross and the Resurrection

That Christ did not organize his Church may be true, but it is nevertheless his Church, based on his teachings, his spirit, his life and death and resurrection. It had to be. Christ's disciples and followers were unlike other people of their times. They were a peculiar people, and the very necessity of things made them come together and organize to accomplish their work.

Is it generally understood how peculiar, how revolutionary, the Christian Church was and still is? There are religions of fear, whose main purpose is to escape the malignant spirits that rule nature. There are higher religions, which seek to secure an equable calm of mind, a stoic patience and peace. That is something. There is the religion out of whose bosom Christianity came, which teaches the noble doctrine of the unity of God and the social duties of equal justice to all—the prohibition of cruelty and wrong to another—"Thou shalt not kill; thou shalt not commit adultery; thou shalt not steal; thou shalt not bear false witness; thou shalt not covet." That is the highest religion men knew before Jesus. But Christianity took a step in

advance. It added what was omitted in the Ten Commandments. It made supreme what was secondary in the Jewish religion. It put love before all; it made righteousness only a subordinate thing, a department of love.

And this love was something outgoing. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor *as thyself*." One suffers and works for one's self, and equally should for one's neighbor. It is no silent love, but an energetic, serviceable love. Its aim is not to help or develop or in some way cultivate one's self, but to serve and uplift other people. That is the very essence of Christianity as taught by Christ. Its prayer is "Our Father." If "our Father," Father of all men in all the world, then all men in all the world are our brothers, and we are under obligation to treat them with all the love of a brother, no matter where or what they are. And that obligation is a religious obligation, resting on the Fatherhood of God.

Accordingly, Christianity is a missionary religion. If it has a truth and a blessing it must spread the knowledge of them. Its first officials were apostles, which is the Greek word for missionary. "Go ye into all the world" said Christ, and "they went everywhere preaching the word," and still they go. Notice here the superiority of Christianity to Judaism. The Old Testament has not one command to make proselytes, not one; but it is the cardinal obligation of Christianity, because it has something worth giving. To this day the Jewish religion avoids seeking converts. It takes a pride in the separateness of a people chosen for special privilege. Christianity wants to give all it has to the world.

And it has given it freely. The Church is by far the most powerful influence the world has ever seen for all purity and goodness and love. That is its business. That is what it is set to preach and to do. There is nothing personal or selfish about it. In hundreds of thousands of cities and hamlets it preaches goodness and love to hundreds of millions of men, women and children. It does it every week, yes, every day. It pledges its members to follow that law, to spread that gospel.

There are other benevolent organizations patterned more or less on its examples or rules, but with a narrower, limited scope. They teach help to their own

sort, to their constituency. They are brothers after a sort, giving help, that they may be helped in turn. They are good, but they come infinitely below the ideal of the Church. They can grow some good Christian fruit, for the Church has given them the seed.

The fruit of the Christian Church is seen in Christian lands. We properly call ours a Christian civilization, for such it is, based on Christianity. The non-Christian nations are getting it after we have taught them what Christianity can give them. Christendom is not all Christian, for the Church has to make its constant fights within Christendom, against Christianity's foes; but the Church is all the time lifting the aims and ideals of the whole community. Who are the people who are raising the standard of public morals? It is the members of the Church and those who sympathize with it. Who are those who are lowering the public conscience and injuring the people? They are those who hate and fight the Church.

The Church is imperfect—of course it is. Perfection is rare in this world. But it is no sign of a right or an independent mind to abuse the Church. Think what the world would have been without it. If you want the world better and sweeter you have got to walk with the Church or behind it—it is best to be in it and of it.

The central figure in the Church is Jesus Christ. He is its teacher and its example. He went about doing good. He said that love is all. His cross is the eternal lesson of self-sacrifice for truth and love; and his resurrection is the promise not merely of our personal future life, but of the resurrection of the whole world out of ignorance, evil and wrong into the perfected Kingdom of Heaven.



Great Corporations and the Public

THOSE who control some of our great corporations and who complain that the people are unjustly hostile to such companies do not give sufficient weight to certain offenses of their own which affect public opinion. For example, the Sugar Trust has been found guilty, by a jury, of cheating the Government by using dishonest weighing scales. It was required by law to pay duty on imported

raw sugar. In the upright post of each weighing machine was cunningly hidden a spring which reduced the actual weight of each package by $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 per cent. In this test suit the Government recovered \$134,116, and it will now sue to recover about \$2,250,000 more, undertaking to show that this fraudulent device in the weighing machines has been used for many years at the Trust's wharves and warehouses in Brooklyn and Jersey City.

Now, this must be regarded by all honest persons as a mean and contemptible fraud. The people remember that this Sugar Trust, now capitalized at \$90,000,000, was one of the first combinations to attempt a suppression of competition and take advantage of a high protective tariff duty; that its success in procuring such a duty or in preventing a reduction of it has been a cause of scandal, and that its profits have been great. The jury in a Federal court says that this Trust, not content with the profits derived from a tariff which was virtually its own private tax upon consumers, has withheld great sums from the people's treasury by weighing with false scales.

It was the plain duty of the responsible officers of the Sugar Trust, of course, if they were innocent, to seek out and punish publicly those subordinates who were guilty, and also to express to the American people their profound regret that such a fraud should have been practised in their dealings with the Government. They have not done this.

Our greatest railway corporation is the Union Pacific, with its controlled lines. It was sued by the Government not long ago for taking large tracts of coal land from the public domain by fraud. By surrendering these lands, valued at \$1,500,000, and paying for the coal mined, it has now virtually admitted that the charge was well founded. Some one holding a responsible position in the company was guilty. The controlling officers and capitalists of the Union Pacific should expose and punish the guilty man or men, and should assure the public that the company would be ashamed to profit by such theft. Up to the present time, however, such action has not been taken and such disavowal has not been given to the people.

The same great corporation, its subsidiary coal company, and one of its controlled railroads, with two officers, were found guilty last week of breaking the law by discriminating against a coal merchant in Utah. This gives the company another opportunity to commend itself to the public by punishing those who were convicted and others who committed the offense. It should not protect them.

On the same day the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company's subsidiary coal corporation (the Utah Fuel Company) pleaded guilty to a charge of fraud in a suit brought by the Government, and surrendered 14,000 acres of coal land dishonestly acquired, also paying a fine of \$8,000 and \$192,000 for coal already mined. Here the Government explains that the frauds were perpetrated by the predecessors of the Fuel Company. It appears, therefore, that the persons indicted in this case may not deserve to be punished. But the company must know who the guilty men are. If it desires to clear itself before the public it should expose them and bring them to justice.

In another suit the Government sought to recover from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company \$3,000,000 worth of coal land in Montana. On the 3d inst. Judge Hunt, of the Federal court, declared the company's title null and void, on the ground that the land had been acquired improperly. It is not made clear by the dispatches whether the offense was committed by land officers, or by the company, or by both. If this great corporation is innocent, and if it knows who are guilty, it should expose the guilty, in the interests of justice and in defense of its own good name.

In all such cases the course to be taken by an innocent corporation or by innocent controlling officers is plainly indicated. If they fail to follow this course, they should not be surprised if the people believe that they were engaged in perpetrating the frauds, or that the work was done with their knowledge and approval. Failure so to act in their own defense excites public hostility. The average man regards with heavy contempt a corporation capitalized at \$90,000,000 or several hundred millions

that cheats the national treasury by using false scales, or that takes coal land from the public domain by fraud. His contempt may be exprest in legislation.



A Strange Preference

WE are glad to publish an article this week by the able editor of the *Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier*; and yet we hope it will be regarded as no discourtesy if in this same issue we call attention to the most radical and intractable utterance we have yet come across on the subject of negro office-holding in the South.

It is well known that on the accession of President Taft to office the perfectly competent Collector of the Port resigned to give the President the opportunity to appoint a man of the chromatic tint which the white people, voiced by *The News and Courier*, demanded. We are by no means clear that the President did right in yielding, for the majority of the people of the State are tinted like Dr. Crum. Having secured his resignation there follows the attempt to drive all other colored men out of office, and the Florence postmaster is the first victim.

It was reported that a Northern white man, for some time a resident and a Republican, was to be made postmaster at Florence, and the *Columbia State* declared that the people would rather have a competent negro in office than a white man who should recall the days of reconstruction. This does not please *The News and Courier*. Under no circumstances would it take a negro. It thus lays down the law to white and black, and to President Taft:

The State's sentence. "An honest, capable and respectable negro of the vicinage would be less objectionable than a white Republican who would recall the trying period of Carpet-bag government" means, if it mean anything, that now, at this time, some kinds of negroes would be preferable to some kinds of white men in public office in the South, and that is the proposition that we flatly dispute. We lay down the proposition that Florence or any Southern town does not want a negro postmaster and will accept any kind of white man, regardless of his qualifications and his record, in preference to a negro.

"That is the only safe ground that a Southern community can stand on. We can't breathe freely until we know that the negro is out of politics in the South; we can't hope for de-

cent white government until the condition is accepted in Washington and thruout this Republic that the Government is going to be white."

We cannot argue against such an absurd proposition. It refutes itself. To say that any white ignoramus or thief would be preferable to the most reputable colored officeholder is too preposterous for discussion. And yet it is to this extreme of absurdity that these ardent sectionalists are driven. No negro should vote, no negro should hold office, for a negro is not a full man, not even if his blood is seven-eighths white. White men must have everything; white men must rule the black, or blackish, men. Negroes must not be allowed to rise to the level of white men, even if seven-eighths of their blood appeals for it. Is that right? Is it safe? Remember that the white people are in a minority in South Carolina, and this minority demands, because they have had it in the past, the perpetual right of rule over the majority, and that majority is rising in intelligence and wealth; how long will it be safe?

To be sure the white rulers of South Carolina claim to be the true friends of the colored people, and boast of what they have done to educate them. Here is another editorial in the same *News and Courier*, which tells of an "Educational Triumph." It tells how Colonel Shaw died at the head of his negro soldiers in a battle in the siege of Charleston in 1863. The negro soldiers, it says, after the war started the Shaw School in Charleston, with the aid of Northern money, and it was turned over to the city as a public school thirty-five years ago.

"Since they took over the affairs of this school the commissioners have expended on account of this memorial to the white colonel of the colored Massachusetts regiment more than \$350,000, the larger part of this very large sum having been paid by the white taxpayers of this town. In this Shaw School more than fifty thousand colored children have been educated in the rudiments at least since it past into control of the white people of this community. There are now and have been every year for some years two thousand colored children attending this school and receiving from a competent and very earnest corps of white teachers the best possible instruction. . . . During this period not one dollar has been contributed from any of the benefactions of Northern promoters of negro education to aid in this work."

That is an interesting statement. It is to the credit of the white rulers that they did not change the name of the Shaw School. It is to their credit that they did not suppress the public school system, for both whites and blacks organized by the Carpetbag government. It is to their credit that they did support this and one other primary school for negroes, even tho sadly crowded, and far less generously supported than the schools for white children. But we do object to the implication that meanwhile the Northern promoters of negro education have contributed not a dollar to aid in this work.

Does not our intelligent contemporary know that Charleston supplies only primary education to its colored children, and that if they want anything more they must get it from the charity of Northern people? Why should not so rich a city as Charleston be ashamed to have its people depend for education on outside charity? Why should it supply free schooling to its white youth in the high school and require its poorer colored youth to pay tuition to private schools? Have our Charleston friends never heard of the Avery Normal School, where colored youths have to go after they have learnt their letters at the Shaw School, owned by the American Missionary Association, the property valued at \$30,000, where the pupils have to pay tuition to support it, which has been aided by the American Missionary Association to the extent of \$125,000? That is, if a colored child wants to learn something more than just how to read and write, the city of Charleston refuses to give him the opportunity, and compels him to pay term bills at a missionary normal school whose slender income is eked out by the annual appropriation of some thousands of dollars from New York. "Not a dollar"? No, not a dollar from Northern promoters of education for the Shaw primary school, but a constant stream of money, and a noble succession of self-sacrificing teachers for the next higher grades. And out of the hundreds of its graduates have come the larger part of the superior class of negroes in Charleston.

Nevertheless, we hold that, apart from his terror of negro domination, Colonel

Hemphill is one of the most influential forces for peace and good order in South Carolina. He hates all lawlessness, fights the pistol habit, and wishes the negroes to be benevolently governed.

The School Question in France

THE Ferry Law of 1882 gave France a public school system, commonly known as the lay school. Two years later the religious orders were removed from the schools after the Waldeck-Rousseau investigations. Not only were they deprived of the schools, but a proviso was enacted and is now law, which forbids them to teach. Any one, priest or layman or laywoman, may open a school in France with one exception: no member of a religious order, man or woman, can teach in any French school, public or private. This law the orders brought upon themselves; for while receiving State support they were teaching treason in the schools, denouncing the Republic and upholding a Monarchy. And this charge was proven to the hilt.

With the separation of Church and State a new phase arose. Under direction from Rome the Episcopate are making a broadside attack on the public school by articles in the press, legal complaints, sermons, threats of deprivation of the sacraments, efforts to deprive men of their livelihoods and crowning all—the League of Fathers. Frenchmen at large are divided as to the best way of meeting the attacks. Many wish to leave the whole matter to the Government, by fresh laws and heavy-handed execution. Others recalling their country's history prefer to ignore the attacks. The Church, so they argue, is always armed and ready for a row. Nothing said today is new and has not been said before. The ever-protesting Church need only be met with a shrug of the shoulders. Still another group, under the lead of M. Ferd. Buisson, a Radical Deputy and professor at the Sorbonne, propose to wrestle with the Church and use her own weapons. The Church now uses the laws of the Republic in order to attack the Republic; lay institutions to attack matters affecting the laity. Why all this? Because she aims to bring on a reaction. At the present moment, education is up; the neutral-

ity of the school is the butt. The Church has anathematized the schools—but in vain. Now she will strive for a strict neutrality and will proceed by process of law against such teachers as break it, as also against any officials who may connive at such transgressions. Under the pretext of its maintenance, the bishops surround the schools of the land with a system of spying and a trail of denunciations; as a result the whole country is upset. One unfortunate teacher has already been innocently convicted and imprisoned. Recently M. Briand gave out from the tribune the number of offenses committed in prosecuting this fresh attack. They number 524—no small figure. Lastly, the clergy lay siege to the Law of Association of 1901. Under this law they organized “The League of Fathers”; a harmless body on its face, aye, a useful body, for fathers should do everything for their offspring. But under its cover most shocking means are resorted to in order to throttle the schools and harass the teachers. *Le Terreur Noir*—The Black Terror—is how this league is popularly called. To meet the clericals on these grounds and use their weapons is the object of Buisson's appeal. Greek meets Greek.

Meanwhile the French Hierarchy raise as ever the cry of persecution. But from the tribune on the day when he gave the above quoted figures, M. Briand pointed out that Pius X ordered the revolt of Catholics against the law of separation, overriding the favorable vote of the Hierarchy; that he rejected the Law of Association for Public Worship, altho it made the Hierarchy supreme; that he banned the *Mutualités Ecclesiastiques*, thus depriving the Church of France of 20,000,000 francs and condemning a mutual benefit society of the clergy which had existed for several years; that he urged the Catholics of France to resist the legal inventories of churches and their possessions. The attack on the public school is sure to provoke a serious defense. “The French League of Teaching” is now in the breach and calls for leagues of republican fathers and mothers. It has named a band of lawyers to look after the legal aspects of the question, and among them are some sixteen members of Parliament.

There need be little doubt as to the outcome. Every nation has its public school system, and they that attack it, in France or in England, will be beaten.



An Elementary Lesson in Balkan Politics

THE continued story entitled "The Balkan Crisis," which has been running in all the papers for a year, has come to an end this week, altho it has been such a success that there will doubtless be a sequel. Those who have read each chapter as it came out have found it as interesting as tho it had been written by Doyle, Vance or Oppenheim, but some people cannot bear to read a continued story, or, having missed a few chapters, have lost track of the plot and feel a vague irritation at the sight of the word "Balkan" as reminding them of something they ought to know about, but do not. Some amusing verses going the rounds voice this vexation:

"Who or which or what is or are
The Sanjak of Novibazar?"

Why did the announcement last February of a proposal to build a hundred and twenty miles of railroad thru the Sanjak of Novibazar, where it was undeniably needed, set two provinces free, bring two others into permanent subjection, give Turkey a constitution, and keep all Europe shivering for fear of a war ever since?

If the primary class in international politics will come forward and take the front seats while the older pupils study their own lessons and do not listen to us, we will explain the whole subject in ten minutes and in words of one syllable, except where such a limitation of vocabulary is incompatible with perspicacity.

Thirty years ago Russia set out to divide up and dispose of the estate of Turkey, whom she had long before dubbed "the Sick Man of the East." Having had something to do with making him sick, nobody had a better right to be his executor. There had been insurrections in the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1875 onward. The Servians took up arms the following year. Bulgaria, showing signs of uneasiness, was ravaged by the Bashi-

bazouks, massacring men, women and children by the thousand. Russia listened to the cry of her fellow Slavs and took up arms in their defense and her own interest. The invading army had hard work fighting its way down thru Bulgaria, altho it outnumbered the Turkish two to one, but finally it reached Adrianople and the capital lay defenseless before it. At San Stefano, almost in Constantinople itself, the conqueror dictated his terms, which were these: Bulgaria to be made an autonomous tho tributary principality extending from the Black Sea to the Ægean, including practically all the European territory conquered by Russia; Montenegro, Servia and Rumania to be independent. That is, the Turkish Empire was to have pieces trimmed off all along the edge and be cut in two by Bulgaria, leaving to the Turk in Europe a little bit around Constantinople and the detached provinces of the Macedonian and Albanian regions. Russia was to get back Bessarabia, lost by the Crimean War, and would ultimately get access to the Mediterranean by the Bulgarian pathway.

England went wild at the news. The Houses of Parliament were besieged by a mob howling for war. The crowds in the music halls sang the chorus which gave us a new word:

"We don't want to fight, but, by Jingo, if we do,
We've got the men, we've got the ships, we've
got the money, too."

Beaconsfield was the idol of the Jingoists. He sent the British fleet to Constantinople and ordered the Sepoys to embark for Europe. When Bismarck called the Congress of Berlin in 1878 to revise the Treaty of San Stefano, he went in person with Lord Salisbury and came back triumphant, bringing "peace with honor." You remember that big picture of the Congress. Never such an array of notables on one canvas. Never such a solemn farce. For, as we now know, the affair was settled beforehand, or privately. The secret treaties of Great Britain with Russia and with Turkey came to light by accident and treachery soon after. The secret treaty between Austria and Turkey in regard to Bosnia and Herzegovina was disclosed only a few months ago. England got the island of Cyprus as payment in

advance for her intervention. France got from England the promise of a free hand in Africa, whence her Saharan empire and Morocco.

In the session of June 29th, Count Andrassy arose and complained of the trouble and expense that the insurrection in Bosnia and Herzegovina had caused Austria-Hungary, whereupon the Marquis of Salisbury, as tho struck by a bright idea, proposed that these two provinces should be "occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary," which the Congress approved. Bulgaria was cut down to a strip between the Danube and the Balkans. Eastern Rumelia became a semi-detached province, with the Prince of Bulgaria as Governor-General. The way the diplomatists sitting around Prince Bismarck's table put together the dissected map of the Ottoman Empire may be seen by reference to the last page of our "Survey of the World." Turkey was arched over by a series of practically independent states—Eastern Rumelia, Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro, reading the names from right to left, in the Oriental way. The keystone of the arch was the Sanjak of Novibazar—or, let us translate, the County of Newmarket. This was driven in by the Congress of Berlin as a sort of wedge to keep Serbia and Montenegro apart. The Treaty of San Stefano had brought them close together, and by giving Montenegro ports on the Adriatic, had practically given Serbia a passage to the sea. Novibazar, which has about the area and population of Delaware, was left under Turkish administration, but Austria was given the right to garrison the territory, and—hereby hangs this tale—to maintain military and commercial roads there.

When Austria, a year ago, announced her intention to take advantage of this right by putting thru a railroad from her Bosnian frontier to connect with the railroad from Salonika, thus giving a direct route to the Bosphorus, she touched the keystone of the arch and shook the whole edifice set up by the Congress of Berlin. A new factor in the Turkish problem made its appearance—the Turkish people. The Committee of Union and Progress (with some stress on the word "Union") took alarm and the revolution broke out prematurely but

not unsuccessfully. The patriotic Young Turks took control of the Government. Austria announced her intention of making the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina formal and permanent, and offered to relinquish her claim on Novibazar in compensation. Serbia and Montenegro declared their intention of making war rather than allow the permanent alienation of these provinces. Nothing would have pleased Austria better, but the Powers compelled Serbia and Montenegro to quiet down and submit to the inevitable. Russia, who was naturally the most inclined to interfere in their behalf, as she did thirty years before, was checked by a threat from Germany. Turkey having no interest in the creation of a strong federation of Serb states to the west, accepted \$11,000,000 and Novibazar as compensation for the loss of her title to Bosnia and Herzegovina. Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, joining in the grab game, seized the Orient Railroad in Eastern Rumelia, belonging to the Turkish Government, and crowned himself at Tirnova Czar of Bulgaria and Eastern Rumelia. Turkey condoned this insult also, in consideration of some \$24,000,000, which Russia will pay her and collect from Bulgaria. So ends the story, briefly, baldly told. Turkey is free and enfranchised, and has some money in the treasury from the sale of empty titles. The Balkan states are no puppets, as planned at Berlin, but independent and prosperous. France is placated by the abandonment of German's interference with her schemes in Morocco. The Kaiser has shaken "the mailed fist" in the face of Europe. Russia is incensed and helpless. And England? Well, England is laying down "Dreadnoughts" to match Germany's.



An Inhibition Resisted

A notable case has just occurred in England of a clergyman refusing to obey a narrow rule of his Church, which recalls a famous similar case in this country about forty years ago. Canon Henson, in charge of St. Margaret's, in London, is the offender. Canon Henson is one of the most distinguished clergymen in England, and St. Margaret's, close to the Westminster Abbey, is one of the famous churches of London. He is one

of the liberal clergymen of the Anglican Church, and he accepted an invitation to preach in a Nonconformist church—they call them *chapels* in England—in Birmingham, without asking permission of the local clergy. Indeed, one of them, within whose local parish the “chapel” was, wrote to him protesting against the invasion, as if parishes in a big city have anything more than nominal boundaries, and told him that in preaching to a Dissenting congregation he would “degrade his orders and his position in the Church.” Canon Henson evidently regarded this as impudence and preached all the same. But in it he disobeyed a rule of the Anglican Church, and the offended vicar made complaint to the Bishop of Birmingham. The latter is a liberal man, and has himself preached in Nonconformist meetings; but the rule, he says, is clear that no clergyman can preach anywhere in another clergyman’s parish without his consent; and while it is disagreeable to him he must vindicate the incumbent’s rights, and the Canon must submit to an ecclesiastical trial, which may be postponed until his return from a visit to America. The similar case here was that of Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., who preached in New Brunswick, N. J., without permission from the two Episcopal rectors of that town, Dr. Stubbs and Dr. Boggs. They brought charges against Mr. Tyng, and he was convicted, and the Bishop of New York gave him a sound rebuke. This case of Boggs and Stubbs *vs.* Tyng gave great amusement to the press, and some scandal, for it seemed as if the application of the rule was a confession of schism from the Church Universal.

Children and Vacation

Where are the children? Has the tendency toward race suicide affected the homes of INDEPENDENT readers? When in our issue of February 18th we asked for photographs of children of all ages and kinds to publish in our next Vacation Number we expected to be swamped with them, because all children take good pictures, whether they are ugly or pretty, and nothing is more fun than taking them. But so far the pictures have been slow coming in and we want many times as many as we have so that we can get more freedom of

choice. We proposed to put on a big annex to that issue on purpose to hold the children of THE INDEPENDENT. For the best photograph of children or other picture suitable for the Vacation Number we will pay \$10, for the second best \$5, and for all the others we use \$2 apiece. Send as many as you like and be quick about it, so that they will get to us by May 1st. We have not received enough vacation stories, either. Don’t you know any? If you called on us during office hours you would very likely tell us of your vacation adventures for an hour at a time if we asked about them; instead of that put it down on paper, 250—500 words of it and send it to us right away. We also asked for personal testimony on the actual workings of woman suffrage in the United States and foreign countries (see editorial of March 11th), but we have not received as many of these as we want. Several States where the women have full or partial suffrage have not so far been heard from. If you live or have lived in any such State give us the benefit of your observations and experiences. Whether favorable or unfavorable it will be equally welcome, provided it is fact and not theory.

The French Peril

It is a most serious condition that arises in France from the proposed revolt of the 800,000 officials of the Government, aided by the Confederation of Labor, against the Government itself. It is the question of the right of the state’s employees to strike against the state; but if we allow that it is not treason for employees of the Post Office to refuse to obey orders, and that their position differs from that of soldiers, it may amount to actual civil war, to revolt and revolution, if the state’s servants and the members of the Confederation of Labor join in a strike to compel the submission of the Government. That might make the servants the masters, the rulers instead of the Deputies and Premier Clemenceau. Indeed, at the meeting last Sunday, where 15,000 workmen were in attendance, speakers were cheered wildly who threatened revolution. We may have to admit that a generation of republican government in France has not assured such government as permanent. It does not seem to us quite the thing

that government by the people should be replaced by government by the paid servants of the people, paid to distribute the mail, or to attend to gas and electric lights, and not to make the laws. It is only two or three weeks since Paris was in darkness, and the telegraph and telephone system of the country interrupted for days, because the men would not do the work they were paid to do. There has not a more dangerous crisis arisen in France since 1870.

The Archbishop of Paris the other day sprinkled some aeroplanes with holy water and blest them. He said:

"Man by his original fall lost sovereignty of the air, but these inventions permit the hope that he may be allowed by divine grace to regain some small fragment of his original dominion. The Church is therefore happy to bless these machines, destined to soar in space and conquer realms hitherto beyond man's dominion."

Exactly how man lost sovereignty of the air by the fall is not clear to us. We doubt not that the flying machines need special blessing, for we have always understood that Satan is prince of the powers of the air.

April 1st was a glorious day in Georgia, for on that date the terrible convict lease system of forty years' duration came to an end. Out of the camps marched the prisoners, singing the doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." Think of the tortures of a system as felt by those who could thank God that they would suffer only the ordinary deprivation and tasks of common imprisonment. And think of the great fortunes made by all this cruelty—fortunes that have enabled the possessor to aspire to the Governor's chair. It is a better day for Georgia, for conscience solely, and not profit, dictated the reform.

Governor Hughes, of New York, in a memorial address from the pulpit formerly occupied by the late Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, referred in the following words to the part taken by *The Independent* in extending his influence:

"I cannot talk to you as one at the instance of Dr. Cuyler, for I know him only slightly in a personal way; but I can claim to have been one of that large congregation seated in the church which he so nobly served. When I was a young man I used to attend every Sun-

day afternoons to reading *THE INDEPENDENT*, and I cannot adequately express my appreciation of the quiet counsel and wholesome help that I drew from him thru that source."

Canada is discussing the question whether it must build a "Dreadnought" or two, and the jingoes are noisy. If their people and our people had the large outlook they would be planning the conditions of continental union. Certainly English-speaking North America ought to be one nation, as Goldwin Smith has often told Canadians. In case of war Great Britain could not protect Canada. Canada and the United States forego their mutual advantage out of sentiment or indifference, and build tariff walls against each other to their mutual injury.

According to statistics published by the Census Bureau, in 1790 families consisting of no more than three persons composed but one-fourth of the entire number; in 1900 they were 40 per cent. In 1900 families composed of six persons comprised nearly half of the whole; now they are scarcely more than a fourth. If the families now were as large as then our population would be 20,000,000 larger, and we presume better in quality. Small families indicate the growth of cowardice and selfishness among the people.

One of the curious phenomena of the present tariff conflict is the emergence of such a multitude of Southern protective tariff Democrats. They have flocked to Washington, the iron men and the coal men, the cotton men and the sugar men, the rice men and the peanut men—never forget the peanut politicians. And these are Democrats, tariff for revenue only, men who stick to the Democratic party for fear of being overwhelmed by an ignorant negro ballot. How they must wink at each other when they meet. They are equal to Roman augurs.

It is becoming increasingly difficult for Kipling, Wells or any other futurist to keep ahead of the progress of invention. The *London Times* has a full page of advertisements of aeroplanes and accessories very much like the advertising pages which just have been published in "With the Night Mail."

Novel Life Insurance Plan

A NEW idea in life insurance was brought out last week at a meeting of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, held in the Assembly Hall of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Building, No. 1 Madison avenue, New York. It was advocated by Burnside Foster, M. D., editor of the *St. Paul Medical Journal*, of St. Paul, Minn., chief medical examiner of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company for Minnesota. Dr. Foster's suggestion was to the effect that life insurance companies should keep themselves informed as to the physical condition of their policy-holders by offering them medical re-examination at five-yearly or other regular intervals, without expense to them. The theory of Dr. Foster is that by such means the average longevity of policy-holders will be extended from five to ten years, and that the insuring companies will thus be reimbursed for the attending expense of re-examination. He pointed out, in his advocacy of the reform, that fire insurance companies have found the support of salvage corps as adjuncts to the regularly organized fire departments to be an exceedingly profitable investment. The new idea seemed to him to have similar desirable features. By means of the proposed re-examination it would be possible to find out if the policy-holders, so re-examined, had or had not acquired any of the preventable diseases since the time of their last previous examination. If they were found subject to preventable disease, scientific sanitation could be applied and cures effected. If the scheme should be adopted and found workable it would confer a double benefit, first on the policy-holders, and second but incidentally upon the insuring companies thru the extension of the life of the risks involved. This last would tend toward the increasing of the number of premiums paid by the risks in question, who might otherwise have died, and thus not only cease to be assets, but would have past into an actual liability had the disease driven them to death and the consequent maturing of their policies.

Comments by the insurance officials present were for the most part based on the non-practicability of the scheme, because of its expense. Dr. Thomas H. Willard, medical examiner of the Metropolitan Life, stated that in his company there were, in the industrial department alone, upward of five million policies now in force for over five years. To re-examine these risks would cost approximately \$2,500,000. The ordinary policyholder would be "scared to death" at any attempt to re-examine him, and the man who consented to such re-examination and received a clean bill of health would be inclined to let his policy lapse if it became the least bit irksome. Dr. F. C. Wells, medical examiner of the Equitable Life, and Dr. Oscar H. Rogers, of the New York Life, were also among those who dissented.

IN view of the interest in Africa aroused because of Mr. Roosevelt's visit there, the following percentage table of mortality in Central Africa, as compiled by the African Traveling Association of London, becomes interesting:

Age.	Death.	Life.
Twenty-three to thirty years.....	50	50
Thirty to thirty-five years.....	60	40
Thirty-five to forty years.....	65	35
Forty to fifty years.....	70	30
Fifty to sixty years.....	85	15
Under twenty and over sixty.....	95	5

JUDGE LYNCH, of Butte, Mont., recently handed down a notable decision in an action brought against the Casualty Company of America. Payment of insurance of \$1,500 on the life of Battista Pinnazza was refused by the defendant company on the ground that the insured took unnecessary risk. Judge Lynch held that

"to risk one's own life, or even to lose it, in an attempt to save the life of another, is not carelessness nor even foolhardiness nor assuming unnecessary risk, but the plain duty of every man."

Pinnazza came to his death thru entering a mine filled with gas, after a call for volunteers had been made, in attempting to save the life of John Lubik, a miner. Pinnazza succeeded in carrying Lubik to safety, but subsequently dropped dead himself.

Business and the Stock Market

THE stock market broadened last week, transactions rising from 3,155,800 to 5,260,600 shares, with many advances of prices. On Friday, the upward movement was checked, but the reaction of that day was followed by recovery on Saturday, when closing quotations were about one point below the highest figures of the week. Net gains ranged, for the most active railway and industrial shares, between 1½, for Reading, and 4½, for Steel Common. Nearly one-half of the week's trading was done in Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Reading and Steel.

It is admitted that there was no sudden fever for buying on the part of the outside public, and the prevailing belief is that the sharp increase of speculation for an advance was due to the activity and the manipulation of powerful forces heretofore associated with the movement of those securities which are most prominent in the list. A favorable influence was exerted by the Balkan settlement, increase of immigration and imports, notable activity in building, and a general growth of confidence, altho business still halts for the completion of tariff revision. In the steel industry low prices have caused large purchases of structural shapes, but conditions on the whole do not warrant the rise in Steel Common shares, which must be regarded as speculative, altho it may have been suggested by reports or trustworthy information as to the Senate's intended action concerning the steel and iron duties.

While this movement on the Stock Exchange may have had but little logical or actual relation to events and conditions in the business world, it may have been warranted in some measure as a discounting of foreseen improvement and as being in accord with the reasonable expectation of the public that very substantial progress will follow a settlement of the tariff question. This expectation is reasonable because the condition of our agriculturists is excellent, banking institutions are on a firm basis, money

for business purposes is plentiful at easy rates, and stocks of goods are low. At present there is nothing in sight to prevent a satisfactory revival of general business activity after the enactment of a new tariff.

New Railroads

THE last rail on the St. Paul's extension to the Pacific Coast was laid on the 1st inst. This line, from the Missouri River to Seattle and Tacoma, is a little more than 1,400 miles long. Work was begun in April, 1906, and the cost has been \$85,000,000.

On the 2d inst., the Virginian Railway, a new road 446 miles long, extending from Deepwater, on the Kanawha River, in West Virginia, to Norfolk, Va., was formally opened for traffic. It was constructed by Henry H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil Company, at a cost of about \$40,000,000, and it makes accessible more than 1,000,000 acres of coal land. At the opening ceremonies several hundred business men were the guests of Mr. Rogers, who was accompanied by his friend, Mark Twain.

....A prominent officer of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company says that within two years all passenger trains on the company's road between New York and New Haven will be moved by electric power, and that such power will soon afterward be used on the shore line from New Haven to Boston.

....The Brooklyn Trust Company, of which Theodore F. Miller is president, with Samuel W. Boocock and Alexander M. White vice-presidents, and David H. Lanman treasurer, shows in its statement undivided profits of \$2,182,088, deposits of \$19,176,975, and total resources of \$22,702,626. The capital is \$1,000,000. This company was chartered in 1866 and has its main office in Montague street, Brooklyn, with a branch at Bedford avenue and Fulton street, Brooklyn. Its Manhattan office is at 90 Broadway, corner of Wall street.

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Survey of the World

Passage of Tariff Bill in the House

The Payne tariff bill was past in the House, on the evening of the 9th, by a vote of 217 to 161. One Republican (Mr. Austin, of Tennessee) opposed it in the final count, and four Democrats (all from Louisiana) voted for it. The voting upon amendments began at 3 p. m. By common consent tea and coffee were placed on the free list. Action upon proposed amendments affecting the lumber schedule consumed three hours. By a vote of 184 to 198 the House refused to remove the duties on unfinished lumber, 57 Republicans voting for such removal, and 39 Democrats (from the South, with one exception) voting against it. Therefore the lumber schedule of the original bill was not changed, except by the elimination of the countervailing duty, which would have practically nullified, so far as imports from Canada are concerned, the proposed reductions. By a vote of 193 to 186, the proposed duty on barley was increased from 15 to 24 cents, and the duty on barley malt from 25 to 40 cents. These rates, however, are lower than those of the present tariff. A motion to take hides from the free list and make them dutiable at 10 per cent. was lost, 147 to 225, party lines having been broken. A record having been demanded upon the removal of all duties on petroleum and products of the same, the vote was 323 to 46, and Speaker Cannon was in this minority. Just before the final vote, the Democratic leader moved to recommit the bill, with instructions that it be reported with many amendments. Among these were reductions of all prohibitive rates; an income tax; a stamp tax on transactions in stock and grain exchanges; leather and shoes on the free list; admission to American

registry of ships bought abroad by Americans; a maximum consisting of the ordinary rates, with a minimum below them to be used in negotiation; free cotton bagging and cotton ties; reduction of the duty on refined sugar to one-tenth of a cent a pound; no duties on imported goods competing with products controlled by Trusts. This motion was lost, 162 to 218. Among the changes made since the bill was introduced (in addition to those indicated above) are increases on charcoal iron, wire, barytes, pocket knives and filler tobacco, the duty on the last having been doubled. The proposed rate on cocoa was reduced, and a duty imposed on rice from the Philippines. No change was made in the increases of duty on hosiery and gloves, and scarcely any attention was paid to a protest against these increases, signed by 250,000 women, and brought from Chicago by a committee. —At the beginning of last week efforts were made by the leaders of the Republican majority to appease those insurgents who objected to parts of the bill, in order that votes enough to close debate might be obtained. Some were conciliated by providing for separate votes upon certain rates; others, it is said, by promises as to the Senate's action. On the 5th, the rule providing for a final vote on the 9th was reported, and it was adopted, 194 to 178. Four Louisiana Democrats supported it, and 20 Republicans (six from Iowa, five from Wisconsin and two from Nebraska) voted in the negative. Several of the twenty had in vain demanded separate votes on hosiery and gloves. It was provided in the rule that there should be a vote upon the committee's recommendation for a duty of 25 per cent. on petroleum, in place of the countervailing duty, which, as against Russian oil, is

much higher. But the House was unwilling to approve any duty that seemed to protect the Oil Trust. It rejected the 25 per cent. and substituted 1 per cent. for it. This was on the 7th. Even the 1 per cent. was swept away two days later. Among those who argued for the higher duty was Speaker Cannon, who asserted that it was needed by the independent producers.—Reports concerning the changes to be proposed by the Senate Committee have been published, but they are not authoritative. It is asserted that the committee's bill will cut off the increases on hosiery and gloves, make hides dutiable at 10 per cent., impose a duty of 20 cents on iron ore, increase the House rate on steel rails, make art imports wholly free, and propose a duty on bituminous coal. The limit of 300,000 tons of free sugar from the Philippines has been approved. It is said that there will be no provision for inheritance, income or stamp taxes; that the establishment of a permanent tariff bureau will be recommended, and that a plan for maximum rates will be set forth in a separate bill.

The Anthracite Coal Miners

At the conferences last week between representatives of the coal miners' union and the owners of the anthracite mines no agreement was reached. The owners (or operators, as they are commonly called) firmly supported their original proposition, that the agreement which expired at the end of March should be renewed for three years. They made a slight concession in regard to prices for new work. Altho they declined to recognize the union, there were indications that their attitude toward this question would be changed if they could deal with a union composed only of anthracite coal miners. After the conferences Mr. Lewis, the president of the union, said he was opposed to a strike, and that the miners would continue to work under the terms of the old agreement, unless the operators should lock them out. "The United Mine Workers," he added, "will not take any action that will interfere with the industrial prosperity which all American citizens desire to see restored." In a published statement, the operators assert that under the

agreement the conditions in the anthracite fields have been better for the employees than ever before:

"High wages and steady employment have prevailed, and still prevail in spite of the panic and the resulting depression which has worked serious injury to nearly all other industries in the country. The present basis of wages was established in a time of the greatest prosperity the country has ever known. In offering a continuance of the same wages, thru years of depression, the operators are assuming a responsibility beyond which they cannot venture to go." One of the operators says that if the miners do not accept a renewal of the agreement "they will be to blame for what may happen, whether a lockout, a shutdown, or a reduction of wages." Some think that a reduction of wages will be ordered if the miners do not accept the operators' proposition within a short time.

Railroad Cases

The railroad companies whose lines are in Missouri have been restrained by a temporary injunction from putting into effect their proposed 3-cent passenger rate. This action has been taken in response to the application of the State Government. The 2-cent law enacted in Missouri was recently annulled by the Federal courts.—In Alabama, the injunction granted by Judge Jones, of the Federal District Court, restraining the State's Railroad Commission from enforcing a 2½-cent passenger rate and reduced freight rates has been dissolved by the Circuit Court of Appeals.—The Supreme Court has decided in favor of the roads in Kentucky the suit in which they asked that the State's Commission be restrained from enforcing an order fixing rates on intra-State business.—In a suit of the Government against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, patents held by the company for coal lands said to be worth \$100,000,000 have been canceled. These lands were selected in lieu of other lands surrendered for forest reserves, and when selected they were erroneously classified as non mineral.

Castro Expelled from Martinique

Cipriano Castro, formerly President of Venezuela, landed at Fort de France, Martinique, on the 7th, and was expelled from the island three

days later by the French Government. The local authorities placed him on board the steamship "Versailles," which is carrying him back to France. It appears that by agreement of European Powers, and at the suggestion of the United States, all other ports in the vicinity of Venezuela had been barred against him. It became known on the 6th that the British Government had decided (at "the urgent request of the United States," it was said) to exclude him from Port of Spain, Trinidad, because he might use that place as a base of operations against the peace of Venezuela. This news excited Castro's anger. The steamship's officers refused to carry him to Colon, and he landed at the Martinique port, his wife proceeding to La Guayra, Venezuela. The steamship was followed into the Martinique port by the United States warship "Montana." Looking at her, Castro said: "I am not yet ready to sail for St. Helena." Four other United States warships were in neighboring waters. Expulsion from Martinique was ordered on the 8th, one reason given being that Castro had placed orders in France for arms to be used against the present Venezuelan Government. There was some delay, however, as Castro asserted that he was ill and suffering much pain. He was protesting, on the 10th, against removal, and the authorities caused an examination to be made by a physician, who reported that he could travel with safety. Later, as he still asserted that he was very ill, a second examination was made by three physicians, who said he was able to make the voyage. He refused to put on his clothes, and was borne from the hotel to the steamship on a stretcher. He was virtually deported by force. There had been persistent reports from Caracas that President Gomez was ready to retire in favor of Castro if the latter should return to Venezuela. But his course had warranted the rejection of such rumors. Some hold that Venezuela's Constitution requires him to give up the office to Castro whenever the latter returns to Venezuela and claims it. There were reports that lack of confidence in Gomez's power to resist Castro had led the United States and the European Powers to plan for his

exclusion and for his removal to France. —There is evidence that the cipher dispatches sent to Washington from Nicaragua by our diplomatic representative there a few weeks ago were mutilated before transmission and in the interest of President Zelaya. It is said that the latter has at last accepted the terms proposed by our Government for the arbitration of the Emery claim. —Porfirio Diaz, whose seventh term as President of Mexico will end next year, has consented, in response to requests from committees from all the Mexican States, to accept a nomination for another term, altho he is in his seventy-ninth year. Vice-President Corral will also be re-nominated. President Diaz's reconsideration of his determination to retire gives much satisfaction to business and financial interests.



Porto Rico and Cuba The controversy in Porto Rico was discussed at a Cabinet meeting last week, and it is said that the President, in a special message to Congress, will recommend legislation providing that when the island's Executive Council and House fail to agree upon the annual appropriations, the appropriations of the preceding year shall be continued for twelve months. Two delegations from the island are in Washington, one representing the Government and the other the House. The controversy is due in part to the demand of the native political leaders that an elective Senate be substituted for the Executive Council, which now acts as a Senate; and the quarrel over the appropriations followed the Council's disapproval of House bills designed to reduce the Government's power with respect to prominent offices. It is asserted in press dispatches that, owing to the unpopularity of Governor Regis H. Post, the office he holds was recently offered to James E. Watson, defeated Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, who declined it, and that it may be given to C. B. Landis, formerly a member of Congress from that State. —The Cuban Congress assembled on the 5th, when President Gomez's message was read. While this was mainly hopeful and encouraging.

the following words of warning excited comment:

"The political problem of our country as of some others of similar origin and education, contains one evil element, which manifests itself in a tendency to create and maintain a third party, and even other factions, arising from vice and social disintegration, which unfortunately seems characteristic of the southern races. The same evil manifests itself in a tendency toward rebellion against everything wearing the badge of discipline, order, method and subordination to the will and welfare of social collectivity. In this we have one fact which, small as it may be, is not encouraging or promising."

President Gomez made an urgent plea for a new commercial treaty with the United States, involving a reduction of the duties on necessities of life and on agricultural machinery. He opposed the bond issue of \$16,500,000 authorized by Governor Magoon to meet the cost of sewers and pavements in Havana and of water works in Cienfuegos. The customs receipts, he said, would be sufficient for these obligations.

Various Topics In the New York Assembly, last week, a bill providing for direct nominations which has been earnestly supported by Governor Hughes was rejected by the decisive vote of 112 to 28. The Governor's campaign for this measure has resembled the one made by him for the bill against race-track gambling, and it is not yet closed. On the same day his bill placing the telegraph and telephone companies of the State under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission was virtually rejected by a vote of 98 to 37 against taking it from a committee which opposes it.—In Oklahoma, on the 10th, the indictments recently found against Governor Charles N. Haskell and six other prominent residents of the State, alleging that they conspired to defraud the Government by the acquisition of town lots in Muskogee, were quashed by Judge Marshall, of the United States Circuit Court, upon the ground that they were returned by a grand jury composed of twenty-three men, instead of a jury of sixteen men as provided by the Arkansas law which was in force in Indian Territory when the alleged frauds were committed. It is said that the re-

turn of new indictments will be prevented by the statute of limitations.—Some gossip having been published recently about fees paid to counsel employed in negotiating the agreement or settlement between the city of Chicago and the street railway companies there, Attorney-General Wickersham says: "I received a fee of \$200,000 for my work, and I think I earned it. There has never been any secret about my compensation in that case."—General B. F. Tracy, formerly Secretary of the Navy, who was appointed referee in certain pending suits relating to the debt limit of New York City, has made a report to the Supreme Court of New York which indicates that the city's borrowing capacity is about \$160,000,000. Other authorities have made the capacity very much less. This estimate, if confirmed, will permit expenditure for new subways and other important improvements which have been delayed.

The Kaiser's Triumphs The action of Germany in publicly forcing Russia to retract her protest against the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary has decidedly changed the balance of power in European politics. According to the Russian papers this action was taken in a very peremptory and discourteous way; according to the German papers all the politeness of diplomacy was used. But in either case the fact remains the same, that a large part of the German army had already been mobilized on the Polish frontier when Foreign Minister Isvolsky was notified of Germany's desire and Russia required to take the action which she had for six months refused to do without even time for consultation with her allies on the change of policy. Isvolsky cannot be blamed for recognizing the undeniable fact that the Russian army and finances were not in a state to oppose a sudden invasion of the combined forces of Germany and Austria-Hungary, and in consenting to the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina he has not sacrificed any material Russian interest. Still, his forced concession has given the national pride such a blow that it is expected to lead to his downfall and perhaps also that of the Stoly-

pin ministry. His successor as Foreign Minister is more likely to make friends with Germany than to continue Isvol'sky's policy of alliance with Great Britain and France. The service which Germany has done Austria-Hungary has brought these two countries more closely together than before, and the alarm in England over the threatened superiority of the German navy has increased by the fact that to it must be added the efficient and growing fleet of Austria-Hungary. That country has begun the construction of four new "Dreadnoughts," which may be completed before the close of 1911. Unless Great Britain can put an equivalent fleet in the Mediterranean, Malta, Egypt, Cyprus and the route to India will be at the mercy of the fleet of Germany and Austria. It is an indication of the completeness of the disarrangement of the political balance by recent events that there are rumors of the incorporation of Turkey in the Triple Alliance, and even that Japan may withdraw from her alliance with Great Britain in order to join with Germany. Doubtless many of these alarming rumors owe their origin or currency to the movement in England for a greater navy. Some consolation is derived in that country from the hint conveyed by the words of Sir Edward Grey that the four extra vessels which the Government is empowered to construct if deemed advisable will not be "Dreadnoughts," but battleships of far higher fighting capacity. New cause, however, for alarm is found in the fact that England is not only in danger of losing the supremacy of the sea, but has already lost the supremacy of the air. The "Nulli Secundus," the only airship constructed by the British War Department, has proved to be a failure. In the use of aeroplanes, which in America, France and Germany has assumed the proportions of a sport, Great Britain has been left far behind. Lord Northcliffe, of the *Daily Mail*, has offered a prize of \$5,000 for the first aeroplane flight of one mile by a machine entirely of British invention and construction, the offer to hold good for one year; this at a time when flights of twenty-five miles in other countries attract little attention. The French Government has established five stations for

dirigible balloons, and in Germany the Friedrichshafen factory has built six airships of the Zeppelin rigid type, and can turn out as many more on short order. Airship "Zeppelin I" was on April 7th placed in charge of a military crew for the practice of night maneuvers. After a flight of thirteen hours it returned safely to Friedrichshafen. Uneasiness along the French border has been caused recently by the number of German balloons that have crossed the frontier. Six have landed during the past week in the eastern departments, and on April 9th a balloon descended at the village of Santeny, about twenty miles southeast of Paris, containing three Germans who were supposed to be military officers. They were placed under arrest and their maps, photographs and balloon confiscated.—"An Englishman's Home," the play by Guy du Maurier, which created such a sensation in London because it presented a picture of the helplessness of England against foreign invasion, was produced in Berlin, but was hissed and hooted off the stage.



South African Union

The constitution drafted by the Natal convention, of which we published a full abstract in our issue of February 25th, is now under discussion in the legislative assemblies and public meetings of the colonies which propose to unite under it. The adoption of it will not be such a quick and smooth process as was at first anticipated, for the opposition in each of the colonies is becoming stronger, or at least more apparent, as it formulates its positions and organizes its forces. The delegates to the constitutional convention came back to their people full of enthusiasm for the result of the labors, having achieved a compact union instead of the loose federation that had been barely hoped for in the beginning. They determined to put the measure through promptly without change, for they realized that if the process of amending were started there would be no stopping it and it would become increasingly difficult to come to an agreement. In the Cape Colony Dr. Jameson, who led the notorious raid into the Transvaal, paid a noble tribute to Mr. Steyn, saying that after

hearing his explanation of the deep-rooted Dutch feeling that inferiority of language was a sign of inferiority of race, he realized the "enormous meaning of this language question to a proud people like the Dutch," and felt that the proposed arrangement, granting absolute equality to the two languages, was best. Dr. Jameson frankly admitted that he objected to 50 per cent. of the details of the scheme, but nevertheless he urged its adoption in its entirety because he did not think any better one could be obtained, and such blemishes as were found in it could be later amended. The Premier, Mr. Merriam, in introducing the Act of Union into the Cape Assembly, said that many could make a better constitution on paper, but not one that would unite diverging communities. He was willing to consider amendments, provided they were not wrecking amendments. As regards the clauses restricting the colored vote, it was a choice between the provisions of the draft Act and no union at all. This is one of the points on which the opposition, led by Mr. Schreiner and Mr. Hofmeyr, lay most stress. They also prefer a federation to a union on account of the vast size and diversity of the country.—In the Transvaal the labor party has declared its intention of opposing the Constitution unless provision is made for a referendum or dissolution of parliament. In the Transvaal Assembly the motion to adopt the report of the National Convention was made by the Premier, General Botha, speaking in Dutch, and seconded by his political opponent, Mr. George Venter, in English. In addressing a mass meeting at Pretoria General Botha warned his hearers of the danger of rejecting the Constitution, declaring that the only alternative was disunion, which might involve bloodshed or the intervention of the Imperial Government. They who had suffered in the past did not want to revert to such a condition of strife. He appealed to the people to be not "Little Transvaalers" but "Great South Africans," to grasp the hand of brotherhood over the graves of the fallen, and to make one happy, united country. General Botha warmly testified to the broadmindedness of the English delegates regarding the language question. Nothing had passed into so

much as the way in which that question had been met. He appealed to the Dutch to show a similar spirit.—In the Orange River Colony there was some opposition, but the Draft Act passed both houses of the Legislature with three amendments.—Natal is the most recalcitrant of the colonies. Mass meetings have been held at which the proposed union was denounced as "the surrender of Natal's independence." The country constituencies are inclined to favor it, but Pietermaritzburg and Durban demand a federation.

The Transvaal Mines

In anticipation of the union of the South African colonies, the Government of the Transvaal has concluded a convention with Portuguese Mozambique, which is also submitted to the other colonial parliaments for approval. The opposition of the Imperial Government to the employment of Chinese labor in the Transvaal mines has made it necessary to fall back upon the natives, and these are mostly recruited from Portuguese territory. According to the convention the Portuguese Government undertakes to facilitate recruiting operations in Mozambique, while the Transvaal provides for the repatriation of the laborers at the expiration of their contracts. In accordance with the wishes of the Portuguese Government male natives will be prevented from settling permanently in the Transvaal or leaving their wives and families in Mozambique. Laborers will be allowed on returning to their native land to take back a reasonable quantity of purchases without interference from the Portuguese customs. Provision is made for increasing the trade facilities of Delagoa Bay by placing the management of the port and railway under a joint board of control. The Portuguese route is guaranteed a definite share of 50 to 55 per cent. of the traffic of the "competitive area" surrounding Johannesburg and Pretoria. Hitherto the delay and damage to goods due to the inefficient management of the Portuguese at Delagoa Bay have prevented that port from securing the traffic to which its natural advantages entitle it. There will be free trade in the local products of the two countries.—The min-

ing industry of the Transvaal continues to develop at an astonishing rate. The total output of gold in the Transvaal since 1884 is \$1,135,000,000, of which 95 per cent. was produced on the Witwatersrand. The number of tons crushed in 1908 exceeded those of 1907 by 2,670,000. Dividends have increased by more than \$8,000,000. The profits earned by the producing companies equal a distribution of 8.79 per cent. on the market value of the shares.



Disorders in Persia The siege of Tabriz is being prosecuted with as much vigor as the Persian Government is capable of, for the cause of the Shah seems to be dependent upon the issue of this conflict with the Nationalists in the city which they have longest held. If the Shah's troops succeed in capturing Tabriz, the tribes which are wavering in their loyalty which have gone over to the Nationalists will mostly reassume their allegiance, and the Shah will be enabled to raise money for the payment of his troops, which is badly in arrears. Satar Khan refused to surrender the city on the approach of the Royalist troops, but put it in a state of defense, and appropriated such food as could be found within the walls for his own men. The American Government notified Persia that that Government will be held responsible for any injury to missionaries, teachers and other American citizens in Tabriz and elsewhere. The latest report from Persia by way of St. Petersburg states that the Shah's troops were defeated with great bloodshed at Tabriz, and have gone over to the Royalist forces by thousands, and that Ain-ed-Dowleh has been slain by a bomb. The city of Resht, on the Caspian, between Tabriz and Teheran, remains in the hands of the revolutionists, who are reported to be keeping order and carrying on the administration satisfactorily. The Russian Government has, however, sent to that city a troop of soldiers, with two machine guns, for the protection of the foreign population and property. In the south of Persia the revolt against the Shah is no less menacing, for the campaign of the priests

against the sovereign because he has abolished the Constitution has shaken the loyalty of the Arab tribesmen, which at best is none too firm. Bushire, on the Persian Gulf, is terrorized by them, and a British cruiser is likely to land marines for the protection of the city. The Turkish Government has sent a warship to the Persian Gulf for a similar purpose.



Death of Marion Crawford

Francis Marion Crawford died at Sant' Agnello di Sorrento on the evening of April 9th. His funeral was attended by his intimate friends, the American consuls at Naples and Castellamare, and a large number of villagers, peasants and fishermen. Mr. Crawford was the son of Thomas C. Crawford, the American sculptor, and he was born in Bagni di Lucca, August 2d, 1854. He was educated at Concord, N. H.; Cambridge, England; Heidelberg, Karlsruhe and Rome, going to India and to Harvard to carry on his studies in Sanskrit. He began his literary work, like Kipling, on an Allahabad paper, and on coming to the United States in 1880 and engaging in journalistic work he made use of his Oriental material in the successful novel, "Mr. Isaacs." The mystical motive was employed several times later, as in "Zoroaster" and "The Witch of Prague." His knowledge of modern Italian life gave him a field in which he had practically no competitors and which he utilized in his "Saracinesca" novels. His later work is a trilogy of romances dealing with the lives of an opera singer and her admirers, "Fair Margaret," "The Prima Donna" and "The Diva's Ruby," and they are as readable and popular as any of the long list that preceded them. His cosmopolitan education and experiences gave him an unusual range, and he was able to lay the scenes of his novels in half a dozen countries, and in modern or ancient times, with equal certainty of success. In descriptive and historical writing he was also at home, as "Ave Roma Immortalis" and "The Rulers of the South" proved. He was engaged at the time of his death on a more comprehensive archeological study of his beloved Italy.



The New Campaigning



BY VICTOR ROSEWATER

[The writer of this article knows what he is talking about. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the National Republican Committee in the last campaign and was chairman of the Literary Bureau for the Western Division and is editor of the *Omaha Bee*. —EDITOR.]

FEW people may fully realize it, but it is none the less true that an almost complete revolution is in progress in the methods of conducting our national campaigns. The old has not yet been wholly discarded nor is the new entirely installed, but the transition is on and already much headway has been made. The new campaigning, if it can be characterized in a word, is simply the application of business methods to the work of political organization and political education. The revolution has proceeded further on the Republican side than on the Democratic side, but it is by no means confined to any one political party. It does not belong wholly to the last campaign, altho more radical departures from previous practice were then taken than ever before.

In the first place the qualifications demanded of the national chairman in these days go beyond being merely "a good fellow." He must have a business head upon his shoulders. He must have a personal acquaintance that he can utilize to get into close communication with the representatives of important factors whose help is needed. His task is to improvise in a few weeks a nation-wide piece of administrative machinery that in ordinary "big" business would be built up gradually year by year, and to put it in good running order for a sixty-day, high-pressure spurt that would throw out of gear the best constructed industrial mechanism ever put together. Early in the present campaign I heard Mr. Bryan say, with reference to the difficulty he encountered in getting the right man for national chairman:

"If you could find that one were capable to lead the ideal chairman for if we had a man in that party able to meet all the requirements of the ideal chairman, he would have been nominated for President instead of me."

The chairman, of course, cannot do the

whole job alone. He has to have aids and lieutenants and the test of demonstrated ability has come to be applied to the choice of them also.

So it has come about in the evolution of things political that the national headquarters is no longer simply a loafing place for idlers who by some sort of a pull have managed to connect with the payroll. Quite the contrary, the visitor to headquarters discovers at the door that he has entered a business establishment—a great suite of offices very similar to those occupied by the management of some large industrial concern doing business all over the country or around the world. The work of the campaign headquarters is departmentized and the visitor is quickly permitted to relieve himself of the object of his mission. If requiring further attention he is shifted to the particular place where his business may fit in. It has been hard for many of the old-timers to wake up to the new conditions confronting them, but a few days devoted to the obsolete practice of "chair warming" usually accomplishes the result, and the answer "nothing doing" is at last accepted as final.

What I mean to say is that the really notable reform of the new campaigning has been the amputation of a deep encrusted gangrene of graft. The political on-hanger who has an idea that he should be taken care of simply because he was taken care of once has had his day. The individual with a hair-brained scheme to sell that is to turn hundreds of thousands of voters has bumped into an unsympathetic market. The blackmailer who threatens to do all sorts of dire things if his demands are not met forthwith has discovered that his political capital has been wiped out. To eradicate these abuses and run the risk of consequences takes courage. Refusal to accede to polite and impolite requests invites resent-

ment and reprisals. The man who has merely mercenary ends to subserve and does not get what he wants at the national headquarters of one political party is quite apt to look for it at the other party headquarters. The shortness of campaign funds on the Republican side has helped much along this line, and the prospect of a public accounting of the campaign expenditures has helped even more.

Likewise in the contracts for legitimate services or supplies. It is not mere favoritism that rules. It is a reasonable assumption that the Democratic management will give preference to Democrats and the Republican management to Republicans. The bids, however, are bona fide, the goods are ordered by requisition, their receipt checked by a purchasing agent and the bills are audited the same as bills rendered to any good business house. This feature of the reformed methods was first to be installed and has been an established feature of all parties for several campaigns.

The real business of the national campaign management in a presidential election, as already indicated, is that of political organization and political education. The work of political organization, which culminates in "getting out the vote," must necessarily be executed by the State and local committees, and the national committee officers can exercise only a supervisory oversight. This supervision is coming to be more and more efficient and effective with a regular system of inspection, reports, polls, checking and counter checking. Only in particular cases, or with reference to particular classes, does the national organization do anything except to work thru the State and local organizations. With something like 14,000,000 voters scattered thru forty-six States, it is manifestly impossible for any one or two central offices to reach out to individuals. In fact, so huge has the electorate become and so immense is the expanse of our country that a dual organization of the national campaign management has become imperative and the continent has been cut in two by an arbitrary line on the map to constitute an Eastern and a Western division to facilitate the transaction of business.

The work of political education falls

naturally into two groups—the dissemination of literature and the distribution of oratory. Political instruction may be imparted by word of mouth or by printed argument or appeal. "Spellbinding" seems to have reached its perfection in the special train tour. The political "big guns" are put in the field and routed the same as a theatrical troupe. An advance man marks the itinerary and looks after local details. The special train is equipt with a full complement of speakers, stenographers, press correspondents, literature distributors, etc. It is well advertised ahead of time and is met at the station by an expectant audience. The presidential candidates of four political parties went special-training this year. It will be surprising if this does not set a precedent for all national campaigns of the immediate future. It is worth noting that the candidate of the Socialist party is the only one so far who has succeeded in meeting expenses by getting people to pay to hear him ask them for their votes. Special-training is such a luxury that it can be indulged only for the political headliners, but there is a growing disposition abroad to demand headliners or none at all. In a word, the lesser oratorical luminaries are threatened with eclipse because the people want to see and hear the men of first magnitude rather than the small fry, and the expense of circulating one or the other is almost the same.

The literary output in a political contest for national supremacy figures up to the colossal. Editions of speeches and pamphlets are turned out by millions and they are printed in nearly every spoken language. The party newspapers are enlisted, and organized for a co-operative onslaught on the political enemy. They are freely supplied with editorial sheets, political news, cartoons, campaign poetry, ready-to-print plates and ready-to-circulate supplements. The billboard posters, the window lithographs, the buttons, the songs, and the various campaign novelties are all elements of campaign publicity. The question of political advertising presents a big problem immediately in front of the campaign managers. Four years ago the Republicans used space in popular magazines and similar class publications, and a limited amount

of such space was used again this year by both the great political parties. The Republicans confined their announcements to proclaiming the records of the candidates, while the Democrats undertook to solicit campaign contributions in this way. The Democrats injected some real humor into the political arena by the wording of their advertisements—in large type the reader was told that for twelve years under Republican rule his cost of living had been increasing faster than his wages, and then, after being thus imprest with his poverty, he was invited to cut off the coupon on the lower right hand corner and mail it together with \$5 to the treasurer of the Democratic National Committee. It is doubtful, therefore, if this plan of advertising met the expectation that it could be made to pay its own way. Involving as it necessarily would a very large outlay, I consider the matter of political advertising one of the serious problems of the new campaigning yet to be solved.

Last, but not least, the financing of our presidential campaigns is being completely metamorphosed. No law governing campaign contributions requiring publicity or limiting their amount has yet been enacted so far as national campaign funds are concerned, but the court of public opinion has registered several verdicts, which are proving just as effective as law in curtailing the abuses toward which former methods were heading. The time has past when great sums of money subscribed by the officers of a few big corporations may be depended on to supply the sinews of political warfare. Practically all the funds employed in national campaigns used to be collected in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston, and it was an almost unheard of thing for contributions to come in from any part of the country outside of these money centers, unless sent by some one already in official life or hoping to be.

This year the Democratic campaign fund was collected in large part in direct appeal to individuals thru newspaper subscription lists. It was announced that not over \$10,000 would be accepted from any one contributor, and while this limit was evaded in at least one notable instance, there was no general rush to over-

ride it and the subscriptions in excess of \$1,000 were few indeed. On the Republican side, while there were no stipulated dead-lines, the large subscriptions which have exceeded the Democratic limit could be counted on the fingers, and the total number of contributors not only went well into the thousands for the first time but were distributed geographically over all the States and Territories.

The grand total doubtless looks large, but it must be remembered that, in the nature of things, large sums of money are needed for entirely legitimate purposes of a campaign covering so large a country. For the first time in our history, forty-six States participated in the election of a President of the United States and, with the possible exception of 1896, more States were classed as fighting ground than in any other campaign. For such a long line of battle an extensive and expensive equipment is required to sustain the army of combatants and push the fight. While a great deal of illegitimate outlay in the nature of graft and extravagance has been cut off, other legitimate drafts on the campaign treasury have been acquired. The railroads are no longer permitted to furnish free passes to political emissaries and political spellbinders, nor are special trains to be had for the asking. The item of expense for railway fare and train service for candidates and orators alone foots up into hundreds of thousands of dollars for each committee. The railroads have been decidedly the gainers by the laws that have stopped free transportation and the sentiment that has at the same time frowned down corporation contributions to party treasuries.

That all these changes are in the direction of improvement in campaign methods seems beyond question. They are plainly making for political honesty and for a higher level of political morality. The campaign of the future may, and doubtless will, show still further improvement. It is a safe assertion that there will be no retrograde movement, and that never again will we go back in this country to the wide-open, go-as-you-please, help-yourself, hit-or-miss system of handling a presidential campaign in the name of any great political party.

The Northern Republics of South America

Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela

BY JOHN BARRETT

[This is the fourth of a series of six monthly articles by the Director of the International Bureau of American Republics on "Opportunities in Latin America." The first was devoted to Brazil; the second to Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay; the third to Chile, Bolivia and Peru. The articles to follow will be on Central America and the West Indies. The purpose of these articles is to bring us into closer sympathy and association with these republics.—EDITOR.]

THE Panama Canal will unlock the doors to the wonderful west coast of South America. Wealth, commerce and opportunity are there and the Canal will give easier access to them. Take Valparaíso, for instance, the ambitious port of Chile. This busy *entrepot* will be only 4,640 miles from New

be far reaching, altho that republic has already developed into a forceful and productive nation. Callao, the port of Lima, Peru, will be proportionally much nearer American and even European markets when vessels can pass directly from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific. Intercourse with Peru will be immensely



PICHIUCHA STREET, GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR.

The building to the right having a clock is the Commercial and Agricultural Bank, and the building with the small dome is the American Consulate.

York through the Panama Canal, while thru the Straits of Magellan the distance is 9,000 miles. It is plain, therefore, that the influence of the Canal on Chile will

stimulated, yet it also is going ahead remarkably, and will, therefore, be eager to take advantage of the shorter water way. The further north from these sea-

ports one travels on the west coast of South America, the closer will all the adjacent region be brought to the United States, and the greater will be the opportunity presented for more intimate commercial exchange between these republics and the United States, and a true vision into the future will show how wise it will be to take advantage of this opportunity, now.

Nevertheless there is a danger of assuming that when the Canal is completed commerce and the rewards in friendship and understanding will irresistibly tend toward the United States. This will be a fatal mistake. It would be a fine example of altruism to open this highway for others to enjoy, but nations do not grow on this principle, for enlightened selfishness is the true watchword of civilized progress. It is the patriotic duty of the United States, therefore, to prepare to use the Canal for her own benefit. Another error may be made with quite as

them, when the Canal is finished, how to join the ranks of productive, industrial nations. And here a splendid contrast is presented. Three republics of South America, the closest of all to the United States, bear different relations to the Canal. I refer, of course, to Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela. The first, altogether on the Pacific, is completely within the sphere of the Canal, in that it will then be reached quicker than ever before; the second has a coast line of equal extent on both the Atlantic and Pacific sides of the Isthmus; the third is altogether on the Atlantic (Caribbean) side, and while it may be influenced by the stream of traffic flowing with greater force by its shores, its relative position will not be changed, and its future depends upon its own energy, irrespective of the Canal.

These three republics have, however, a distinctive history and environment, and their civilization has developed in the in-



COURTESY OF SENOR MANUEL JIJON LARREA, ECUADOR

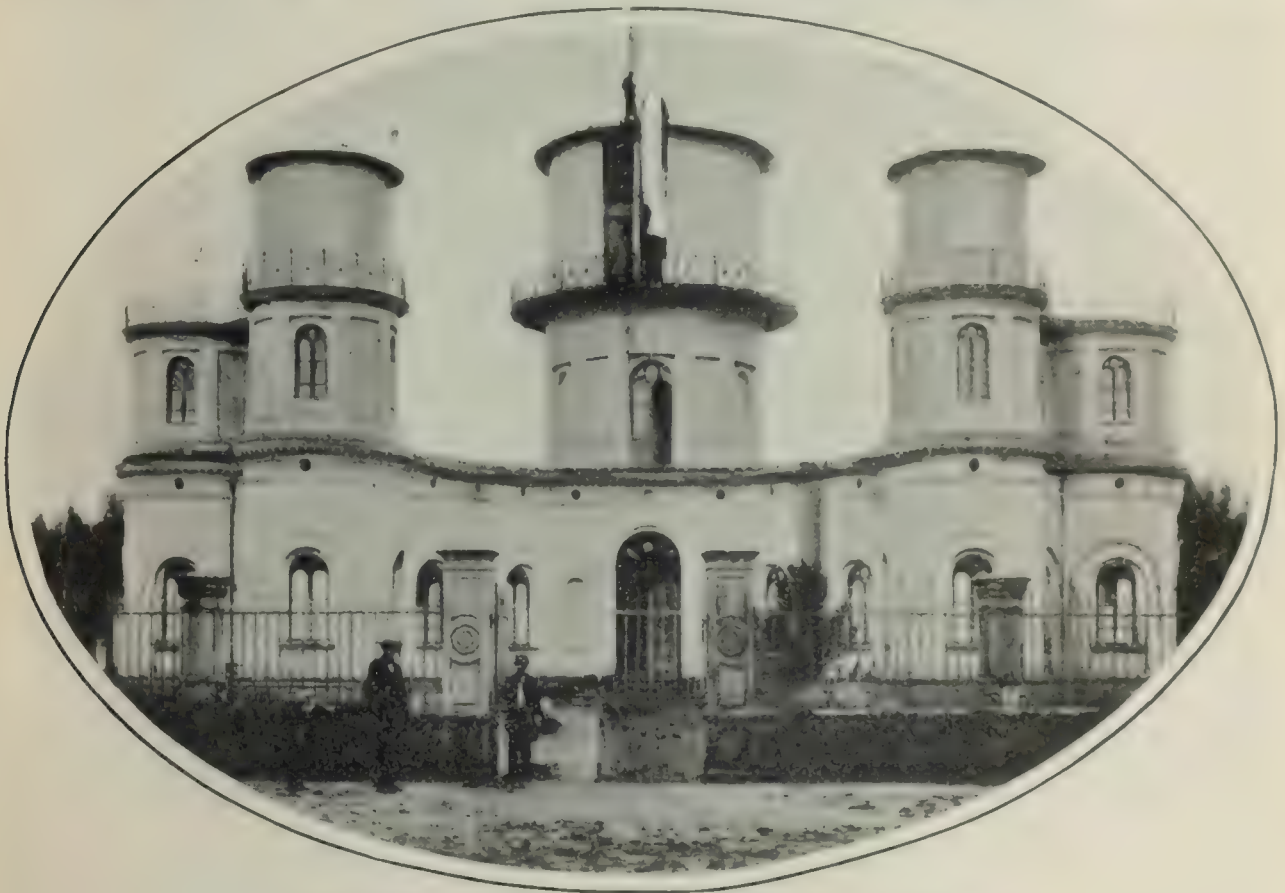
much folly, also, by supposing that the republics to the south of the United States have not progressed, or have been waiting for the United States to show

terior instead of along the coast, as was so generally the case in the other republics. The capitals, too, lie inland; Quito in Ecuador, and Bogotá in Colombia, are

at a very high altitude and separated by many miles of mountain pass from the sea, while even Caracas is situated behind a lofty mountain range, and has been approachable by rail only within a few years. Another feature which must be noticed is that these three republics have a native population much less touched by the influences of European civilization than is the case with the similar class in

the interior plateaus the area of the country suitable for cultivation is restricted or unproductive. The very contrary is true. There are fertile valleys and mountain sides of vast extent and productivity only waiting for the energy of a more abundant population to astonish the world with the amount and variety of crops and products.

Ecuador has an area of 116,000 square



ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY, QUITO, ECUADOR.

all the other countries of South America excepting perhaps Bolivia.

Ecuador is the Switzerland of America. Its snow clad peaks have been the envy of those who have already scaled the Alps, but a few of their lofty summits yet remain unconquered. But it must be remembered that the valleys of Ecuador lie directly under the equator and that, therefore, an altitude which in Europe means but a scant period of time in which to plant and to reap crops, permits in this South American republic the growth and gathering of all the products of the temperate zone thruout the entire year. Moreover, no one can pretend to know Ecuador who assumes that because of the mountains or the altitude of

miles, more than twice the size of Illinois. The population is only 1,400,000, an average of 12 per square mile. Along the coast, with a narrow fringe of truly tropical vegetation, the production of cacao has become so great as to place Ecuador among the chief sources of the world's supply. Rubber is grown with profit, sugar also, coffee and ivory nuts, from which a vast quantity of buttons are manufactured. But it is on the high land of the interior that one may look for the greatest future development. Here all products of a mid-temperate zone grow spontaneously; all the cereals and fruits thrive here. In fact, the first Spaniards were amazed at the prolific crops of wheat and corn gathered by the

natives. This is in addition to the mineral wealth of the republic. Ecuador is an auriferous country, and its mines promise fortunes to those able to work them.

It is not a question, therefore, whether Ecuador has a foundation for industrial prosperity; there is no doubt of it. The demonstration is open to any one willing to look. An object lesson will be given by the National Ecuadorean Exposition which the government will hold in Quito during August, 1909. All products of the country, and even products—natural and manufactured—from abroad which will help the country's advance, are to be exhibited in commemoration of the republic's centennial birthday. The traveler can now reach Quito by an uninterrupted railway journey of 290 miles from Guayaquil, for the line is completed and the interior of the country thereby opened to travel and traffic. He who doubts the wonderful progress the country is making can be convinced in no simpler way than to visit Ecuador to see at first hand the magnificent possibilities for the future. On the day the exposition opens, it will be possible to travel from New York to Quito within 12 days, no more than was spent a generation ago in reaching Europe!

Colombia is a wonderland of opportunity. Measured by the standard of other countries of the world, it can be said without exaggeration that the Republic of Colombia, in proportion to area and population, is the richest of all in variety and extent of undeveloped resources, fullest in promise for future growth and reward to mankind. Colombia is at our very doors; it is nearer to the principal ports of the United States than any other South American country, and yet we have hitherto done little to study her internal wealth or to take part in her foreign commerce.

A few geographical facts not generally realized must be brought home to the people of the United States, and it is impossible to make them too emphatic. For instance, the least distance between Colombia and the United States is only 950 miles, and from Cartagena to Tampa, Florida, is less by sea than from New York to St. Louis by land. From Barranquilla, a port at the mouth of the mighty Magdalena River, the highway of

the republic, almost due south from New York, it is less than 1,900 miles. Colombia is the only South American country having a coast line on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and while that country will benefit enormously in every direction by the Canal, we must understand her advantageous position, helping her and thereby ourselves to reap the harvest. Colombia has an area of 504,773 square miles, as large as all the States of our Union between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi north of the Ohio River. The population is 4,000,000, but the productive capacity can easily be estimated as great enough for 40,000,000, reckoned only in units of the white race which lives and thrives best within the temperate zone. The explanation of this seeming contradiction is to be found in the marvelous variety of the climate of Colombia. This is no more like the jungles of Kipling's tales than is that of the beautiful Berkshire hills of New England. The central regions of the country are as cool and refreshing the year round as are the valleys of Vermont in September, and here will grow all the products of the temperate zone as well as they do in Maine and Minnesota. In these plateaus between the branches of the Cordilleras Nature seems to have tried to show to how perfect a degree she could combine altitude, soil and atmosphere for the benefit of man.

Venezuela is the remaining republic of the trio, and within recent years she has had scant justice paid her. The republic has an area of 593,940 square miles, larger than Colombia by the whole State of Oregon. Some of this territory is tropical forest, along the interior stretches of the Orinoco, some of it is a vast cattle prairie about which little is known, but that portion along the shores of the Caribbean Sea, settled and cultivated since the first Spaniards, has been and undoubtedly will be the home of an energetic population. The climate here is healthful, the whole country very accessible to modern travel, and when the influences of industrial and productive life have fully prevailed a metamorphosis will be effected reflecting credit not only on the people themselves but on those who have brought it about.

Attention must be given to the dis-

tinctive character of the cities in all three republics. Each has one or more coast towns, and each has numerous interior cities in which civilization has advanced

watered harbor, comparable to Panama.

The capitals of these republics are entitled to be recognized as cities of municipal rank. Quito has a population of



FACADE OF THE PRESIDENT'S PALACE, BOGOTA, REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

and where the centers of social and industrial life will always be located. Guayaquil in Ecuador, Buenaventura and Cartagena in Colombia, Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello and La Guayra in Venezuela, represent the former. Quito and Cuenca in Ecuador, Bogotá and Medellín in Colombia, Valencia and Caracas in Venezuela, represent the latter. These seaports are becoming busy, active places. Guayaquil, for instance, is at present engaged in extensive harbor modifications, along with which go municipal improvements in water supply, scientific drainage, street pavement and cleaning, and the introduction of electric light and street car service. Within a few months Guayaquil will be completely altered from the sluggish, feverish port of the last century, into a modern, well drained and

80,000, and however isolated it has been from our point of view the people are nevertheless ambitious and progressive. Architecturally there is much to be admired in this city in the clouds; the public buildings are solid and attractive, while modern improvements, such as electric lights and telephones, have been in use for a long time. A trolley system is a scheme of the immediate future, to make travel about the hilly streets both comfortable and rapid. In fact, life here can be past happily, with a charming society. Bogotá is equally noteworthy. Here is a city of 120,000 people, only 250 miles from the equator, which glories in a climate never so cold as that of Atlanta, Georgia, never so hot as that of Montreal, in Canada, and bracing but never chilly the entire year; a veritable

health resort from the torrid heat and moisture of the lower tropics. It is beautifully located 8,500 feet above the sea, on a level plain that winds in and out thru the surrounding mountains for nearly 100 miles in length, varying in width from forty to five miles. The soil of this valley is rich, and the innumerable farms scattered through it furnish everything needed for the inhabitants of one of the most delightful cities in Latin-America. Comforts and luxuries can be obtained here at no greater price than is asked in New York, and social life has an attraction that leaves a never to be forgotten memory of brilliant men and lovely women. Caracas, too, is worthy of far more praise than that usually given it by the undignified and flippant stories of the daily newspapers. The climate here is warmer, life is passed with the *dolce far niente* of Italy, but every element of material well being is at hand. Electric lights, trolleys, theaters, clubs, baseball and popular concerts are here part of the life of the city. Valencia is another delightful city in Venezuela, with a genial foreign colony, building homes for permanent settlement.

Here is the proper place to attack the argument so often brought against this part of the world, as a place for American industry and activity. Commerce and settlement have been tried, it is observed, and in most instances failed. This cannot be denied, but that fact has little bearing on the present, and still less on the future. This was over fifty years ago, when the shores of the Caribbean Sea were further away than 10,000 miles today; when commerce as we understand it now was an impossibility, and when the rapid and truly international trade of this twentieth century was not even a dream of fancy. At that time the trip to the shores of Colombia or Venezuela was made in slow and irregular steamers; the passenger said goodby to home and friends with a finality incomprehensible to our ears. He was going into the unknown. How different conditions are now! Every port of Latin-America is in direct communication with one or more of the cities of the United States and Europe; the remotest part of the southern continent is scarcely more than a month's passage in fine, well equipped

steamers; the mails between all countries are transmitted regularly, and, so far as these closer neighbors are concerned, the cost, in time and money, to visit them is less than it was to go to Europe forty years ago. Guayaquil, in Ecuador, is within ten days of New Orleans; Cartagena, in Colombia, is reached within the week; La Guayra, in Venezuela, should be only a pleasant sail of five days from the harbors on the Gulf of Mexico or the lower Atlantic. Moreover, every town of the inhabited areas of these republics is connected with the world by telegraph, so that news from abroad, information concerning the important affairs of the world, market conditions, are or can be reported with as rapid dispatch here as in the newer settlements of our own Great West. The conclusion to be logically derived from such remarkable changes of the last fifty years is that these friendly republics are today our neighbors in reality, and that, quite contrary from being isolated, they are now close to us, approachable and accessible, the journey being as easy and as pleasant as that made without a second thought between New York and San Francisco.

The opportunity offered by these three republics is fascinating. They are not, however, countries where the mere wage earner can find work for the asking. On the contrary, here, as in other parts of Latin-America, the day labor is done by the natives, the sweat and toil of building the new land out of the old falling upon the Indian, who for ages has lived on the soil, and who for generations to come will be closest to it. No American looking for a job should be tempted to go to South America to obtain it. This does not, however, exclude the immigrant who desires to find for himself a different climate and different surroundings. The laws of each country are liberal in granting to the genuine settler all the land required for his needs, and in aiding him materially to enter into the country and to make his home there. A better way probably for such immigration would be to adopt the colony system so successful in Argentina and Mexico. If fifty or more families would show an earnest desire to start a plantation in some region promising reward in future growth, ar-

rangements could readily be made for its establishment on a practical basis. To take up a homestead is possible, in much the same manner as is done in the United States, but this is not the best way, nor should it be encouraged. All these countries need and desire immigration; one of the most progressive presidents lately asserted in his inauguration address that they all needed and desired the energy and friction of the North American to add to the productive capacity of their lands: Liberal offers are made to colonists who will come to reside here, and no fear should be entertained of ultimate reward. Nevertheless, any movement toward colonization should be undertaken carefully and systematically. This presupposes the possession of some capital, either by the individual who promotes a scheme of

seizing the opportunities presented in Latin-America. Nothing has been said in detail concerning the seemingly inexhaustible mining possibilities of these three republics; the mining laws are generous, the region extensive, and the minerals diversified. But mining such as was the vogue in California or more recently in Alaska must not be considered. The mining that pays must have capital at the beginning, for land, machinery and labor. In the lesser degree capital is necessary for the person who accepts a position of employment with any company or corporation in South America. A reserve fund is valuable in case such an employee wishes to return to the United States; it is also of decided importance if he sees a chance for a good investment which must be utilized at the



STREET OF SAN JUAN, CARACAS, VENEZUELA.

this nature, or by the association formed among agriculturalists to buy and cultivate land in any chosen locality.

Capital, therefore, is a necessity for

instant without waiting to hear from home. Such positions are becoming more and more obtainable in South America, but the advice always given

any one seeking them is that they should be secured before leaving home, or if the spirit of adventure drives him into these regions, he must provide himself with sufficient funds for the passage back, if he is not fortunate enough in finding what he was after.

Another opportunity of which Americans seem to take such little advantage is that for increasing the trade between the United States and these republics within the Canal Zone. It is really a pity that more persistent effort is not made to establish commercial relations on a permanent basis. All consular reports—and these are becoming very practical and full of suggestion—emphasize the opportunity to sell American goods in the markets of South America; every commercial agent making a personal trip to these countries expresses his regret that he has not covered the ground before, and his delight at the success attending sincere effort to sell on business terms the articles in his lines, yet a genuine intercourse of trade cannot be said to have really begun. Much of the growing commerce is ignored or overlooked by the large manufacturers in the United States, and they ought to be encouraged, by every justifiable means, to begin now, with

personal solicitation, to sell to Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela whatever they, with their increasing purchasing power, are willing and able to buy.

Capital, however, has a still larger scope in these countries. Industrial life here is only beginning; they need railways, machinery, power plants, civic improvements, water and drainage systems. The towns are changing into cities, and all newer methods of construction are gladly accepted and practised. Harbors must be deepened, motor transportation must be introduced, farms must be cultivated by machinery and all the factors of industrial life must be represented to them within the next few years. This entire beautiful area is eager to be reclaimed and made to take its due share in the advances of the twentieth century. Capital is necessary for the move. In every sense the opportunity is there. South America is the continent of the day. Financially speaking, no better investment can be imagined than that presented in this portion of it. The reward is certain, but with a larger view the reward is even more splendid when coupled with the thought that as a result of investments now the future will show these newer fields made useful for mankind.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



Magdalene

BY AUGUSTUS WIGHT BOMBERGER

*Up to the highest gates of Heaven,
Alone and lost with pain;*

One Magdalene came at last:

About her (like as tears)

The darksome dews of evening fell:

Inside the gate stood Gabriel.

"Woman, what claim hast thou to these
Celestial courts?" he said.

And Magdalene, pierced with shame,

Shrank back and bowed her head;

For, toiling thitherward, ah, me,

'Twas not this face she hoped to see!

*Not from a love of living blame,
(Without passion, yearning)*

The very will of Heaven (soft)

Revealed a shining way:

"Oh Gabriel, forget her sin

And let her in!"

He waited; then again he spake:

"Woman, why art thou mute?"

And lo—and nearer—sang the bird,

Like some sweet silver flute,

"Oh, Gabriel, forget her sin.

She is so sorry, let her in!"

But the great Angel turned away

With no relenting word;

And the deep silence gave no sign,

Save that the gentle bird—

As one that weepeth—warbled low,

"Ah, Gabriel, how could'st thou go!"

Yet, as she stood disconsolate,

Down to the wicket came

One that she knew (oh, love divine!)

And called her by her name,

And loosed the gate and threw it wide,

And Magdalene went inside!

NEWARK, N. J.



What the Agricultural Colleges Are Doing

BY E. P. POWELL

THE agricultural college by good rights should be called the State Industrial University. It has assumed a relation to the people that no other institution of learning has ever taken or thought of taking. The age became industrial by force of scientific discoveries. Every industry had become revolutionized, farming especially. The organized school system was found to be facing erudition and literary culture. Its deepest and most definite end was to create leaders in the professions. The agricultural college, not definitely thought out for this purpose, did nevertheless find itself in a position to face with the age; and it has done it. While other educational endowments are engaged with learning, the agricultural colleges are discussing timothy grass and sugar beets, improved swine and poultry, and therewith an improved human power to produce. This revolution cannot be overestimated. It does not alienate us from poetry and ethics, but now we have the poetry of the orchard and ethics of the market.

I propose to tell you a few things that our agricultural colleges are just now busy about, and what they are doing for the industrial and educational development of our folk. I want you to see how every-day practical these things are, and yet how amazingly they elevate farming to the level of the sciences—making the land cultivator a creator with his Heavenly Father. I shall then hope that you will send your boys and girls to the agricultural college, and let them join in the effort to make the world more beautiful, and the world's acres more capable of speeding our material prosperity.

In Georgia Professor Soule and his agricultural special car goes early on a lecture tour thru the rural districts. This is a case of carrying the college to the boys, where the boys cannot be got to the college. The car with its teachers stops at all stations where they can gather the people, explaining plant life and growth, production and reproduction, diseases and insect enemies, soil chemistry, and the science of farming. Not only corn, but cotton is discussed—including fertilizers, seed, soils and methods for preventing the spread of disease. Dairying has its barrel churns, separators, milk coolers, ripeners, and illustrations of all improved methods in making butter and cheese. A similar train starts out of Lancaster, O., equipped with classrooms and manned by professors of the Ohio College of Agriculture. It gives forty-minute lectures at every town of any size along the road. Its experiments with corn are discussed, including the size of the ears relative to the cob, the vitality and the hereditary tendencies of different strains, and the proportionate production, both in bushels and in feeding value. At least ten States are working at this corn problem, and it is getting to be a very complex problem indeed, for it must hereafter consider the quantity of stalk as well as the quantity of corn, provided the cornstalk is to take the place of wood pulp in paper manufacturing, as now seems probable. The Illinois Association, which was the first organized for persistent corn study, insists upon a full stand of healthy plants. The Wisconsin Experiment Station reports the development of a variety that gave one hundred bushels to the acre. Virginia has done

nearly as well, reporting between ninety and one hundred bushels to the acre; but Connecticut goes ahead of all the rest, reporting one hundred and thirty-three bushels of yellow dent corn from a single acre, under ordinary fertilization.

The railroads are co-operating enthusiastically and liberally in a movement which they know will largely increase their own business. In other words, we are developing an educational system which correlates itself with active industries. The meetings that are held are everywhere attended by crowds of farmers, including women and the young people. If no other possible good accrued, it would be enough that the people be taught scientific methods of investigation. The Illinois train illustrates a series of very careful seed selections, and the farmers are learning that it is not simply the number of bushels raised, or the size of the ears, that they are to work for. Some corn is particularly fat in its oils, while other sorts are more valuable in protein. The corn crop of the country for 1908 was over two and a half billions of bushels. If these enthusiasts can increase the corn product to the extent of one kernel for each ear, they will add four hundred millions of dollars to the annual value of the crop.

The Agricultural College of New York, at Cornell University, reports that it is specifically busy with the improvement of timothy grass. It has many thousand individual plants under observation and is studying individual variations and means of pollination. This work is based on the fact that some plants will produce an ounce of hay and others a pound. How much of this is due to heredity and how much to environment? At two years of age one hundred and fifty plants, from vigorous growing parents, yielded forty pounds of hay, while one hundred and fifty plants, from weak growing parents, yielded thirty pounds of hay. Some plants are very leafy and others are very narrow in leaves and stemmy. It has been discovered also that there is a tendency of some plants toward developing underground root stocks; while other plants, without this hold on the soil, heave out easily. Another special effort of this college is the manufacture of cheese from whey. It has been shown

that a high quality of butter can be made from the fat that has been wasted. The process consists in running the whey thru the separator promptly, securing a rich cream, and of course a less valuable buttermilk. It is estimated that the butter which might be saved from whey in New York State alone, at twenty-five cents a pound, will be about eight hundred thousand dollars.

The Missouri College of Agriculture has turned its attention recently to an effort at awakening interest in agriculture on the part of the country schools. It has sustained short courses in agriculture at each of the three State normal schools. Missouri is laboring under the same difficulty that is seriously felt by its neighbors, that the normal school graduates are unfit to take up industrial education. The intention is to pay very much less attention hereafter to the ordinary farmers' institute work, and very much more to influencing the normal schools. The Missouri College has also undertaken a soil survey of the State, experimenting in crops, in drainage and in fertilizers, for the people, and in other ways going to the farmer who cannot come to the college.

An interesting investigation is being carried on by the Virginia Experiment Station at Blacksburg. In these mountainous sections of the South fruit growing is greatly hindered because, during the warm weather of February and March, the trees are forced into bloom only to be killed by later frosts. It is proposed to develop a race of commercial varieties that will blossom several weeks later than those now cultivated, crosses possibly of such late blossoming kinds as Mother, Spy and Jeniton. The director, Dr. Fletcher, is very enthusiastic over this matter, but we believe none too much so. We have been testing apples in Florida, and find there are several sorts which very calmly resist any temptation on the part of the weather to develop before the proper time; while other sorts shoot out their leaves at the slightest provocation. Very heavy mulching assists in holding back growth, and indeed is an absolute essential. I have no doubt that we already have some sorts, and can produce others, that will do well not only in the mountainous sections of Virginia

and the Carolinas, but even in Florida. The usual method of growing fruit at the North has to be reversed at the South. Cover crops are needed for the summer against heat rather than in the winter against cold, and growth must be governed by keeping the temperature at an equilibrium in the soil.

Iowa State College, at Ames, has been known heretofore for the pertinacity with which Professor Budd and Professor Hansen have collected hardy plants from all over the globe. They have introduced fruits and vegetables that push the belt of production for such things as melons and apples a good ways to the north of the old line. But at present investigation at this college bears on the effect of tubercular infection in swine by means of skim milk. The agricultural engineering section is studying the sewage problem, and how to make the town and farm co-operate in the use of waste. The economy of using alcohol, as compared with gasoline, for farm engines, is also on trial. The horticultural section is studying the cold storage problem, while the farm crop section is carrying on the investigation of corn and small grains—in conjunction with neighboring States.

Delaware is a small State, but it has been heard from very frequently in its agricultural investigations. At present it is concentrating its efforts to determine the most economical system of rotation for building up farm lands; to determine the effect of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash upon peach and apple trees; to find out the function of tannin in plants; and if possible to discover a single vaccine which will be effective in immunizing animals against anthrax, and to determine the effect of various toxines as curative agents.

When we turn to the more southern States we naturally find the successful growing of cotton and the improvement of the crop to be of permanent interest. The Experiment Station at Athens, Ga., a department of the College of Agriculture, is studying the fertilization of the Smyrna fig. It is expected that fig growing will greatly increase in the South; and if the Smyrna fig can be successfully grown, it will be of vast importance. Our readers understand that this is accomplished in California by the

introduction of a special insect. Special soil bacteria and a very exhaustive investigation of the proteids of cotton are also topics of importance at the Athens station at the present time.

The Florida Agricultural College is identical with the university of the State. It has recently been paying special attention to the pineapple industry. In this direction it has been very largely instrumental in leading people to be willing to pay as high as two hundred dollars an acre for "pineapple land." Special attention is being given to the destruction of the enemies of the citrus industries—oranges and grapefruit. This consists in fighting insect with insect—making use of natural enemies to control scale insects and white fly. Very little attention is given to insecticides, and much more to the use of parasites. Florida has legumes that no other State can use to any extent, such as velvet bean. The Agricultural College is giving special attention to these legumes, especially their value in increasing the humus of the State. Like other Southern States, Florida is burned over once a year, mainly in the interest of stock breeders. The result is that the soil is almost entirely lacking in humus, and the farmer is beguiled into the enormous expense of relying upon commercial fertilizers. Whatever the college can do in correcting this state of affairs will be its greatest achievement.

The Alabama station reports its principal lines of work to be improving the existing varieties of corn, cotton and oats thru scientific selection or breeding, and a study of the laws of heredity as affecting these plants. It also desires to determine the most economic method of improving the soil—involving a comparison of the value of many of the leguminous plants. Northern farmers can scarcely comprehend the value of these plants without being told that the velvet bean will grow from fifty to seventy feet in a season, can be mowed three or four times for hay, then used as a fodder plant and finally plowed under with its large storage of nitrogen. Its addition to the humus of the soil is of equal importance. Some of the cow peas yield ten or twelve feet of growth besides the crop of peas. The vetches are of equal importance as nitrogen gatherers, while the beggar

weed makes the best of hay. The Alabama station reports a three years' test of the comparative value of food stuff for beef cattle. It has also just sent out a bulletin reporting the result of several years' tests of sixteen varieties of corn. The importance of these tests is shown by the fact that some varieties prove to be four times as valuable as others that are commonly grown.

The bulletins from the University of Tennessee are devoted largely to the control of the San José scale and other injurious insects and fungi. This terrible pest, the San José scale, is now found in every State of the Union. It reached New Jersey from California, and from there was recklessly sent out in every direction. The Tennessee bulletins are as valuable as can be found, not only in describing the scale, but in careful formulas for preparing the remedies. I do not know where we can find better conceived and more easily comprehended bulletins than those that come from Prof. Bently.

The Illinois Agricultural College adds to its study of corn special investigations of wheat. It looks now as if we should, as a consequence of this sort of work, be able to bring our wheat yield up to an average of forty or even fifty bushels to the acre. The effect of selecting corn for chemical content has also altered the physical characters of the different strains. A low protein strain and high oil is being developed, and on the other hand a low oil and high protein.

I have the annual report of the station connected with the University of Minnesota. It covers a wide range of investigation concerning storage crops, of high value throughout the Northern States. Its work done in the entomological direction is marvelously complete, and by no means confined for value to Minnesota. Its discussion of farming as a business constitutes an essay that can hardly be surpassed in general value. It shows that a majority of farms of medium size suffer from bad management as compared with larger farms, and do not yield as good profit with the least expense of capital and labor. What is to become of our present farming system—will co-operative effort considerably increase, and will tenant farming grow as it has grown during the last twenty years? What we want is a

race of farmers thoroly educated on all questions of economics and farm management. Hard work does not always win.

The problems of the Southwest are peculiar and unique. The New Mexico College of Agriculture is busy with the possible value of cacti as animal food, as well as its possible source as a food for man. The bulletins on this subject are extremely interesting. No. 64 discusses the tuna as food for man. There seems to be just about the same chance for the development of this fruit as there is for making something valuable of the paw-paw and persimmon. Some varieties are already largely cultivated and highly prized by the Mexican people, and one or two sorts are of decided value either eaten fresh or cooked. When dried some kinds show over 50 per cent. of sugar. As food for stock the use of cacti has also been carefully studied. Mr. Burbank's investigations along this line have become more notorious, but they are not more valuable.

Several of the colleges have been experimenting on the best methods of cooking for digestible results, and in all ways the tendency is to establish a code of pure food, and to eliminate from our diet those articles which are indigestible, or rather the spoiling of digestible articles by erroneous preparation. Corn has been a much abused product, and it is now well understood that pork, if properly placed upon the table, is by no means a bad food even for weak stomachs. The value of nuts as food has been a special study in California, and there is a large increase in the production of peanuts owing to the development of a popular taste for peanut butter. Two of the colleges are studying this modest little product of the South. We must learn how not to exhaust the soil for its production.

The Storrs Experiment Station connected with the Connecticut Agricultural College is specially busy with all forms of the dairy question. It is studying the bacteria of dairy products, the efficiency of the dairy cow, and the manufacture of soft cheeses. We hope it may co-operate with the Cornell determinative effort to reconstruct a native American breed of cow. It has been officially announced that our importation of foreign breeds has led

to the suppression or obliteration of one or more exceedingly valuable native strains—one of these is sometimes referred to as the "Mohawk Valley cow," a noble creature, and probably the best all round cow ever known in the United States.

President Butterfield, of Massachusetts, is particularly interested in the introduction of agriculture in our public schools. The Massachusetts College is also taking leadership in the federation of rural social forces. This was superbly illustrated by the "Conference on Rural Progress," held at the college one year ago. It certainly was one of the most notable efforts in the way of organizing a whole State under the leadership of an agricultural college. The idea of "culture" seems to be more closely associated with the work at Amherst than at some other institutions. In other words, it is getting to be understood and felt that industrial education is the central thought of a right sort of society. The Agricultural College stands at the center, and is making the home and the State, not merely teaching boys how to grow potatoes and beets. As President Butterfield says, "The agricultural college is to lead in the work of federating the various efforts for rural betterment." I am glad to note in this connection what Commissioner Draper, of New York State, has to say:

"While the schools are providing every conceivable kind of instruction for the head workers, the hand workers leave instruction altogether when they leave the elementary schools. To be consistent we must do less for the head workers and more for the hand workers. From the bottom to the top of our school system the eye is on the school above, and the school above leads to a professional or a managing employment, rather than to a trade vocation."

President Roosevelt took very similar ground when, last summer, he addressed the Michigan Agricultural College. He came very near bridging the breach between classical and technical schools, when he endorsed James J. Hill's suggestion that there should be "a model farm created in every agricultural county of the United States"; a suggestion quite similar to that of Professor Whitman, at Woods Hole, who calls for "farm laboratories," or farm colleges.

In this study of what the agricultural

colleges are at, we must note that the topics and problems are largely sectional, and may be placed in half a dozen groups. The Northwest discusses grains and hardier fruits. The Midwest considers corn, wheat and markets. The Southwest discusses cacti and forage plants, together with irrigation. The Southern States are interested in citrus fruits, improved corn and leguminous plants. California is largely interested in improved fruits and nuts, while the problems of help and markets constitute strong side issues everywhere. In New England and New York we find the social correlation of agricultural education has come to the front. Everywhere are prominent the problems of breeding new plants and animals, seed selection; soil analysis; insect pests and fungus diseases; development of better machinery; the construction of better roads; the gathering of nitrogen from the air, and making poor lands rich; keeping cattle healthy, and combating plant diseases; and in all ways, and at all times, making these efforts contributory to happier homes and assured prosperity. Agriculture is the basis of our natural life, and the other industries are and always must be contributory and supplementary. The agricultural colleges are simply taking every known science and applying it directly to production.

It will not do to overlook the fact that our agricultural colleges constitute parts of a national scheme. While each college belongs to its own State, and is investigating local problems, it is nationalized by the fact that it was founded by the Government at Washington, from proceeds of national land. If now the Government will bring together all the departments that are working along parallel lines, will correlate them into a vast National Industrial University, we shall have a completed system—co-operating better than at present, and more directly reaching the whole people. We have also at Washington that superintending power which should be recognized as the National Industrial University, rather than as a branch of the Executive Department. Secretary Wilson might or might not hold his place in the Cabinet; it is far more important for agriculture that he be

considered the chancellor of a great industrial educational system, that touches every State, and influences the work of the most obscure farmer. If any one wishes to understand the American Republic from the industrial standpoint, there is nothing else that will give him such a complete vision as the little volume which comes out annually under the modest title of "Report of the Secretary of Agriculture." It is difficult to express in dollars the value of this work to farmers, and therefore to the nation, but a committee of the House of Representatives once fixt it at "two hundred and thirty-two millions" annually. If you will multiply this by five or six you will come nearer the truth. It covers everything in the way of increase of crops; weather forecasts; meat inspection; new plants and animals; improved corn, cotton and fruit; forestry and irrigation; destruction of insects and other pests; including the stamping out of diseases that affect ourselves as well as our property; protection of birds and game; the development of farmers' institutes; irrigation and drainage; methods of road construction and maintenance; and I know not what else of both national and international importance.

The American people is rapidly taking this whole subject to heart, and there are signs that it will make its demands known. The petty appropriations at Washington for agriculture, as compared with the Army and Navy, have been jolted during recent sessions, in a way that indicates a reversal of this method of doing things. A billion is required in ten years for the Navy, and during the same time a petty two hundred thousand dollars for all the interests wrapt up in agriculture. Our industrial colleges should not become the recipients of the charity of oil kings; they should be directly cared for by the State, as State institutions, and at the same time by the National Government as parts of a great national system. I wish the money that

has been spent on a naval display around the world could have been merged in our industrialism. Will the American people never wake up to realize that our strength and our glory are alike in wisdom and knowledge, and that our safety depends upon the elevation of manlier ideals. Our danger today does not rise from Japan's guns, but from the breeding of anarchy in our own social system. Our security is not in weapons but in industry.

This is our hope and security that there is an increasing demand for industrial education. Such classical institutions as Chicago University are opening agricultural courses—ten wealthy men, owning farms near Chicago, offering the use of their property for advanced and practical courses in land tillage. Cornell University recently admitted the son of the Maharajah of Cooch Beha, India, who did not enter the classical schools but the agricultural college. He proposes to aid in developing the agriculture of his native land. We are steadily approaching the time when every farm in America will be a laboratory and a test school; will constitute, in fact, a branch of the agricultural college. Labor will be applied science, and educated to that end. The emphasis will be taken from theory and knowledge, and placed on achievement.

My review, after all, is compelled to omit some of the most valuable work of our industrial colleges. I have no room for it. We need annually a great American convocation of Agricultural Colleges, for the comparison of notes, and for the mapping out of co-operative effort. At present the most valuable results are not laid systematically before the whole people, while the same subject is frequently under investigation in several institutions, needlessly. We have a vast American university; why not recognize the fact by an annual convocation or congress at Washington?

CLINTON, N. Y.



Men We Are Watching

BY A WASHINGTON JOURNALIST

Fred Warner Carpenter

Secretary to the President.

TO be Secretary to the President means much more, today, than it meant a few years ago. Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou, when he occupied the office, put into effective operation his rare ability to systematize.

Loeb carried on the development with a master hand, and Fred Warner Carpenter, the present incumbent, is an ideal successor to those two ideal secretaries. Two men could hardly be less alike than Loeb and Carpenter, but the world will do well to keep the same weather eye for Administration straws upon Carpenter which it kept on Loeb. He will not disappoint. He has it in him, and when he leaves his present office for something higher up—as he is sure

to if he does not kill himself with overwork—it will be found that he has given it another lift in importance and influence.

The time has long past when the secretary sits at his Chief's elbow, a stenographer and utility catch-all. He sits supreme, in his own sumptuous office, with a secretary of his own, with a large force of clerks in rooms opening upon one side, and in constant communication with his Chief, whose rooms and offices open upon the other side. He must be a cyclopedia of details upon every subject which can come up. He is essentially the Presi-

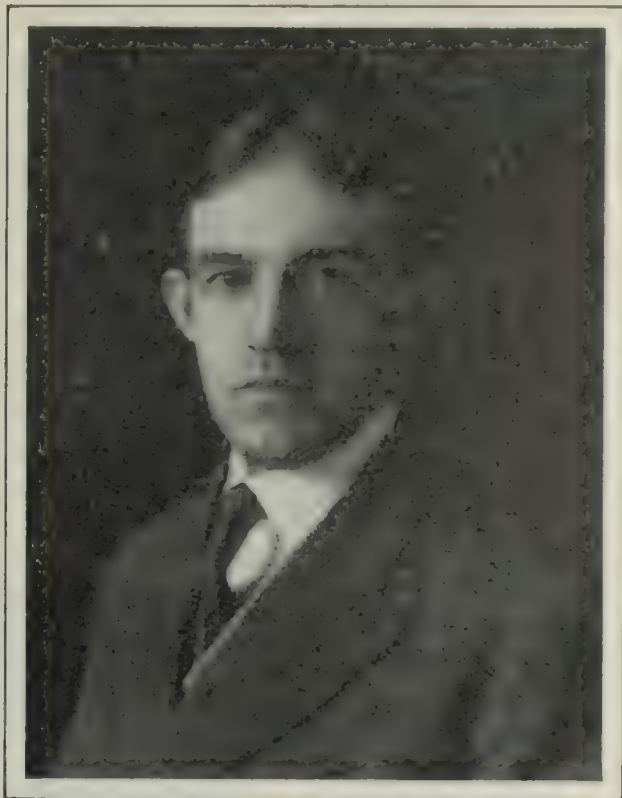
dent's *alter ego*, receiving his unrestricted confidence, frequently called upon for suggestion—for in many matters he must be better posted than his Chief—and upon his judgments and conclusions the President must often rely as tho they were his own. Hundreds of letters every day pass thru his hands in the White House mail, and most of them are answered, tho

few can by any possibility be called to the President's personal attention, and the number is smaller still to which he can even suggest the reply. The secretary to the President must possess an inherent genius for doing and saying the right thing at the right time, with few seconds for consideration.

The secretary's office is assailed from morning till night by seekers after everything. Like the mail, most of them must be finally disposed of there—tho it requires both skill

and patience to convince them of the fact—while many of the wise ones know that the safest way to approach the throne successfully is thru the office of the secretary; while more and more the White House has become the purveyor of all Administration news to the press, and the secretary's office literally swarms with newspaper men. The secretary is the safety vault for all secrets that must not escape, the mouthpiece for all that is to be given out, and responsible for all shades of diction and contradiction.

The office requires the delicacy of a



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FRED W. CARPENTER.

diplomat, the strategy of a statesman, the facility of a politician, the courage, keenness and common sense of all successful men, and the patience of Job. There is no small compliment in the general comments of the press that Carpenter is the right man for the place. He was well tested as secretary to the Secretary of War. Indeed, he has been with President Taft ever since he graduated at the bar in Minneapolis and returned to his home in California intending to practice, when, thru the suggestion of a friend, he received an offer to become stenographer for Judge Taft, who was then President of the Philippine Commission.

Carpenter is a bachelor, boyish looking in spite of solemnity of feature and dignity of demeanor. He is slender and not over tall, with a smooth-shaven face that is narrow and long, topped by thick brown hair and heavy brows over unusually large, dark eyes that have a way of looking directly into the heart of things and seeing all that is worth seeing instantly. He has a "dominant nose on the order of intellect," and a mouth that can close in a manner indicative of the end. His voice is low. His words are deliberately spoken. There is never the appearance of haste about him, but in his quiet way he is a marvel of execution. Few men turn off the amount of work which Carpenter performs. His mildness is sometimes misleading, but it saves time to take his gentle assurances as final and sufficient. Every one likes Carpenter, and will like him better with time.

Brig. Gen. Wm. W. Wotherspoon
President of the Army War College

To Secretary Root, while Secretary of War, the country is indebted for the first successful steps toward establishing a General Staff and an Army War College—in other words, a means of collecting, preserving and disseminating the best efforts of the best brains in the army. It was thirty years behind Germany and ten years behind even Japan. But the Army War College has grown and developed with astounding strides, and for what it is today, and promises to be in the near future, we are indebted to Brig. Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, the president

of the college. He is so reserved and unobtrusive that one must hunt to find it out, but he is one of the best equipped, best respected, and most influential officers in the United States army.

When one considers the jealousies, antagonisms and prejudices in official circles which handicap a man not to the manner born thru West Point graduation, it is all the more satisfactory to find a man in this high position who did not receive his education at the expense of the Government. The War College, too, should be better known—and better appreciated as the result—among civilians; as it would be but for the peculiar anxiety with which the officials of the War Department guard every item pertaining to the army, as tho it were a profound and sacred secret which it must not be given to those who pay the bills to know.

General Wotherspoon has not the secretive instincts characteristic of the fraternity, but it is the set policy of the department, and subordination is Heaven's first law in the army. He received his appointment from President Grant, being made second lieutenant of the Twelfth Infantry in 1873, so that, tho he



BRIG. GENERAL WILLIAM W. WOTHERSPOON

did not begin on the bottle at West Point, he has been a long time in the atmosphere. But it has not been able to overcome in him a friendly compatriotism with the world outside of uniforms. He is cordial and democratic, meeting one half way and leaving the conviction that he is a vital part of the world at large as well as of the army—no matter how big the "A."

General Wotherspoon is a small man, admirably put together; athletic, energetic; nervously quick in every motion—especially in the motion of his keen, clear eyes; with a stern face, sandy hair—what there is left of it—heavy brows, and a fierce, sandy mustache. He is an ideal soldier—every inch of it—but wait till the quick smile, which is always ready for action, lights up his face; feel the warm clasp of his hand; catch the cordial greeting in his deep voice, and you realize a man as ideal as the soldier. Possibly for the retention of civil sympathies the general is somewhat indebted to his wife, who is among the most charming and admired of Washington's social battalion.

He is close upon fifty-nine years old, but he does not show it, either on foot or in the saddle—not even in the test rides and walks of recent date. He was born in Washington—born with military proclivities, for his father was surgeon in the Mexican army. He entered the navy when he was twenty, in the civilian rank of master's mate—an obsolete order of the days when a master had to be on board to show the captain how to navigate. When he was twenty-three he left the sea to begin his career in the army, under the commission from President Grant. For a long time he was fighting Indians, moving westward as civilization crept up to the posts, and later in the Philippines, where he served for four years.

His varied experiences, aided by inherent human sympathies, render him a signally appropriate selection for the presidency of the War College, in which office and as member of the General Staff he will play an important part in the gigantic task of reorganizing the army, which for some time has occupied the attention of the department.

S. N. D. North

Director of the Bureau of the Census.

"Foxy Grandpa" they call him in the building up near the Capitol, where the Bureau of the Census has temporary headquarters, while waiting for the mansion which Congress has decreed it. Director North is his other name, but it fits him no better. He is director of the Bureau of the Census, but he certainly has many kind and grandpaish ways. His thick, snow-white hair, his big gold glasses, thru which most benevolent win-



S. N. D. NORTH.

dows of the soul open, his smooth-shaven face, his soft, low voice—manipulated by lips which do marvelously articulate—his quiet, gentle demeanor, all suggest the paternal once removed. Then there's the "foxy" part—not unkindly meant—which is there whether you see it or not.

Director North knows all about the world, for he has been there. Many, many years ago he was editor and engineer of the *Utica Herald*, when its influence was mighty to save—or to do the other thing. Then he was secretary of the Wool Manufacturers' Association

in New England. That was about the time the Dingley tariff bill was under consideration in Congress. He came to Washington to represent those interests, but he was a friend of Senator Aldrich and was let into all the secret meetings of the Finance Committee, which then, as now, managed the Senate end of tariff revision. He was let in as an unpaid clerk—unpaid so far as the Senate was concerned—and had a great deal to do with the protection of the woolen interests of New England in that bill.

Senator Aldrich liked North—as every one who knows him likes him—and when it was proposed to do away with haphazard census taking and establish a perpetual machine for the purpose, North got the position of director. Till now the

bureau has been an unobtrusive incident of government, comprising some seventeen executive heads and six or seven hundred clerical workers, doing things, of course, and in the main preparing for the coming Federal census—the first since it became a permanent institution.

Director North will be commander of an army of some sixty thousand during the rush months, and the estimated cost of taking the census will be about \$13,000,000. His management of the work will be watched with interest all over the country. A really wonderful card system, "done by machinery," has been arranged, and promises great results in accuracy, speed and easy reference as the result of the past years of work under Director North's administration.



A Triolet of Spring

BY OLIVE MONTAGU KINDERSLEY

THERE'S a tangle of song in the air,
And a tumult of love in my breast,
Is it spring they are welcoming there?
There's a tangle of song in the air,
And a perfume that's fragrant and fair,
That blows from her land in the West.
There's a tangle of song in the air,
And a tumult of love in my breast.

There's a note that is plaintive and sweet,
For the wild dove is wooing his mate,
And I hear the light tread of her feet,
There's a note that is plaintive and sweet,
As she comes to the vale where I wait,
There's a note that is plaintive and sweet,

Did you hear what we said in the wood,
On that wonderful morning in spring?
For you listened as long as you could—
Did you hear what we said in the wood,
When she came to the spot where I stood,
And I gave her the little gold ring?
Did you hear what we said in the wood,
On that wonderful morning in spring?

LONDON, ENGLAND.



The Closer Union of South Africa

BY H. D. GOODENOUGH

[Mr. Goodenough has been a missionary in Natal and the Transvaal for many years, and has a special interest in the welfare of the natives and in all the political interests involved.—EDITOR.]

DURING the past week a meeting of considerable importance as regards the union of the South African colonies has been held here in Johannesburg. In fact it has been a week of important meetings thruout South Africa. The strong Dutch political association of the Free State called the "Unie," or the Union, met in Bloemfontein and unanimously voted in favor of the Constitution. The opposition party who call themselves the Constitutionalists have done the same. The Dutch association in the Cape Colony, the Bond, is now in session, and it is expected that they will support the movement. One of the most remarkable things about this movement to secure the union of the colonies of South Africa is that no party lines have been drawn. The leaders of all parties have favored the movement, and any opposition that there is comes from free lances in any and all parties.

The meeting to which I refer above as held in Johannesburg, was a meeting of delegates of "Closer Union" Societies. These societies have been formed thruout South Africa during the past year for the purpose of studying and promoting a closer union of the South African colonies. This broad term "closer union" was adopted by the politicians and Governments in the first place as a convenient phrase to describe what all believed in, without too closely indicating just how close that union was to be.

These "Closer Union" Societies have done an important and influential work in preparing the public for union. They

have prepared and published two works bearing on the questions involved. The first of these entitled, "The Government of South Africa," in two volumes of about 900 pages, deals with the history and present Governments, and the problems arising from their separation. The second work in one volume is called "The Framework of Union," contains the Constitutions of the United States, Canada, Australia, Switzerland and Germany in full and a comparison of them. Thus we have in the first of these two works a statement of the problems to be solved, and in the second a thoughtful study of the methods adopted in solving somewhat similar problems in the countries named. This thoughtful study is a hopeful sign for the future. In the Public Library of this town certain books have been placed one side, filling two long shelves, over which is the following notice: "These books are recommended to those who are interested in the question of closer union." American readers will be interested to know that nearly three-fourths of these books are American. The writings of Madison and of Hamilton, both edited by H. C. Lodge, the "American Statesman" series, Histories of the United States by Woodrow Wilson, McMaster, Rhodes; Nicolay and Hay's History of Abraham Lincoln; Bryce's American Commonwealth; Moore's American Congress, are among the works on these shelves.

When the name of "Closer Union" was adopted by the Societies the question whether the union should take the

form of a confederation after that of Canada or Australia, or whether the union should be a unification of the colonies, was an open one; but long ago the decision was reached by an overwhelming majority in favor of unification. Beginning with the present year, a magazine called the "State," the organ of the Closer Union Societies, has been published, and has ably advocated unification.

Delegates ninety in number from about 50 Closer Union Societies gathered here last week and for three days discussed the Constitution. Many amendments were offered, discussed, and then voted down. Delegates from the Cape wanted the native franchise more firmly entrenched by providing that Parliament might not change the franchise for natives in Cape Colony unless a majority of members from the Cape voted in favor of the change. The provision now is that the franchise may not be taken away from the natives unless two-thirds of the members of both Houses of Parliament so vote. The Cape delegates wished to further safeguard the rights of the natives by the proviso that this two-thirds vote must contain a majority of the Cape members. On the other hand other delegates wished to doubly lock the door against admitting the natives to the franchise in the other colonies. But these and all other amendments were voted down, and on the third day a unanimous vote for the Constitution as it is was carried. This of course does not show that all are perfectly satisfied. It only indicates that the feeling in favor of union is so strong that they are not willing to run the risk of failure by insisting on any amendments.

It is generally admitted on all sides that union under the Constitution dooms racialism as between British and Boer. There has been nothing finer than the spirit shown by the leaders of both races. It was an English delegate at the Convention that proposed that the Dutch and English languages should be made absolutely equal thruout the Union, both being official languages. It was also an English delegate that proposed that the old name of the Orange Free State should be restored. All the speeches since the Constitution was published, so far as regards the leading men thruout

South Africa, have been conciliatory as between the two white races. The only discordant note has come from Natal—the one preponderatingly English Colony. And even there it is the smaller politicians that have appealed to racialism and the fear of Dutch dominance in South Africa. But under proportional representation it will be impossible for either race to dominate.

The past week has been noteworthy as witnessing the completion of the trial of Dinizulu, the son and heir of Cetewayo, the former king of Zululand. Dinizulu was arrested fifteen months ago. Zululand was put under martial law and remained so for the greater part of a year. It was charged and of course "officially" denied that there were many cases of illegal whipping of natives under martial law in Zululand. These charges were made by sworn affidavits, but the Attorney General refused to investigate. A preliminary examination extending over months gave much color to the charge that it was a dragnet to get evidence against Dinizulu. However, he has had a fair trial which has lasted over three months, and has cost the Natal Government £11,000. Out of 23 counts in the indictment he has been acquitted on 20. On the other three counts he has been sentenced to pay a fine of £100 and to be imprisoned four years, the time to count from his arrest 15 months ago. He was found guilty of harboring rebels. It may seem pretty severe punishment for taking in men of his own race, sheltering and feeding them. It is a more severe punishment than was meted out to any of the Dutch in the Cape Colony who were guilty of armed rebellion. But it must be remembered that Dinizulu was a Government officer in a position of great responsibility. I do not think he has been too severely punished. A difficult question will arise at the expiration of his sentence. Of course it will be impossible for the Government to restore him to his place as a Chief, neither will it be expedient to allow him to return to Zululand.

One more noteworthy event of the past week I will mention. It is the publication of a notable address by Lord Selborne, the High Commissioner on the Native Question. The occasion was Degree Day at the Cape University, where

the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him. The address occupies nearly nine columns in the local press, and is by far the ablest and fairest of anything which has appeared in many a long year. It surpasses anything I have seen in a residence of a quarter of a century in South Africa.

This native question is the great problem confronting South Africa. And yet outside of Cape Colony there is nothing to show that many responsible politicians have any other solution but keeping the native down. There are some able men who see the impossibility of doing this, and Sir George Farrar, the leader of the Opposition in the Transvaal Parliament, said the other day in a public speech that we could not always sit on the safety valve. But the color prejudice is so intense that probably not one member who would publicly favor the franchise for the natives, however limited and guarded it might be, could get a seat in Parliament. One candidate for Parliament at the last election, in a constituency almost wholly English, publicly stated that the only way to civilize the natives was with a rifle, and he went in by a considerable majority.

Lord Selborne begins his address by disclaiming anything official in his utterance. He starts with six searching questions which he said he had asked about two and a half years ago but to which he had received no reply from his many correspondents on the native question. He proceeded to answer the questions himself. Briefly summarized his replies, which will also indicate the questions, were as follows:

1. The native as a human being is capable of indefinite development, and the white man may not say at any point in that development, "Thus far and no farther."

2. To the question what means does the white man propose to use to stop development, his answer is that there are no means, that tho the white man might go far in his efforts to repress, such efforts are doomed to failure.

3. The effort to repress the development of the native, when stript of all embroidery, means slavery.

4. Granting that the native is bound to develop, it will be a short sighted policy to leave him to himself.

5. Such a policy is fraught with danger to both races.

6. Admitting responsibility, in what manner shall the white man assist in the development of the native? and the answer to this question really forms the larger part of his address. The paragraph with which he introduces his answer deserves to be quoted in full:

"How is he to perform his task? In the first place, as a wise man, he will take precautions not to make the task harder for himself than need be by making the native regard him with dislike and his efforts with suspicion. I will leave out of account altogether the unwise and hard things said by reckless and unthinking white men about natives; I will only ask white men if they have ever calculated the cumulative effect on the natives of what I may call the policy of pin pricks? In some places a native, however personally clean or however he may have striven to civilize himself, is not allowed to walk on the pavement of the public streets; in others he is not allowed to go into a public park or to pay for the privilege of watching a game of cricket; in others he is not allowed to ride on top of a tramcar in specified seats set apart for him; in others he is not allowed to ride in a railway carriage except in a sort of dog kennel; in others he is unfeelingly and ungraciously treated by white officials; in others he may not stir without a pass, and if, for instance, he comes, as thousands of natives do, from the farm on which he resides to work in a labor district, he does not meet with facilities but with elaborate impediments. In the course of his absence from home he may have to take out at least eight different passes, for several of which he has the additional pleasure of paying, tho he would be much happier without them; and it is possible in an extreme case that he may have to conform to twenty different pass regulations. Now let a white man put himself in the position of a black man and see how he would like it, and let him ask himself whether such regulations and laws really make his task easier?"

I wish I had space to quote more from this address, which will have considerable influence even in this land of race prejudice. Lord Selborne has been very popular with all classes.

MAYFAIR, JOHANNESBURG.



The View of a Graduate Student

BY FREDERICK E. SHAPLEIGH

FOR nearly five years, as undergraduate and graduate student, I have lived among the men and women of Wesleyan University, and, a firm believer in the higher education of both men and women, I have watched with peculiar interest the problems of co-education in this institution. That these problems have been perplexing, is evident to all who understand the situation; but I do not believe they have been unavoidable or insoluble.

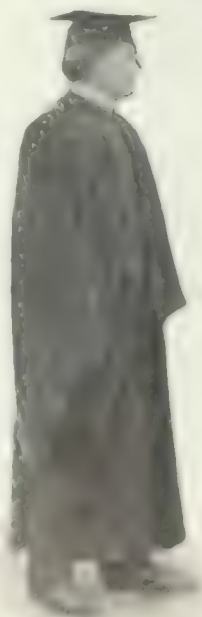
The reports circulated concerning conditions at Wesleyan have, very largely, been presentations of only one side of the truth. The recent letter appearing in your columns, mentioned by you as "an authoritative statement from the President of the Undergraduate Body," is so misleading that I cannot refrain from explaining the real situation.* Of course, the writer of that letter has the privilege of using his official title, but from its use it should not be inferred that his article is the authoritative expression of the entire student body.

Your correspondent says, truthfully, that the undergraduates have never attempted to keep their sentiments "hidden under a bushel." But he oversteps when he states, "Our attitude has been throughout one of passive ignoring." On the contrary, altho the policy of "passive ignoring" has been the avowed policy of the undergraduate body, the real attitude has been rather a sporadic series of bold and flagrant insults connected by more frequent slight insults and the daily ignoring of many of those slight courtesies which are inborn in the true gentleman. To be sure, the more flagrant insults are not of daily nor of weekly occurrence; but in their results upon the charac-

ter of the men who practice them the more frequent discourtesies and lack of courtesy have a far more deleterious effect. There is a great deal of truth in the recent statement of one of the Wesleyan undergraduate women, "No man can long remain a student of Wesleyan without undergoing a deterioration of character," that is, the attitude of the men reacts upon them and tends to deaden the finer, chivalrous nature. The specific instances of discourteous and insulting conduct are often known only to the parties immediately concerned; other instances are and have been the common talk in the college community. THE INDEPENDENT may or may not have received exaggerated reports of affairs; but the facts of the past ten years abundantly justify the conclusions drawn by it. It must be admitted by impartial and well-qualified observers that the attitude of the men toward the women is *not* a negative, but a positive attitude—an attitude that passes not infrequently from mere lack of courtesy over into bold insult toward the women students.

While "the policy adopted by the students has always been to have no social relations with the girls," strangely enough some few of those same college girls presumably of the minority mentioned by your correspondent, have been regularly attending fraternity social affairs! The attitude of these men is inconsistent. They say that no Wesleyan woman shall be invited to a college function, yet they constantly make certain exceptions—but not frequently (as it happens) to fiancées—I call the man a moral coward whose foot crosses the threshold forbidden to his fiancée! And yet this is an everyday occurrence.

Moreover, the statement that "the majority of the women in college are not those that would be invited



*The "The View of Wesleyan" will appear in The Independent, March 4th, 1903, p. 10. It is the President of the Undergraduate Body, March 2nd.

to college social affairs under any circumstances," is a baseless slander upon the character and social standing of the girls, as it is also a reflection upon the institution which admits them. Wesleyan is known as a college for students of limited means—as is shown by the number of scholarships granted—and it is not probable that the average social standing of the men is as high as the average social standing of the women students. So far as social standing, character and also scholarship are concerned, the women are at least on a par with the men.

This no impartial observer can deny.

From the reports circulated, the impression is gained that the Wesleyan men are unanimous in their ill-treatment ("passive ignoring," so called) of the women students. This is not true. There are four classes of men here. First, the active opponents of coeducation, and especially of coeducation at Wesleyan—men who have little or no respect for womankind and who do not hesitate to let their attitude be known. Second, those who for popularity or for college political reasons deem it expedient to oppose coeducation. These two classes form a minority, yet from them emanates the spirit that dominates the entire student body, and from them arise practically all the real insults offered to the women. The third class is the largest; it is made up of those who drift with the current, those who let others do their thinking for them. Their motto is, "Let us do as the others do," and their attitude toward the women rarely passes beyond a neglect of the common civilities and courtesies of



life. The fourth class, a minority, recognize the injustice and anti-Christian nature of the policy advocated and practised, and yet, for lack of numbers, can openly in no way check the tendency. It is a significant fact that the most of these men are above the average in scholarship, industry, and character, and are largely men who are not living on the monthly instalments of indulgent fathers! In other words, the men, who, while perhaps not favoring coeducation at Wesleyan, are consistently and persistently treating the women students as women and not as inferiors, are the men who

have tasted of real life and who know that there are more serious problems to be met and higher ideals to be sought than the maintenance of a policy which lowers the estimate of womankind and thereby degrades the moral nature by constantly fostering a feeling of superiority.

That such an attitude could have been allowed to develop and thrive in a Christian college of such high ideals and with such a cultured and broad-minded faculty as Wesleyan possesses, is almost incomprehensible. However, the evil exists, and has existed unchecked, save by the comparatively ineffectual efforts of a small body of students.

Let it not be said, tho, that there are *no* "gentlemanly men" at Wesleyan, for there are those, not large in numbers, but large in heart and in faith in the equality of humankind, who have lived, in so far as they were able, as *gentlemen*, in the truest sense of the term.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.



April

BY SARAH JEANNETTE BURKE

The first spring violet, trembling, bloomed
Beside a crystal pool;
A tardy, snowflake, falling, cried
"You little April fool!"

But a child's dimpled fingers found
The violet in its bed;
The snowflake's short life ended with
The cruel word it said.
NEW YORK CITY.

Literature

The Story of Thyrza.*

Alice Brown belongs to the literary family of Mary Wilkins Freeman and Sarah Orne Jewett. She seems to be the second cousin of the one and the grand niece of the other—and naturally inclined to stretch a trifle further than their New England in her imagination. But in this last story she has held as close to the soil as a hoar frost. She has maintained the same winter relation between it and the people who live upon it in her story that is always to be observed in your faithfully written New England story. The scene opens upon Thyrza, the heroine, in her childhood. And the author is to be congratulated upon the nearness of the child to the world about her. She knows that secret which few authors ever discover, that only children are really near and kin to life. As they grow older, they withdraw from the passion and poignancy of it as Thyrza withdrew. But we come upon her when she is still enjoying her earth-intimacies with the little things in the grass, still suffering with a child's exaggerated emotions from wounded pride, still without protection against anger or duplicity, playing in her playhouse on Leafy Road with other children of the Leafy Road neighborhood. And now the Puritan nature of her asserts itself in inspirations that lead to sacrifice as inevitably as life leads to death.

She is the little thin brown spirit of the prayers of her Pilgrim forefathers come back in an ugly child with tormented eyes. The incidents by which her progress to womanhood are indicated are all purely romantic, but of the granitic romanticism of New England. Some women are by instinct the destroyers of their own lives, either for good or evil as happens. So Thyrza went forward in the years by laying hers upon first one altar and then another till the day came when it went up in a well-burnt offering to love and left her in that state of noble disgrace, so common in fiction—and in life—

without any author's noble interpretation of it. She becomes the mother of a son a few weeks after the father of her child marries her sister. The situation is monstrous and almost peculiar to tragic New England fiction. But if the reader infers that this is the author's method of dramatizing the desecration and destruction of a woman, he has missed his cue. She is putting Thyrza together to stay by the greater law of pain and giving her a chance at all the self-sacrificing a human soul is capable of achieving. First, Thyrza refuses the love and protection of an honorable man. Then she enters upon her self-imposed sentence of hard labor for the sake of her son. There is one point upon which the "rescue workers" and the novelists agree, and only one—that the fallen woman must cling to her child and all the evidences of her disgrace. The rescue worker demands it on the theory of redemption thru great tribulations, the novelist because if art can produce a great pang out of a situation it is justified. In this way Thyrza is rescued.

As the years pass she seems to tread the measure of a fine old Puritan hymn. Her silence becomes golden, her face a litany of prayers. At last in her middle age she feels the "approach of happiness." This was first a certain wearing of the soul into peace, then the success and fortunate marriage of her son, and finally the return of her lover. But even a second-cousin New England novelist cannot resist the temptation to end her story with a final shattering blow at happiness. Pan gets into the garden with Thyrza and her lover in the last chapter. Thyrza feels the mischievous presence as she bids him adieu for the night. The next day she is summoned to his deathbed, and they talk, like two actors waiting in the wings behind the stage, of another life. This dialog marks the point where Alice Brown crosses the New England line in literary relationships, and confesses a sort of light bond to the trip-

ping order of things. Mrs. Freeman would have let the tragedy stand without dashing the effect with a biological explanation of sin. And Sarah Orne Jewett (who, if she could have gone on with her writing, might have surpassed either one of them) would have sent Thyrsa to her grave in a black sun-bonnet and a contrite spirit, instead of leaving her mincing out of the last chapter as a fine, rich, happy lady with a sort of sky blue aura. Such an ending is fortunate, but somehow it thins the tragedy to an obvious fiction.



Chandler's "Trial of Jesus"*

AMONG the special subjects in the gospels inviting extended treatment in order to bring out their full significance, the trial of Jesus is conspicuous. And we are fortunate in having had within the last ten years three careful estimates of it, which are interesting not only because of their individual handling of the theme, but also because of the way over which the writers have approached it and the legal training back of each author. It is a theme naturally attractive to lawyers. In 1899 Mr. Innes, an English advocate, gave us his monograph; in 1904 Mr. Rosadi, an Italian jurist, published his able work, and now we have the same subject presented to us in two good-sized volumes by Mr. Walter M. Chandler, a member of the New York Bar. The size of the work is at first staggering, for one wonders how so much can be made out of the relatively few verses of the gospels. Especially is this the case when one compares the volume of Mr. Innes, containing one hundred and twenty-three pages, with the seven hundred and forty-seven pages of Mr. Chandler. If one wishes simply an estimate of the trial itself, then there is much in both Rosadi's work and Mr. Chandler's which is superfluous. We need neither an account of Jesus's teachings all the way along thru His ministry, as Rosadi gives us, nor the long dissertation on Hebrew Criminal Law, which Mr. Chandler offers us in his first volume, and his chapters on Græco-Roman Paganism, the character of the

Sanhedrists and the acts of Pilate in the second volume. Rosadi justifies himself, however, by "noting every act of the life of Jesus which might come within the fixt domain of contemporary penal justice," while Mr. Chandler's aim is not simply to discuss the trial in itself, but to place it against the background of Jewish criminal law and procedure and also to "give coloring and atmosphere to the painting of the great tragedy." In seeking so to do he has given us the completest study of the whole matter yet presented to English readers. His interest from first to last is that of the legal mind. The facts of the gospels are not considered with reference to a literary criticism of the gospels. They are treated as the testimony of any witness would be. The pith of the book as far as the trial is concerned is found in Part III of Vol. I, which the author terms "The Brief," and in Part I of Vol. II, where the Roman trial is considered. The serious question as to how far the Mishna may be used in determining the illegality of the action of the Jews on the night of the arrest of Jesus Mr. Chandler has not overlooked; indeed he has, before considering its regulations, made sure of an answer affirming its authoritativeness in those days. In this he is sustained by weighty authority, as he also is in maintaining that the Sanhedrin in Christ's time was in existence and active. In a pamphlet on the trial of Jesus from Jewish sources (1907) by Rabbi A. P. Drucker, the assertion is made that the Sanhedrin was not in existence at the time of Jesus. In presenting the points at which the Jews violated the law, the author has followed a method which is singularly clear and helpful. The style of the whole book is also clear and forceful. Mr. Chandler shows a judicial temperament where nice points need weighing, and he has prepared himself for his task by wide reading. Aside from the treatment of the trial itself, the book contains a great amount of illuminating material regarding Jewish law, Roman law and the various personalities related to the trial. The work deserves wide recognition as a reverent, painstaking, comprehensive study of a so-called trial, which is of perpetual interest because of its critical importance.

*THE TRIAL OF JESUS, from a Lawyer's Standpoint. By Walter M. Chandler. 2 Vols. New York: The Empire Publishing Co. \$5.00.

In all that pertains to the bookmakers' art, these volumes are certainly praiseworthy. Clear, good-sized type and appropriate illustrations make the whole very attractive to the eye.



With the Night Mail. By Rudyard Kipling. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.00.

Considered merely as a *tour de force* Kipling's latest short story, *With the Night Mail*, is unequalled in its line, either by himself or any one else. It is a theme that has often been attempted; a trip on an airship in the year 2000, but Verne, Bellamy and the host of others who have dealt with the mechanics of the

future have been unable to manage their many inventions. Wells alone has been tolerably successful in keeping the human interest from being swamped, and he does it by a discreet reticence, about mechanical details. But Kipling makes his story out of this refractory material; invents a new technological vocabulary, and teaches it by his old trick of assuming that the reader already has the knowledge that he is casually imparting to him. How Kipling could handle railroad traffic was shown by that wonderful transcontinental trip in "Captains Courageous," as well as by the machine fairy story of ".004." But we all know something of the language of the railroad

some of us feel the romance of it, so his undertaking in this new field is more difficult because he has to do it all without help from the reader. He has to create his own atmosphere, both verbal and emotional. What will the critics who found fault with "McAndrew's Hymn" and "Their Lawful Occasions" because they did not know all the technical terms used have to say to this story? Here all the terms are unknown not merely to literary men but to everybody of this generation, yet the story is readable and comprehensible enough. Kipling does not rely upon the knowledge of his readers, but on their intelligence.



The Pilgrims' March. By H. H. Bushfield. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.

Puritan and Bohemian have never loved each other; and the struggle between the camp whose watchword is self-denial and the opposing one, where self-expression, if not self-exploitation, is the ideal, is an endless conflict of unreconcilable forces. *The Pilgrims' March* attempts the story of the conflict of Puritan prejudice and artistic license in the life of a young English sculptor. The little group of pilgrims into which

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the boy is thrown by a cast of fate is drawn in cold, hard lines; these evangelical people are unnecessarily unlovely and devoid of imagination, but they have a sort of grim reality. The esthetic circle is more nebulous, nor is it, in spite of its freedom, much more attractive. The heroine is healthily and speechlessly English, always going down to the river to bathe, with a towel about her tanned neck. This perpetual insistence upon the bath in English novels is a little wearing. Why not take it for granted that the leading characters are properly rubbed and toweled every morning, and leave the subject? And we cannot feel in full sympathy with the author as to the superiority of the cult of Beauty over the worship of Duty; there is little comprehension of the passion of service to the submerged; again, we cannot see that a man is more nobly employed in making marble statues of Psyche than in molding the shapeless lumps of human clay in London slums into something more like men and women, with a hint of the divine image.

The Book of Wheat. An Economic History and Practical Manual of the Wheat Industry. By Peter Tracy Dondlinger, Ph. D. New York: The Orange Judd Company. Pp. xi, 369. \$2.00.

While Dr. Dondlinger, in his *Book of Wheat*, has aimed chiefly at comprehensiveness and reliability, he has not neglected to make his manual readable and interesting. The range covered in his 350 pages is encyclopedic. It extends from the evolution of the wheat ear to the operations of the bucket shop, from the plow described by Homer to the elevators and steamships on the Great Lakes. The friends and foes of the wheat crop are also fully treated—irrigation and fertilizers, wheat diseases and insect pests, speculators and engineers of corners in wheat are described clearly and concisely, with a seriousness, weight and judicial calmness which tend to inspire confidence. At the end of the volume Dr. Dondlinger has appended a bibliography of twenty-eight closely filled pages, which is almost exhaustive of the subject. This bibliography includes a large volume of official literature, including reports of the Agricultural Department, of the Department of Commerce

and Labor and of the United States Census. The Canada Department of Agriculture has also been drawn upon; but not so fully as might have been done with advantage. There is no mention anywhere of the well-known report made by Professor Mayor, of Toronto, for the British Government on the extent of land in the Northwest available for wheat raising—a report which aroused much controversy in Canada in 1904 and 1905. The historical sketches in Dr. Dondlinger's book are especially valuable. The developments in all branches of the wheat and flour industries are given briefly and in a form which enables a reader almost at a glance to comprehend the nature and date of the great changes which have come over these industries. The *Book of Wheat* fills a place for which there are no rivals, and it fills that place well and satisfactorily.

Florida Enchantments. By A. W. and Julian A. Dimock. With numerous illustrations from photographs. New York: The Outing Publishing Company. \$3.

A most interesting volume and one suggestive of old days in the Florida waters, when tarpon came on call, and crocodiles slipped out from under one's pillow in the everglades, and the venturesome hunter trod the dismal solitudes on corduroy roads—"fust log, then alligator"—is this of the two Dimocks whose excursions filled the summer months of many years. In somewhat over three hundred pictures of varying merit one finds here illustrated the jocund ways of the tarpon, the manatee, the alligator and crocodile, who, after little persuasion, consented to sit, sprawl, float, leap, fly, or otherwise disport themselves before the camera.

Literary Notes

... *Charities and the Commons*, the cumbersome name of the magazine which has come to be the leading organ of philanthropy and social reform is now changed to *The Survey*. It is published by the Charity Organization Society of New York, \$2 a year. The first issue under the new title has a description of the making of the steel town, Gary, and an account of the work of the Russell Sage Foundation.

... To the new Harper edition of Crassý's *Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, from Marathon to Waterloo*, eight more battles have been added: Quebec, Yorktown, Vicks-

burg, Gettysburg, Sedan, Manila Bay, Santiago, Tsushima. Most of the added eight battles seem to be of rather minor importance except Gettysburg, Sedan and Tsushima—and perhaps Vicksburg—which were not only decisive battles, but great ones, of which the whole world is compelled to take notice. The writer of the supplement has suppressed his name. Brevity has been conspicuous in the additions. Sedan stands forth as a colossal battle which placed Germany at the head of Europe. In 1870 an army of 1,124,000 Germans crushed 300,000 French after their terrible struggle, in which they lost supremacy in Europe. Up to that time "the French had regarded the victory of German arms over the 'grand nation' in the light of an insult." But neither by valor nor tactics could the French stem the tide hurled upon them. The defeat was all the more keen since they had held their own so well at Gravelotte just before. Their losses at Sedan were the heaviest and most terrible of modern times. It has generally past current that Marathon, to go back to old times, was one of the fifteen decisive battles of the world. But really the battle of Marathon was but a skirmish compared with Plataea. We may say that had there been no Marathon there would never have been a Plataea. But the proper statement of the case is that the Greeks were encouraged by their resistance, while the great and glorious victory ten years later at Plataea settled the status of Greece for half a century or so.

Pebbles

THE Town Council of a small German community met to inspect a new site for a hall. They assembled at a chapel, and as it was a warm day a member suggested that they should leave their coats there.

"Some one can stay behind and watch them," suggested another.

"What for?" demanded a third; "if we are all going out together, what need is there for any one to watch the clothes?"—*Tit-Bits*.

SOME of our contemporaries, taking compassion on the literary aspirant in his difficulties, are prepared to furnish him, by way of help, with a candid criticism of his efforts. So good an example is worthy of imitation, and today we offer the following comments on MSS. that have been submitted to us:

John Milton—You seem to have a certain facility in turning out blank verse, but your poem "Paradise Lost" is awfully long, and full of wearisome classical allusions. We feel sure that no editor would accept it. And yet there are ideas in the poem. You might, we think, have made a good poem of about a hundred lines, with some of the plot, too, would be greatly improved by the use of suitable similes, etc.

Wm. L. G. at East End.

Interesting Story of How the First Man Met the First Woman.

Wm. L. G. at East End.

(N. B.—This last headline, tho irrelevant to the poem, would be sure to prick the public attention in these troublous days, and we cannot too strongly insist that the only test of a work is its selling capacity. This is a point too often overlooked by beginners like yourself.) No, we do not think you have enough ability to win a limerick prize.

William Shakespeare—Your play "Hamlet" is not without merit. There are indeed passages in it of which no practised hand would be ashamed, and we have little doubt that if you persevere you will in time write stuff good enough for the provincial stage. What we especially like about this little effort is that there is plenty of blood in it. We suggest that you cut out all the soliloquies, and tone the language up more.

Robert Burns—There is no demand for the Scotch dialect poem; even the Scotch dialect story has gone out of fashion. Your only chance of success would be to have a few of your efforts set to music, and then forward them to your countryman, Harry Lauder, in the hope of his bringing them out at the halls. You seem to have a leaning toward sentimental verse. You might develop this vein, taking as a model "In the Twi-Twi-Twilight."

Francis Bacon—The public does not read essays. If you aspire to be a leading-article writer, you must acquire a snappier style. No, we do not allow that any one can be the author of another man's plays. To be the author of a work, one must have written it one's self.

Oliver Goldsmith—Your story, "The Vicar of Wakefield," is exceedingly tame, and we do not think any editor would take it. The public is more interested in burglars and detectives than in vicars. But you are capable of improvement, both in style and plot. Study the works of the late Guy Boothby, and "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab."

Percy B. Shelley—Your lines are very fair, but you are by no means happy in your choice of subjects. You must study the popular taste more. The public does not want laments. You should give them something in the style of "Put Me Among the Girls." You would perhaps do better in prose. Why not try your hand at a football story for the magazines?

William Wordsworth—Do not be discouraged tho your efforts have so far met with rejection. Have you read the verses, "Will You Love Me in December as You Do in May?" Take these as a model. We think you are quite capable of rising to this level. Yes, a really good coster song, witty and up-to-date, would be sure of acceptance.

Samuel Johnson—We have glanced thru your "Rasselas." You appear to have set out with a very hazy idea as to whether you would write in English or Latin, and the result is a grotesque mixture. Before beginning a work, it is always well to decide what language you will write it in.

Robert Browning—We should not advise you to write songs for the music halls. Your style is not direct enough to get home on the public's heart.—*London Punch*.

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Spring

THE bluebird on the wing, clipping the crisp morning, is the spirit of spring. The sharp note of the robin just at sunset, full of anticipation of coming domestic cares, responded to by his mate in the apple tree, that also is spring. The low of the cow, just set loose in the thin pasturage, to find the green spots by the watercourses, and the cackle and crow of the fowls, all this is spring. It is all tonic. Nobody is tired, and everybody is anxious to be out and abroad. This is the advantage of our Northern winters. They make a big break between the months of work. They do kill off the weaker, and terribly hasten the death of the least resistant, but they make spring a possibility; the one only time of the year when we enjoy life to the absolute level full. The joy cry of the bluebird finds its echo in the heart of every hearer.

April water songs, where the brooks are taking the snows and the showers, to tumble and to toss them valleyward, here also is the full spirit of spring. The bees fill the air with honeyed buzzing, and even tho they can gather no nectar, and for once are taking an idle flight, they

are full of joy. You note the difference in their wing-song as they pass by. The lifefulness and joyfulness everywhere is that of youth. All the forces of Nature are rallying for the year's work. There is something to be done, and it is going to be done with singing and shouting, and without a whine. Nature has no taste for an eight-hour day; she turns her wheels all day, and it is by night that the new buds and the first flowers make their most rapid development.

Even under the soil, and while the snow banks linger in the hollows, the roots are starting the fires of life. The engine muffles its sound, but it turns the wheels nevertheless. The hyacinth is ready as soon as the ice melts, and laughingly sends up its blue-raimented blossom, and blesses God and man with the perfume of its massive trusses. The children are in the woods, brushing aside the still half-frozen leaves to find anemones and spring beauties. Trilliums spike their way thru old dry leaves and then spread out their white banners.

The cherry and the plum are twins, and they are the first of the fruits to blossom. They are hardy children of Nature, and they do not dislike a bit of the northwest wind. They laugh at the frost and go on opening their eyes to the morning, and forming the fruits that will glorify June. The peach opens its flowers of pink, but it shivers before the frost, and the grapevine judiciously waits for days that are secure. Without the cherry and the plum there could be no spring.

We have seen these springs, one after another, these many years; but they are never the same thing; how Nature manages it we cannot tell—or is the change in us alone? Nothing seems to be quite reiterant. The brooks have a big repertoire, which is never exhausted, bounding over the pebbles and stones, jumping down the declivities, and wearing out little pools for new songs. As for the birds, where are the pigeons that used to fill the sky; and wherefrom came the grosbeaks and the new sparrows to take their place? Civilization kills out a lot of beautiful weeds before we have time to find out their hidden value. Even the sap-bush has yielded to advance, and

where we boiled down the syrup in huge iron kettles, they now evaporate it in wide-winged pans.

We welcome spring because it is in our own mood. It is in our blood to be up and abroad. We believe in the years. We endure winter because it ends in April. It faces toward life and growth and achievement. Our work is a part of Nature's work. It is not exceptional; but in winter it is. In autumn we have to labor on after Nature has put her tools aside, and in winter our sleep may be longer, and our workday shortened, but still the toil is there. In spring we are all hitched in together; bees, birds, brooks, violets, and human folks. Life, life; crops, crops; harvests for all of us ahead. The robin thinks of his nestlings, and we think of our barns full.

The chances! But what would be life and work without there were chances, and withal a chance for wit and wisdom to select methods and seize opportunities? There would be no zest in marching to the year's end on a dead certainty—with our soup-ladles just level-full each time. There is nothing so grand as hope; there is nothing so strong as faith; and that is exactly how we start out of April, with faith in the laws of Nature, and hope that each one of us will succeed in the struggle that ends in another autumn.

✧

Another Epoch-Marker

IN the midst of all the navy-scare in England—a panic which leaves the observer at this distance in doubt whether the British are really weak or only silly—the Asquith Government keeps right on with its drastic measures of social reform. It seems to be good politics, not only because it creates a diversion from the "eight-Dreadnought" question for the moment, but also because any of these startling social innovations is sure to find supporters beyond the party boundary. The same Conservatives who backed the Old-Age Pension are now found as a general thing in favor of anti-sweating legislation. Lord Milner, one of the tall towers of the Unionist party, a year ago declared in favor of establishing the minimum wage—a stride toward Socialism which even the most radical members of the radical cabinet had been

unwilling to consider the year before on first taking office. Now the Government appears with the bill presented a few days ago by Mr. Winston Churchill (as president of the Board of Trade)—the first serious attempt which has ever been ventured on in England to deal effectually with the admitted evil of sweated industries. It is significant of the political strength and popular interest in such legislation that the Government measure was followed up the next day by a bill of still more extreme proposals, in some respects, introduced by a Unionist member of the House of Commons.

This is recognized on all hands in England as a new departure, an epoch-marking innovation, a venturesome extension of the sphere of government, the introduction of a new principle in the fixing of a minimum wage by law—a policy which a generation ago would have been an inconceivable raid on industry. But while radical in principle this particular measure is very cautious and limited in scope—virtually an experimental and tentative beginning only. This minimum wage is to be fixt for both home-workers and factory workers. The bill not only makes a certain wage the legal one; it goes further and requires the State to take the initiative in seeing that it is enforced. Either the Board of Trade or the Home Office, it has not yet been determined which, will be armed with the powers of inspection and entry upon the premises of all industries for the purposes of investigation. The boards which will be created to receive and act upon the reports of inspectors will also be charged with the duty of "fostering a healthy state in the trades in which they operate."

The trades placed under their special observation will be ready-made tailoring, machine-made lace and net finishing, cardboard-box making and ready-made blouse making. For the first six months of the operation of the law, if the bill becomes law, the wages fixt under it will be compulsory only on Government work, either national or municipal. There will be published by official authority a "white list" of employers who have voluntarily adopted the board rates of wages: after six months employers not already on the "white list" can be brought up before the Board of Trade as

conducting their business in contempt of law. But before any minimum wage is made operative the Government bill provides that three bodies must concur in determining it; the private member's bill from the Opposition above alluded to is more drastic, providing that the majority of a board acting on a trade may settle what is the lowest proper wage and that that settlement shall at once have the force of law. Free Traders and Protectionists, the two great parties now dividing England, are both favoring the principle—tho the Protectionists are taking advantage of the chance to say that they cannot be sure they have protected British work-people until they have protected them from the competition of sweated industries abroad. There is, as a matter of fact, a union already co-operating between the anti-sweating "consumers' leagues" of Switzerland and France.

The class to whose salvation this legislation is directed principally includes the wretchedly overworked and underpaid women and children of the tenement houses and slums—widows and orphans, unprovided single women, and deserted wives. Having no trades unions, and trades unions being in the nature of things impossible among them, they must work long hours day and night, and, according to the official report to the Government, their utmost possible earnings are "insufficient to sustain life in the most meager manner." The Government holds that if society does not exist to reform such horrible conditions, it might as well not exist at all. Miss Macarthur, secretary of the Women's Trade Union League, calls Mr. Churchill's bill a "splendid beginning," but wishes it had included more of the trades in which the lowest classes of women in London are enslaved, and says that it will give no satisfaction unless it is made compulsory at once on becoming law instead of trying "white-list" persuasion for six months first.

Sir Charles Dilke has taken the lead in the fight for the bill in the House of Commons, regarding it the most important measure of social reform which the Government has introduced, next to Old Age Pensions. It is practically the same bill which was introduced last year and sent to a committee headed by Sir

Thomas Whittaker, which made a report well known to students of the subject. But the genesis of the movement is traced by Sir Charles Dilke to a suggestion made by John Stuart Mill in 1848. It has taken two generations for the thought broached by that great economic reformer to get expression in practical politics and legislation in his own country.



Simplified Spelling

WE have said not much about simplified spelling of late; we have simply done it. We have let our readers see how they liked it, and they do like it. We knew they would, for we have the conceit to believe that they are an unusually intelligent body of readers. They know that the philologists, the orthoepists, the scholars of the English language, are with us in this matter, and we have readily believed that our readers understand the principles and the reason of it, and therefore like it. If some of them don't like it we believe they ought to like it and will learn to. We have been greatly pleased that so few object to it. The practise of it is growing. More people are taking it up, and more will year by year. They will see that *program* looks better than *programme*, *tho* than *though*, *labor* than *labour*, *next* than *nexed*.

The English are more conservative than the Americans, and they cling more stubbornly to the old long forms. They have not caught up yet even to Webster's spelling in *labor* and *traveler*. But they are coming to it, and are likely in the end to take the lead in the matter. Already there has been organized in England a Simplified Spelling Society, like our Simplified Spelling Board, and equally financed by Mr. Carnegie. Its leaders are the philologists and makers of dictionaries, such men as Professor Skeat, the president; Dr. Furnivall; Henry Bradley, editor of the "Oxford Dictionary"; Sir James A. H. Murray, and Prof. Gilbert Murray, Ambassador Bryce and Sir William Ramsay. These are names that carry weight, that represent the best British scholarship. They assure the republic of letters that improvement in spelling is not to be laughed at. Mr. William Archer, the secretary, has come to

this country to represent the new Society at the anniversary the past week of the Simplified Spelling Board in this city.

The reform which this Board urges is not at all a radical one, and it counts as its friends a great many who do not go the full length of its recommendations. If the reader wants to know all that it asks let him write to the Simplified Spelling Board, No. 1 Madison avenue, New York City, and he will receive a copy of the changes recommended and the rules under which they come. If he believes in the principle of reform, let him in his own correspondence use all the simplifications he dares. That is what we do in THE INDEPENDENT. There is not another one of them that will be as obtrusive as the removal of the intrusive letters which disfigure *though* and *through*. And yet we do not use all the simplifications, just because we fear we may disturb some weaker brethren. We know perfectly well that wherever *ed*, in a preterit, has the sound of *t*, it should be written with *t*, but out of mere tenderness to these weaker brethren we have not *pusht* the rule to the extreme. We agree with the various Funk & Wagnalls publications and *The Christian Work and Ecangelist* that the people may gradually get used to the better way, while the educational publications, address chiefly to teachers, and certain technical journals, can take all the simplifications. Silent final *e* ought to be dropt always, but we are not yet ready to do it. Of course, it will come in the end.

But when will the end come? It is approaching faster than could have been expected. It took years to secure the Webster spellings, and our readers remember the fight between the Webster and Worcester dictionaries. At last Webster won, and already we go beyond Webster. The Simplified Spelling Board has now published its recommended list, and we presume that for a year or two it will now rest from this labor and devote itself to persuading the people to catch up with it. Believing as we do in all wise reform, we have been of the first to move forward, and we expect to move forward further in time, but we must wait, and the Simplified Spelling Board must wait, until more of the daily journals and of the trade pub-

lishers, always the most conservative of people, have made the improvements so common that they are not noticed. To this object the Board must now devote itself. It has laid down certain rules, and can go no further just now.

But we advertise the people that this is not the end; it is the beginning. The end is absolute phonetic spelling. But absolute phonetic spelling must wait till the phoneticians have agreed on an alphabet which will give one sole letter for one sole sound, and that means more than twenty-six letters. Ten years from now the Simplified Spelling Board, assisted by the Simplified Spelling Society of Great Britain, and similar societies in France and Germany and Spain and Italy and Russia, all of which countries are far ahead of us in normal spelling, will have to agree on an international alphabet, and then we can begin the task of final reform. Then our children can learn to read when three years old, and in a few weeks, like the Hawaian children, and think it nothing but play, mere kindergarten sport. How happy the children of that day will be, and how they will look back with surprise and pity on their fathers' school books! Then no longer will the children have to learn to read by pronouncing words in the way they are *not* written, after the fashion of the man who knew that when his clock struck seven and pointed to half past three it was a quarter of ten. That is the way we learn to read now, by dead Chinese memory for every single word, not one fixt and settled rule; and instead of being ashamed of our scoliography—we cannot call it orthography—not a few "cultivated" people love to kiss and pet its warts and bunions. All we are now trying to do is to pare off some of the worst excrescences. By and by we will attack the radical cure.

Decrease of Theological Students Abroad

THE lack of candidates for the ministry in the various Protestant state Churches of Germany is becoming alarming, and while formerly the theological graduates of the universities were compelled to wait as long as a dozen years before receiving a fixed ap-

pointment, they now find these waiting for them at once. According to the latest statistics the decrease in the number of theological students at the different universities is the following, the first being the average in the years 1886 to 1891, the second the average from 1903 to 1908, viz.: Berlin, 732 (305); Bonn, 130 (78); Breslau, 169 (66); Erlangen, 325 (150); Giessen, 99 (70); Goettingen, 235 (106); Greifswald, 305 (89); Halle, 660 (320); Heidelberg, 88 (61); Jena, 126 (49); Kiel, 86 (34); Koenigsberg, 201 (71); Leipsic, 640 (279); Marburg, 194 (134); Rostock, 61 (47); Strassburg, 113 (67); Tübingen, 408 (280). The decrease accordingly has been from 4,572 to 2,106, or fully 54 per cent. According to faculties this decrease runs from 23 per cent. in Rostock to 70 per cent. in Greifswald.

The advanced men deny most vigorously that this has been caused by the spread of radical theological teaching at the universities. The *Chronik der Christlichen Welt*, on the basis of the above data, undertakes to demonstrate that proportionally the orthodox faculties have lost more students than the liberal, taking as evidence that the three orthodox universities of Erlangen, Greifswald and Rostock have gone back from a total of 691 theological students to 286; while the typically advanced group of Giessen, Heidelberg, Jena, Marburg and Strassburg from 620 to 381, or a loss of 58 per cent. in the first group and of only 38.5 in the second critical group.

It is rather noteworthy that the strongest complaints come from the orthodox sections of the Church, being heard chiefly from Mecklenburg, Saxony and Hanover, all three of which officially recognize the Lutheran creed. Mecklenburg can count only on twelve new men for the next three years, and Hanover, which annually needs an increase of about forty to forty-five men, will have only twenty-five candidates to fill its vacancies. The present winter semester again shows a decrease of more than one hundred Protestant theological students, and the Catholic faculties report the same phenomenon, namely an enrollment of only 1,670 theological men as compared with 1,780 six months ago.

Similar reports, however, come from other quarters, too, making this an international church problem. In the Lutheran theological seminary in Paris there is but a single student, and in that of the Reformed Church less than half a dozen. In Geneva and other French-Swiss churches the same conditions prevail.

The signs, however, are increasing to show that more conservative tendencies are beginning to prevail in university circles, especially on Biblical problems. Professor Harnack, of Berlin, has in three different works defended the Lukean authorship and historical character of the Third Gospel and the Acts; recently Professor Lietzmann, of Jena, has shown that gnosticism is a pre-Christian type of philosophical thought and that the Fourth Gospel will on account of its relation to gnosticism not be denied to the Apostle John; and last but certainly not least, Professor Gregory, the American member of the theological faculty in the University of Leipsic, has just published an "Introduction to the New Testament," in which, to the surprise of friend and foe, he makes a vigorous defence of the Johannine origin and the reliability of this much debated Gospel. Other evidences of the growth of conservative thought is the determined attack being made all along the line, especially by the Keppler Bund, on the Monism of Professor Haeckel, who only a year ago declared that he would supplant Christianity. Professor Haeckel's scientific attainment has been bitterly attacked by his fellow scientists, and especially has the zoologist, Dr. A. Brass, in a recent work, demonstrated that Haeckel has actually falsified the pictures which he employed to show man's descent. Monism is decidedly on the defensive in Germany at present.



Panama Report Next Week

IN March, 1906, two members of THE INDEPENDENT's staff, Dr. E. E. Slosson, our literary editor, and Mr. Gardner Richardson, our assistant publisher, were sent to Panama to report to our readers the progress that was being made in constructing the Canal. After an interval of three years, two representatives have again been sent to the Canal Zone, and the first of their articles will appear next

week, telling of the general changes and progress since the last visit. A second article will shortly appear on the labor conditions, and a third on the engineering problems and the actual work of construction. The representatives this year, who sailed on March 15th and have just returned, after a two weeks' stay on the Isthmus, are Mr. Gardner Richardson, who accompanied Dr. Slosson before, and Mr. W. J. Ghent. Mr. Richardson is a graduate of Yale University and has been connected with THE INDEPENDENT four years. He has spent a large part of his life in foreign countries and is well fitted to report on the conditions in Panama.

Mr. Ghent has been a frequent contributor to THE INDEPENDENT for many years, and is a well known authority on labor and economic questions. His book entitled "Mass and Class" is a standard work. Our readers can rely on the accuracy and impartiality of these representatives' report.



A Wizard of Words

ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE is dead at the age of seventy-two, by general consent one of the great poets of the Victorian era, yet not a poet of a rank or type like Tennyson, or the later Kipling, for he had a very narrow gamut and played on scarce more than one string. The most and best that can be said of him is, that he was a wizard of words.

So far as his works will live they will be his poems of the early period before he joined the Catholic Church; and it may be counted to the credit of that Church that after joining it he ceased to write the sort of verse which had given him fame. His tragedies, such as "Erechtheus," "Marie Stuart," "Marino Faliero" and "Laertes," are hardly read, and his prose works, such as "A Study of Shakespeare" and "A Study of Victor Hugo," are hardly readable, for his wizardry of words in verse, where it can substitute for sense, fails in prose, where clear thought is essential.

Swinburne possessed the mystery of musical, meaningless, elusive expression that suggested but did not express the

thought which wraithlike escaped behind it. There is a vocal mastery of the melody of sound, the succession of vowel and liquid and mute, which deceives us into belief that it carries a certain sense; but the meaning loses all definiteness, so that, after all the rhythmic cadences, Swinburne is hard reading, and only here and there a passionate line clings to the memory. Quite different is the utter clarity of Tennyson, who could command all the stops of the tuneful lute quite as well as Swinburne, but who filled his words with lucid as well as sweet thought. Very different also is he from Browning, who is called obscure, but whose meaning can be worked out and is worth the working. But very often not Swinburne's. Take such a verse as this from "To Victor Hugo":

"But thine imperial soul,
As years and ruins roll
To the same end, and all things and all dreams
With the same wreck and roar
Drift on the dim same shore,
Still in the bitter foam and brackish streams
Tracks the fresh water-springs to be
And sudden sweeter fountains in the sea."

What does it all mean?

But it is not this for which we most condemn Swinburne, and count ourselves with those that fail to praise him in his death. It is because more than any other man he introduced into the sweet stream of English verse the poison of lewd love. There had been lawlessly amorous verse before, but hardly riotously, languorously lewd like his. Chaucer told the tales of his day, but he made penance in his "Legend of Good Women." We will give Swinburne credit for the fire of liberty which the elder Walter Savage Landor kindled in his soul, and which led him even to praise the Russian regicide; but it is license, not liberty, that invited his sweetest notes. Wordsworth in his youth equally kindled with the flame of freedom, but allowed the fires to die; Longfellow and Lowell caught too, in their young days, the healthy hatred of tyranny; but only Milton fed on freedom as his daily strong meat. Swinburne's choice food was lust. His brilliant disciple was Oscar Wilde, and Oscar Wilde had to learn the taste of prison food.

There are two kinds of love, Plato tells us—one earthly, the other Uranian. It was the earthly love that Swinburne

chose to sing, bare, base, physical love, and with it the satiety, the weariness and death that follow. Indeed his lyre has but two notes, love and death, Mors and Eros, the Eros of Libitina. He sings of no pure love, only the love of Lilith. It is of no use to mince words about it; and if one can repeat, but hardly print, the coarse characterization Carlyle made of him, we can yet say that he treated Poesy as Circe transformed the seamen of Ulysses, and bade her root in the muck-swamps of fetid toad-blooms and deadly nightshade. That was a foul shame to the pure muse. For poetry is too sacred a thing to be profaned by singing the jaded extasies of boughten love. The harlotry of the muse is an unforgivable offense, not to be pardoned even in the scant three days of grace between the breath and the bier.

For Swinburne knew and owned the wrong of it even in the delight of it. He chose the Syrian Adonis, the shamelessly, nakedly, physical passion that had in it no shred of beauty of soul. He knew what it meant for

"love makes all that love him wise,
As wise as heaven and crueler than hell."

It was he that wrote:

"To say of shame, What is it?
Of virtue, We can miss it,
Of sin, We can but kiss it,
And it's no longer sin."

With this spurn of the uncleft ass's hoof at everything pure and holy he could well tell the end of it all:

"Princes, and ye whom pleasure quickeneth,
Heed well this rhyme before your pleasure
tire;

For life is sweet, but after life is death:

This is the end of every man's desire."

Swinburne is called the last of the great company of Victorian poets. Of them he might have been one of the greatest, for the genius was his. But it was misapplied. Of his own coterie of poets, Rossetti has left two or three noble lyrics that must live. He, too, had the deft wizardry of words, and with it a haunting tender thought that did not miss expression. Morris wrote much of fluent easy tales in prose and rime, facile to read and worth the keeping. But we fear that after a while scarce anything will be held of Swinburne's worth the remembering. His verse will be studied for its technique, and certain poems put

away to be kept in the dark closet with "curious" books; for such is the verdict of the Rhadamanthine Time on those that prostitute the muse. His own age could not make him Laureate.



Tariff Revision

By the changes made in the House the Payne tariff bill has been improved, but it is not now a revision downward, nor are its rates in accord with the Republican platform's definition of a just measure of protection. Tea and coffee on the free list, removal of the obscure provision which would have nullified the proposed reduction of the duties on rough lumber, and the elimination of all retaliatory duties on petroleum—these are the leading changes for the better. The real value of these last named duties to the Oil Trust was overestimated, and the noise made in removing them served to divert attention from protective rates that have yielded large profits to other combinations. On the other hand, the unwarranted increases of the already high duties on hosiery and gloves were not touched, and the provisions for maximum rates that would for a considerable time increase by 20 per cent. the duties on four-fifths of our imports were retained.

The Senate is now to take up the task of revision, and it has an opportunity to compel additional reforms. If current reports are well founded, however, the Republican majority of the Senate Committee intends to undo a part of the commendable work of the House by imposing taxes on iron ore, hides and soft coal, and by increasing the duties on steel rails and structural shapes. But the assertion is made that the Payne bill's increases on hosiery and gloves, against which 250,000 women protested in a petition which the House declined to consider, will be crossed out. Many changes will be made by the Senate Committee, and afterward by the Senate. Then the bill will be completed in conference.

President Taft has repeatedly expressed his desire for a revision downward, that would reduce the cost of living. This is what a great majority of the people want. It is not given by the bill in its present form. The most convincing proof of this

is seen in the House Committee's admission that under the provisions of the bill the average ad valorem rate of duty upon all goods actually imported would be increased to 45.72 per cent. from the present tariff's 44.16 per cent. That is to say, after certain products have been placed on the free list, and after the duties on some others (which are now practically prohibitory) have been reduced, there are increases enough to make the general average higher than it is under the present tariff, which, its authors admitted, was placed at an unwarrantably high level to allow for extensive reductions by treaties of reciprocity—those treaties which were afterward negotiated and which the Senate would not accept.

As a whole, therefore, the Payne bill is not a downward revision. Some of its reductions are merely spectacular, such as the reduction of the duty on steel rails. We recently pointed out that within three weeks our rail manufacturers have undersold European manufacturers in Argentina in an order for 10,000 tons. Can they not as easily undersell them here at home, without protection? Two weeks ago, an Ohio steel company sold rails in Glasgow by underbidding English manufacturers there, its price being \$29.60, while the lowest English bid was \$41.20. Does this Ohio company need a protective duty to defend it against the competition of English or other foreign manufacturers in the United States? But it is said that the Payne bill's duty on rails will be increased by the Senate Committee.

The Democrats of the House asked for a reduction of duties on products competing with those which are controlled here by combinations. In the present tariff there are such duties, under the shelter of which competition in the home market has been suppressed and prices rising nearly to the importing point have been exacted. These rates should be revised, with the purpose of reducing the cost of living. Here is a field for Senate action, for it has been neglected by the House.

The Senate, it is expected, will so modify the Payne bill's provisions for the imposition of maximum rates that they will not invite commercial wars.

This will be a decided gain. Probably it

will also insist upon a permanent advisory bureau of tariff experts. If there had been such a bureau at work during the last twelve months, many objectionable features of the pending bill would have been excluded before it was laid before the House, and its rates would have been more nearly in accord with the declarations of the Republican platform.

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The Decline of Reading Aloud

THE number of volumes of fresh poetry published is increasing year by year, and the old poets are sold in greater quantity, yet there is a general impression that there is less poetry read than there used to be, that the younger generation does not have the love for it that their elders had. This impression we believe to be correct, and we account for it largely by the decline in the habit of reading aloud. For poetry is based on sound, and when no sound is heard poetry is merely a vexatiously awkward way of saying things. There are persons with such strong auditory imaginations that they can read a page of music and get the same enjoyment out of it as by hearing it played, and there are persons of the same type who can read poetry silently with as much satisfaction as aloud, but such gifted individuals are rare, and they are getting rarer as the auditory faculties are nowadays less developed.

Some one has said that it is a crime to read poetry to oneself and that it should be prohibited by law. We agree with the first clause, but not with the second. Legal measures are unnecessary, for where poetry is not read aloud it is usually not read at all. There is no reason why it should be.

Poetry is not intended to be read as prose. Poets reading their own verses accent the rhythm strongly. We are told that Wordsworth, Tennyson and Poe mouthed the lines in a manner almost offensive. It is said that Kipling, in the days when he was writing barrack-room ballads from day to day to fill out the columns of the *Allahabad Pioneer*, was once given a subject for one by his colleagues in the office. He retired to meditate and then came back triumphant. "I have it. How will this

do?" he cried, humming something of this kind:

"m—m! m—m!
m m m m—m—m—m.
de—day de—de—de—day,
de—de—day de—de—de—day,
m—m—m m m m—m—m—m."

"But what are the words to it?" asked his friends.

"Oh, I haven't written the words yet. I will go and do it now."

Some of the poetry and much of the prose published nowadays do not seem to have been read aloud even by their authors. They apparently never thought it a necessary part of the task of composition. Many of the popular novels, adventure and mystery stories particularly, are vocally unreadable. They are intended to be hurried thru. "You can read it in no time," is a common recommendation for a new novel. This naturally raises the question whether it is worth reading in any time. Even first-class novelists of the day have the same fault. For example, to read aloud a chapter of one of Mrs. Humphry Ward's stories is a strain upon the voice. Mrs. Wharton is almost as hard. On the other hand, William de Morgan's novels are delightful to both reader and listener. They are like Dickens in this respect, and we are told by Dickens' daughter that he recited his dialogs as he paced the floor in composing them. One reason why James and Meredith are reputed obscure is because people try to read them visually. Read orally they are much easier to follow and comprehend.

The sense for rhythm in prose disappears with the love of poetry. Those who depend upon the eye alone become incapable of appreciating delicate differences of style. In our system of education the ear receives little training so students tend to become exclusively eye-minded and philology goes over to an alien and secondary sense. A considerable body of literature is being produced which is never voiced unless by the proofreader. The editor of one of our great dictionaries says in order to get the correct pronunciation of a recent scientific word in general use he wrote to the man who had invented it. The distinguished scientist replied that he did not know how the word was pronounced as he had never used it

in speech. He was willing, he said, that the dictionary-makers should decide that if they thought it worth while.

The discussion of simplified spelling has brought out many amusing instances of this perversion of the verbal sense. "You are spoiling the word!" we hear when no change whatever is made in the word, but only a change in its symbol in order to preserve the word from unconscious phonetic decay. To such people destroying a photograph would be the same as murder. The poets who go by sound rather than sight are much more inclined to be phonetic in their spelling than prose writers. If the opponents of spelling reforms were tested in the psychological laboratory they would probably be found to belong mostly to the visual or graphomotor classes, while those more tolerant to orthographical innovations would be found using auditory or vocal-motor imagery.

The decay of the habit of reading aloud comes from the multiplicity of books and of lights. The fireplace was once literally the focus of the family. This was the age of story telling, of the saga. Old and young listened to the monolog, their eyes on the flickering flames. Next came the time when the lamp was made the center of the circle, usually only a single reading light and but one new book or magazine, therefore one reader to several listeners. It was the age of the leisurely novel, of the continued story. Some books are to be chewed, some are to be Fletcherized to bring out the full flavor. This practise of reading together for weeks and months the same book gave the family a unity that it has since lost, for now the family has no focus. Every member to the smallest reader has his individual reading matter as he has his individual butter and salt holders. Magazines are cheap and books can be had for nothing. Every room is heated and lighted, and everybody in the family is independent. If they all eat together once a day it is by a special effort, and to read together is still rarer. Consequently there is no community of interest, no common theme of conversation. They read different things, think in different ways and speak in different dialects. This reduces the uniting bond of the family to mutual affection

alone and that this is not sufficient to stand the strain of the centrifugal forces of the individualism of today is becoming increasingly manifest. The family needs a new focus.



The Big Brother There is occasion for some serious concern over the news that at the request of the United States the British Government announced that it would not allow President Castro to land at Trinidad, a British island near Venezuela. The neighboring French, Dutch and Danish territories also forbade his landing on their territory, all, we gather, at the request of the United States, and the French authorities put him on a steamer and forcibly returned him to France. The reason given for this action is to prevent disorder in Venezuela, and support the acting government by Vice-President Gomez. This is, we say, serious. Castro is the elected President of Venezuela, and is as able a man as the country has ever had, and has tried, with more or less wisdom, to protect the interests of his country as against various greedy foreign exploiters. He had to go abroad to undergo a serious surgical operation, and left the government in charge of Vice-President Gomez till after his return. We do not know with what encouragement Gomez then brought charges against Castro of conspiracy for murder, and assumed the right to be Castro's successor. But Castro has never been impeached or condemned. It is not for the interest of important parties that he should return to power, for the Asphalt Trust, which refused arbitration of its claims, and which was proved to have aided a rebellion and was condemned, under Castro, to lose its rights to the Bermudez asphalt lake and to pay a heavy fine, has now purchased back all its rights: but were Castro to return it would find this settlement disallowed. We doubt very much whether the United States will find its interest in attempting to control the republics to the south of us. This attitude does not encourage either their affection or their trade. It is not our business to settle their quarrels. The big brother with a big stick gets no love.

The Waking of the Wets The past week proves that the whisky men, the beer men and the saloon men have seen the danger threatening them from the moral awakening and have themselves awakened. Prohibition may conquer the rural sections of the country, but they are resolved that it shall not get the mastery of the cities. The past week has proved their activity and success in Long Island and in other parts of this State, and in important counties in Indiana, Wisconsin, etc. They will not lose the fight from any indolence or parsimony. They have begun by fighting with all their might, matching meeting with meeting, church bells with brass bands, and prayer with free lunch and drinks and autos to take the voters to the polls. The waking of the wets means a long fight and a careful study of what liberty means. The excitement recalls the old Washingtonian days when J. Pierpont Morgan's grandfather, the Rev. John Pierpont, was the laureate of the cause, and the children were made to recite the poems in teetotal meetings, such as the alcoholic medical prescription:

"Take a little rum
The less you take the better,
And pour it in the lakes
Of Wener and of Wetter.

Take a spoonful out
(Mind it is not groggy),
And put it in the lake
Of Winnepisseogee."

After a few more dilutions which we forget the thing concludes:

"Now take a drop or two
Mixt in a quart of water;
And you will get well,
Or at least you oughter."



The Sage Foundation In *Survey*, the new name of the monthly organ of the Charity Organization of this city, Mr. Robert W. De Forest, who is president of the Charity Organization and vice-president of the Russell Sage Foundation, gives a very interesting account of the aims and work of this new Foundation, which Mrs. Russell Sage has endowed with \$10,000,000. It is a pleasant thing to think of Russell Sage, who claimed no expert knowledge of charitable work, but who had the knack of making a fortune, as taking satisfaction in the thought that after his death

his great wealth would be devoted by his widow to the very best service of the world. She took expert advice, and decided to establish an organization which should seek out the best ways to remove the causes of social evil and secure social betterment. A few weeks ago we reported the important investigation made by the Sage Foundation in Pittsburgh, but that is but one of a large number of studies it is engaged in. Such is its support of efforts to reduce the ravages of tuberculosis, its work for playground extension, for children's school gardens, for the prevention of blindness, and for other activities in which it is peculiar that it does not seek to advertise itself, but is glad to work silently thru other societies. It is particularly interested in the extension of charity organization in the various cities of the country, so that charity may be wisely administered without pauperizing the recipients. The unification of charities is of great importance, and that gives occasion for surprise that the offer of a million dollars to the Hebrew charities of this city on condition that they federate is opposed by one or two of the strongest of them, which seem to fear that they will lose their special appeal.



A Retraction Distasteful as it is for an editor to admit that he may have made a mistake, when he is rebuked by some one who knows more about the subject than he does, as in the following letter, he is obliged to do something about it. The statement to which our anonymous correspondent takes exception was not, we confess, original, altho we neglected to put it in quotation marks. On looking it up in the handy volume of literary pems on the shelf behind us we find no author's name is given. We must, therefore, apologize to our readers for having printed a statement which may be altogether incorrect, and which, at any rate, we had made no attempt to verify:

EAST SPRINGFIELD, Pa., March 29th, 1909.
Editor Independent:

You say on page 650 of the 25th March issue, that: "Even the devil is not so bad as he is painted." If you were not blinded by him, and possessed by him, you would know that he is unspeakably worse than he is or ever can be painted.

The Bible and Literature

We have once or twice called attention in past years to the supremacy of the Bible over any and all other sources of literary allusion in the addresses of public men. It makes no difference what a man's profession may be, a literary man, a lawyer or a teacher, just as much as a clergyman, Bible words will unconsciously drop off his tongue. We happen to notice it in reading the tribute to the late President Gilman by Professor Gildersleeve in a number just issued of the *Johns Hopkins Circular*. Now Professor Gildersleeve is not known as a Bible scholar; he is past master of all our Grecians, and master also of a most delightful style, for which some read the *Journal of Classical Literature*, edited by him, who will never read the books he writes about in it. His eulogy of President Gilman is less than six pages long, and in it we count fourteen verbal expressions or quotations taken from the Bible: "Every good word and work," "fountain sealed," "discernment of spirits," "hid treasure," "sinned with their lips," "faith in his high calling," "seeing him who is invisible," "time would fail me," "slept or slumbered," "Egyptian taskmaster," "bloweth where it listeth," "make a plain path," "recompense of reward," and one direct quotation, "This is the way; walk ye in it." Against these fourteen cases there is only one use of classical phrases and one allusion each to Milton and Wordsworth. And this from our most profound and revered Grecian, who could have spattered his address over with Greek and Latin references and expressions without winking, so easy would it have been to him, but they could not have fitted into the serious purpose of plain and tender address as do the words of the two Testaments.



President Gomez, of Cuba, in his inaugural message calls attention to the one imminent danger which threatens the island. He says:

"The political problem of our country as of some others of similar origin and education, contains one evil element, which manifests itself in a tendency to create and maintain a third party, and even other factions, arising from vice and social disintegration, which unfortunately seems characteristic of the southern

ances. The same evil manifests itself in a tendency toward rebellion against everything wearing the badge of discipline, order and method and against subordination to the will and welfare of social collectivity. In this we have one fact which, small as it may be, is not encouraging or promising."

We trust President Gomez will speedily suppress all insurrections. If he does not it will mean the end of Cuba as a separate republic.

It is not an easy question to answer, just how violations of the Jim Crow laws in the South should be treated. Of course, negroes do not go into the cars, or seats, reserved for whites; that would be resented. But if the white seats are full the white people will crowd over into the negro seats, and it makes trouble. Should it be resented and resisted, to make the law odious, or allowed, to make it ridiculous? The Colored Teachers' Association of Texas voted to ask that so long as the law is retained it should be enforced impartially, and there went abroad the report that the association had approved the Jim Crow law, which it had not.

All who know will greatly regret that our Minister to China is to be replaced by ex-Senator Fulton, of Oregon, or some other politician. We can hardly expect from Mr. Fulton the sympathy with China or the knowledge of that country which Mr. Rockhill possesses. Mr. Rockhill talks Chinese, and we believe Tibetan, and is unsurpassed as an authority on Chinese history, geography and literature. It has been greatly to the honor of this country that he has been our representative, and we were not aware that he desired to withdraw from diplomatic service.

More Dreadnoughts, and still more. Now Austria is to build three, evidently not because she needs them, but to back up Germany, her close ally, in case of war with Great Britain. That will give a new shiver to the English people, and will mean more than eight Dreadnoughts, and more taxes, and we shall hear the same old story, that four new Dreadnoughts are not enough for our protection. What a pity that Great Britain started the new rivalry of waste!

And there is a new call for defense in the air, not an army, not a navy, but a fleet of airships—what shall we call it?

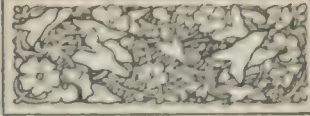
Excommunication has lost its terrors. On April 24th Loisy will commence his lectures as professor at the College of France. The Camelots du Roi, who have every Wednesday since October last interrupted the lectures of Professor Thal-amas at the Sorbonne, promise to take a hand in upsetting Loisy's. At the recent elections in Italy, Murri, an excommunicate *vitandus*, was chosen by the voters of Monte Georgio, a formal papal possession, to represent them in the Italian Parliament. In a rostrum of Paris stands the cast-out Loisy and on Monte Citorio, Rome, is another, Murri.

It is enough to "jar" one to read a negro paper, supposed to be devoted to the interests of the race, give columns of pride to a black prize-fighter, whose eminence is no credit to his people, and then turn the page and read advertisements not only of "pure whisky," but of nostrums to whiten the complexion and to straighten kinky hair. The publishers know they are frauds, but they have not the conscience to stop cheating their readers.

A gift of \$200,000 by Andrew Carnegie to Hamilton College, to be called the Elihu Root Peace Fund, in recognition of Senator Root's services to peace while Secretary of State, is suitably given to the college from which Mr. Root graduated, and where his father was professor.

By an edict promulgated at Peking all Chinese are forbidden to become naturalized as citizens of another country. This law is opposed to the comity of nations, as much so as our law forbidding Chinese to become citizens with us. Very likely our law provoked it.

It is a bit absurd to hear of "destroyers" being "christened." But even the "christening" with a smashed bottle of wine is a mockery of the rite and the word. It sounds like a devil's christening.



The Limitation of Life Insurance in New York

THE extravagance that is characteristic of modern life has resulted in the imposition of taxes that grow more and more burdensome with the passing of time. Those who are charged with the power of taxation are frequently confronted with a mighty task in making the state's income equal to its expenditure. The crying and constantly increasing needs of the state for an adequate income finally led to the taxing of insurance premiums. What the logic was that led legislators to such a method of taxation it is not easy for those of us outside of the legislative fold to understand. It is easy to understand a tax on the liquor traffic that takes the form of a substantial license fee, because the liquor business is admittedly bad and by means of it our prisons are crowded and our jails are too often found inadequate as to accommodations. But the average man would scarcely think of putting life insurance and the liquor traffic on the same basis as a reason for taxation. Life insurance is beneficent from start to finish. It is one of the most admirable forms of thrift. It is based on self-denial for the benefit of wife and children and others, who but for it or something analogous, might become public charges. There is no excuse for taxing premiums on life insurance, which are generally paid vicariously. The several States, finding it possible to mulct the insurance companies by taxation, have increased the penalty placed by ignorance on thrift until the revenue has reached more than \$12,000,000 per annum. A stranger from Mars, or indeed any one not familiar with the modern trend in the taxation of insurance, would very naturally suppose that the State would foster and encourage a business yielding such easy money in taxation. On the contrary, and particularly during recent years, there has been developed a tendency toward hampering the business of the insurance companies. In Texas, for example, a law was passed demand-

ing that the insurance companies should make Texas investments as the price of doing business in that State. In Wisconsin it was required that a specific apportionment of dividends be made, with which requirement a number of the first-class companies were unable to comply, and in consequence withdrew from doing business in that State. New York has recently limited her insurance companies to the writing of not more than \$150,000,000 of new business a year. This has led to the dropping of 1,000 field agents by the New York Life alone, lest that company might exceed the maximum and become an outlaw. That such a limitation of business is hurting the New York companies goes without saying. The Association of Life Insurance Presidents has taken up the matter and called attention to the injustice of this law. The Chamber of Commerce asked some time ago that the Governor appoint a commission to consider the subject with the object of suggesting needed reformation. That the Legislature is beginning to have certain doubts regarding the wisdom of its action in 1906 is manifested in its search after a concise statement of the gains or losses in insurance in force in 1906, 1907 and 1908 for the three big companies of this State and seven big companies of other States. THE INDEPENDENT hopes that the members of the Legislature will come to a better understanding of the subject of life insurance as they study it, and when they have passed the academic stage they will repeal the laws limiting the amount of business that New York State companies may write.



THE *Standard* mentions the case of a clerk in one of the important departments of the City of Baltimore who was recently arrested charged with stealing over \$100,000. The young man's salary was \$1,400. Nevertheless he kept fast horses and was otherwise extravagant. He was bonded for \$3,000. Perhaps the bonding company was napping. The young man certainly was not.

Wheat Prices

THE price of wheat, which for some time had been advancing, rose sharply last week, and wheat for May delivery was sold in Chicago at \$1.26 $\frac{3}{8}$ per bushel. While the speculative operations of the Patten group in that city have in some measure affected the price, the controlling influences have been natural market and agricultural conditions, which these speculators studied with care, and of which they have taken advantage. Our own growing crop of winter wheat, as shown by last week's Government report, is in such condition that the quantity harvested will probably be less than last year's by at least 40,000,000 bushels. Supplies in farmers' hands are low, both here and abroad. Argentina's crop has been reduced by frost. Consumption here steadily gains upon production. Last year's crop in Europe was deficient. On the whole, the price appears to have been determined by the law of supply and demand. Chicago's speculators have made large purchases, it is true, but they have also sold freely. The condition of our winter wheat may improve, and as to our spring wheat we know little or nothing. With the price of wheat higher than it has been for twenty years, except at the time of the Leiter speculation, the cost of living rises. A considerable advance in breadstuffs and provisions is noted in the average tables. Tariff revisers at Washington have shown no consuming desire to reduce the cost of living by their treatment of the tariff rates now in force.

....Condensed milk worth \$2,455,000 was exported from this country last year, and the exports in the last ten years have amounted to \$16,000,000.

....The discovery of a large field of placer gold deposits in the Sierra Blanca district of Oaxaca, Mexico, is announced. The area of the field exceeds 20,000 acres.

..Pig iron output in March was 1,832,104 tons, against 1,707,340 in February, and 1,747,000 in January. Since the beginning of April, the rate of production has been slightly reduced.

....After two years of labor and an expenditure of \$1,000,000, the dam across the Connecticut River, six miles south of Brattleboro, Vt., is now practically completed. It is to be used for the development of electric power.

....In March, twenty-two new national banks were organized, with a total capital of \$2,285,000. There are now 6,906 national banks, with an authorized capital of \$942,996,775 and a bond-secured circulation of \$646,142,390.

....The New York Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee of seven members to consider, "from the standpoint of the requirements of the world's shipping," the problems involved in the construction of the Panama Canal, and to submit a report.

....The advance of 45 points in the price of Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad stock, last week, to a new high record of \$600 per share, was due to rumors that a part of the accumulated surplus was soon to be distributed by increasing the annual dividend from 20 to 40 per cent. The company's capital stock outstanding is only \$26,000,000.

....Comparisons of average commodity prices made by *Bradstreet's* to obtain an index number show a steady increase each month from 7.9051 on September 1st, 1908, to 8.3157 on April 1st, 1909. The corresponding index number for July 1st, 1896, was 5.7019, the increase since that date having been nearly 46 per cent.

....In response to inquiries the following statement was made last week by John Claflin, of the H. B. Claflin Company, the largest wholesale dry goods dealers in this country:

"The dry goods business is not booming, but it is in a healthier condition than has been seen for some months. Orders are coming in now for fall delivery, and the size and quality of these orders indicate that the season will be a very good one—certainly much better than last year's. The spring business is practically finished, except for filling-in orders. Merchants thruout the country feel well satisfied, and the trend is now upward. The attitude of the country is a waiting one. No decided change from present conditions may be looked for as long as the tariff question is unsettled."

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Survey of the World

Tariff Revision in the Senate

Mr. Aldrich, chairman of the Senate's Committee on Finance, laid before the Senate, last week, the tariff bill prepared by the Republican majority of his committee, and proposed as a substitute for the bill past by the House. No recommendations were made concerning hides, wood pulp and bituminous coal, which the House had placed on the free list. There was no reference to the maximum rates or to the inheritance tax. Iron ore (free in the House bill) was made dutiable at 25 cents a ton. The duties of the present law upon hosiery and gloves were retained, and the increases proposed by the House rejected. Tea and coffee remained on the free list, and the House duty on cocoa was disapproved. The method of estimating the value of cotton cloth (withdrawn in the House, where the assertion was made that it would greatly increase duties) was restored. Duties upon agricultural products generally, many of which had been reduced by the House, were restored to the rates of the present law. Among these are the duties on barley and barley malt, which were the subject of controversy in the House. The House's reduction of the rate on carpet wool was canceled. A duty of 35 per cent. on yachts built abroad was imposed, altho the House committee holds that the importation of such yachts is forbidden by law. Very little or no change was made in the House bill's chemical, pottery, lumber, and sugar schedules. The art paragraph was slightly broadened. Increases of about 15 per cent. of the duties on wine, spirits, ale, cordials, and similar products were proposed. Petroleum was left on the free list, where the House put it. The House rate on steel

rails was retained. In many instances specific duties were substituted for the ad valorem rates of the present law and of the House bill. The effect of these changes cannot now be seen, altho with respect to some of them the assertion was made that they would not cause an increase. As to this there is a difference of opinion. Specific duties were sought by those who desired more protection. Critics remarked that while the bill might be an improvement upon the House bill in certain schedules (not taking into consideration the products as to which no recommendation was made), it differed but little, on the whole, from the present tariff. The omitted rates are to be considered hereafter in the Senate. It is predicted that duties will be imposed upon hides and coal. Changes made in the House had cut from the Payne bill, it was estimated, \$20,000,000 of revenue. Some think the Senate committee's bill cuts off \$30,000,000 more. Independent producers of crude petroleum assert that the removal of the duty upon such oil is to their disadvantage and is beneficial to the Oil Trust, which controls only one-tenth of the domestic output of crude and would be able to import oil from Mexico free of duty. They say they ought to be protected by a duty of 50 per cent. The committee's plan for obtaining the needed revenue is unknown. It is said that Mr. Aldrich will oppose an inheritance tax, an income tax, a stamp tax or a tax on corporation dividends. Several Republicans, however, do not agree with him. The Democratic Senators in conference agreed to support amendments for an income tax and a stamp tax on transfers of shares of stock. It is reported that they could not reach an agreement as to the protective features

of the bill. At least a dozen Republicans, it is asserted, will stand with them for an income tax. Mr. Bailey has introduced an income tax amendment, making the tax 3 per cent. on \$5,000 or more, and exempting all income from Federal, State, county or municipal securities, and from salaries of State offices. He appears to be confident that such a tax would not now be annulled by the Supreme Court. The revenue from such a tax, he thinks, would be from \$60,000,000 to \$80,000,000. Mr. Cummins (Republican) is preparing an amendment for a graduated income tax, beginning with 2 per cent. on \$2,000 and rising by degrees to 5 per cent. for incomes exceeding \$50,000. A majority of the Democrats are opposed to a national inheritance tax. Mr. Beveridge and Mr. La Follette have introduced bills for a Tariff Commission. It is understood that the President desires that provision for sufficient revenue shall be made when the new tariff rates are enacted, and that action upon the special revenue features shall not be deferred until next winter. It is reported that he has said: "Why not take the lowest tariff rates to be found in the two bills [House and Senate committee] and add an inheritance tax?"

Labor Disputes

No progress was made last week toward an agreement of the anthracite coal miners with their employers. The latter still proposed a renewal of the agreement that has expired, provided that it should be signed on the other side by "representatives of the anthracite mine workers." They declined to make a contract, as they said, "with an organization controlled by men engaged in bituminous coal mining, a competitive industry, which benefits directly from every misfortune suffered by the anthracite industry." They also said:

"It should not be understood from this that the operating union organization among their employees. The attitude of the operating union is the same as that in which they were regarded by the strike commission of 1902, as related in the official reports of the commission. The mine workers were asked by the commission to make in their organization certain changes which might benefit the operators in dealing with it. These recommendations have not been adopted and there

exist now exactly the same reasons against 'recognition' which seemed good and sufficient to the commission appointed by the President of the United States."

President Baer, of the Reading Railroad Company, a leading representative of the mine owners, recently remarked that in his judgment the award of the commission was "in its general results the wisest solution of the labor problem that the world has ever seen." The operators have appointed a committee of eleven to decide upon a policy. It is said that a majority of this committee favor a reduction of wages, while a minority would suspend work at the mines for a time, because of the large quantity of coal on hand.—It is thought that a general strike in the carrying trade on the great lakes cannot be avoided. The Carriers' Association insists upon the open shop, and the unions have instructed their members to refuse to work with non-union men.

Railroad and Trust Cases

The controversy between the State authorities of Missouri and the railroad companies concerning passenger rates will probably be ended by a general adoption of a 2½-cent rate. The Burlington road recently decided to enforce this rate on May 1st, the Rock Island then took similar action, and the St. Louis & San Francisco gave notice that this would be its rate in Arkansas. It is thought that all the companies affected will soon make their rates 2½ cents a mile, not only in Missouri, but also in Arkansas, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska. At Kansas City, Judge McPherson, of the Federal Court, has in a decree reserved for the Federal courts exclusive jurisdiction in the Missouri rate cases, and has dissolved the injunction recently procured by the State authorities to restrain the companies from making a 3-cent rate. The 2½-cent rate was suggested in the decision against the State law, which required a 2-cent rate, and it is expected that the acceptance of it by the roads will prevent further litigation.—The Supreme Court has denied a motion for a rehearing in the case of its decision affirming the judgment of the Texas courts against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, and the company

will pay the fine, which amounts to about \$1,600,000. It will then be permitted to do business in Texas under the conditions imposed by the State's laws. A fee of \$330,000 was claimed by the prosecuting attorney, but the courts decide that he is entitled to only \$80,000.—In the Federal court at Topeka, Kan., on the 16th, the Cudahy Packing Company of that city (a branch of the company of the same name in Chicago) was indicted on 737 counts for defrauding the Government of \$80,000 by violations of the internal revenue laws. It is alleged that the company used for oleomargarine colored in imitation of butter the stamps intended for oleomargarine not so colored, thus paying a tax of only $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent a pound instead of the tax of 10 cents a pound which the law requires. The penalty may be both fine and imprisonment.—A Federal grand jury at Chicago recently consumed much time in an inquiry concerning methods by which, it was alleged, the packing companies (or Beef Trust) were obtaining rebates from the railroads. There were no indictments, but Attorney-General Wickersham has sent to Morris & Co., one of the companies, a long letter in which he directs that the methods in question must be used no longer. It appears that the railroad companies paid for dressed beef injured in transit upon the basis of an excessive valuation, and that rebates, or concessions in rates, were thus granted indirectly. Mr. Wickersham says this method has been used by other packing companies; that the practice was probably adopted long ago with no intent to violate the law; and that no public service would be rendered now by making a test case in the courts. But the Government insists, he adds, that the practice "must be abandoned at once."



Castro and Venezuela It is expected that Castro, the deposed President of Venezuela, now on his way back to Europe, will land at Santander, Spain. At the time of his expulsion from Martinique he sent to the authorities there a written protest, saying that deportation imperiled his life, that he had committed no offense against the French

Government, and that the action of which he complained was "a breach of international law and a denial of the rights of individuals." In conclusion, he remarked:

"That such a thing should have come to pass in the land which saw the birth of Josephine and from which came the inspiration and presage of liberty, and at the hands of a people who shed their blood by torrents hardly a century ago to maintain unimpaired the rights and prerogative of man, is inconceivable."

If he decides to remain in France, he will not be molested by the French authorities, but will be under surveillance. After his expulsion from Martinique, the Danish Government gave orders that he should be excluded from the Danish West Indies. In Caracas, the judge of the criminal court in which is pending the indictment of Castro for the murder of Antonio Paredes has ordered the issue of requisition papers. Attorneys in New York, representing the Venezuelan Government, have published an opinion that Gomez is President in accord with the Constitution, Castro having been indicted, impeached and suspended from office at the instance of the Attorney-General. Mrs. Castro was not permitted to land at the Venezuelan port of La Guayra, nor was she allowed to communicate with any person on shore. She proceeded to Costa Rica, and will return to France. At La Guayra she said to Government officers on the dock: "You had better make hay while the sun shines." She denies that her husband has bought war supplies, and asserts that his purpose was to avoid politics and live quietly on his estates. Reports from Panama speak of articles in the press of neighboring cities south of the Isthmus favorable to Castro and expressing apprehension that the policy of the United States and Europe in this case menaces the independence of the States of South and Central America.



Other Countries South of Us It is now asserted that Mr. Gregory, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States in Nicaragua, was treated with great discourtesy before he left his post. He was continually watched by spies, it is said; he was shadowed whenever he left his office, his dispatches to

the Government at Washington were intercepted and mutilated, and he was frequently insulted by President Zelaya's officers. There are rumors of a revolutionary movement in Nicaragua, in the interest of José Madriz. Reports from Mexico say that Zelaya and his troops continue to menace Salvador. The Mexican gunboats stationed near the camp of his army have been instructed to assist the United States warships there in preserving peace.—About thirty members of the House at Washington have sailed for the Panama Isthmus, to inspect the Canal work. They will remain in the Canal Zone for six days. In his approaching visit to the Isthmus, Secretary Dickinson will be accompanied by Major-General Bell.—At Velardena, a Mexican mining town forty miles from Torreon, on the 10th, the Mayor intercepted a religious procession in which about a thousand persons were going to witness the annual burning of images of Judas. Such processions, it is said, are forbidden by law. There was a riot, in which six policemen were killed. The mob then burned the Mayor's house, and the Mayor and his wife narrowly escaped death. Troops came and peace was restored, after thirty-two persons had been killed. Fourteen rioters who had been taken into custody were shot, after conviction by drum-head court martial.

French Labor Troubles

The employees of the postal department are determined to take advantage of the power which they have obtained thru the recent strike, but there is a divergence of opinion among them as to the best method of procedure, one party holding that their best policy is to come into closer co-operation with the Government and the other faction believing that they can gain more by fighting it. The former group is represented by the Comité d'Etudes, which includes not merely employees of the post office and railroads, but also the Association of Law Clerks and a large number of teachers in the primary and secondary schools, that is, the upper class of civil servants in general. In their recent manifesto their position is expressed in the following words:

"We do not want the right to strike, because we hold that a public service which has been established in the superior interest of the nation ought not to be interrupted. . . . A certain number of civil servants want merely to earn their wages from the nation. We, on the other hand, regard ourselves as its partners."

They propose to get rid of the evils of the service, particularly the spoils system, by "democratizing the administration." They would have the administrative bureaus include not merely the departmental officials, but also delegates of the state employees of all grades and representatives of the public, in whose interest the service is maintained. The other party openly declares its indifference to the efficiency and continuity of the service and would use the organization for advancing the interests of the working class as a whole. Their attitude is becoming more and more revolutionary, as is shown by the speech of M. Yvetot, of the General Federation of Labor, in the Hippodrome meeting of 10,000 working men and Government employees. He ridiculed the argument that the strike of the postal and telegraph department had left the country in danger of war.

"We want to leave war out of account altogether, and that is why we made merry over the alarm of the *bourgeoisie*. We workmen will have none of these little fatherlands. Our country is the international world, and let me tell the post office employees that their English comrades were prepared, if necessary, to destroy (*saboter*) the incoming French mails. Capitalism now finds itself attacked by us on every side, and when once we have the army on our side every single *bourgeois* institution will cease to exist. It is the army which we must work upon and win over to our cause. As soon as the army understands, we shall make it cross over to the other side of the barricade. Then we shall be armed with the weapons of the *bourgeoisie* and revolution will be possible. We are only waiting for you officials in order to make a start."

Secretary Pataud, of the Electricians' Union, has succeeded in winning over a considerable number of the Government employees, and last week several hundred of them voted that the General Postal Association be transformed into a trade union and affiliated with the General Federation. He has also gained the Union of Bank Clerks, which was offended by the dismissal of two of its members because they had collected subscriptions for the striking postal employ-

ees. Domestic servants have hitherto taken little part in the organized labor movement, but now a Domestics' Syndicate has been formed, including over two thousand valets, footmen, coachmen, grooms and butlers, which will join the General Federation of Labor.



A Mutiny in Constantinople

An uprising of a very singular character took place in the capital of Turkey on the night of April 12th. A large body of soldiers of the First Army Corps, mostly infantry, revolted against their officers and demanded the overthrow of the Committee of Union and Progress, which since the revolution has virtually governed the country. The mutiny was chiefly due to religious and racial feeling, but does not seem to have been directed against the constitutional *régime* in itself. The Young Turks forming the Committee of Union and Progress were dissatisfied with the first Grand Vizier Kiamil Pasha, because he was not radical enough to suit them. On February 14th, Parliament, at their instigation, passed a vote of lack of confidence, and Kiamil Pasha, with scrupulous regard for the newly established constitution, resigned his office. The new Grand Vizier, Hilmi Pasha, and his cabinet offended the soldiers by several of their policies. One of the reforms which the Young Turks wished to introduce was the admission of all Ottoman subjects to the army, which has hitherto been composed exclusively of Mohammedans. The Greeks showed no desire to take advantage of this change, but the Armenians clamored for admission to the army to avoid the tax which had been imposed upon them in lieu of military service. The soldiers, however, resented the idea of having Christians put into the barracks with them. The Government, two weeks ago, succeeded in obtaining the Sultan's consent to the disbandment of the famous Pretorian Guard of the Yildiz Kiosk. The soldiers composing it were to be dispersed to the distant provinces from which they have been drawn. The imposition of a strictly military discipline, the curtailment of their customary license and the requirements of severe drilling in order to make the army more

efficient increased their dissatisfaction. Anticipating some mutinous demonstration, orders had been issued emphasizing the duty of the soldiers to obey their officers, even tho they might be ordered to fire upon their co-religionists. This brought the disaffection to open revolt. The soldiers gathered near the Mosque of St. Sophia, seized the Parliament House and telegraph office, and opened the bridges to prevent the passage of troops from Pera. They were joined by more until the mutineers numbered about 20,000. The ministry concluded that they could not rely upon the few loyal troops, and tendered their resignation to the Sultan, who thereupon called Tewfik Pasha, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, as Grand Vizier, and Marshal Edhem Pasha was made Minister of War. When the new Grand Vizier went to the Square of St. Sophia to announce the establishment of the new Government, he was enthusiastically received by the soldiers, who expended some million cartridges during the night in celebrating their victory. The most remarkable thing about the affair is, perhaps, the conduct of the soldiers, who for two days had the capital entirely under their control, and were under the orders of no commissioned officer, yet there was very little violence and the gunpowder was mostly expended in rejoicing. No anti-foreign feeling was manifested. Their animosity was entirely directed to the members of the Committee of Union and Progress. Nazim Pasha, Minister of Justice, was killed before the Parliament House, and Riza Pasha, Minister of Marine, was wounded by a bayonet thrust. The editor of the Young Turk organ, *Tamim*, escaped harm, but another man who was mistaken for him was killed. Arif Bey, commander of the cruiser "Assari Tewfik," was lynched because he ordered the guns of the ship trained on the Yildiz Kiosk for the purpose of putting down the mutiny. The Young Turk newspaper offices and the clubhouse of Turkish women were devastated. It is reported that seventeen civilians and soldiers were killed and 415 wounded, but mostly, it appears, by accident. Ahmed Riza, president of the lower chamber of Parliament and leader of the Young Turk party, against whom special animosity

was manifested, took refuge in the French Embassy. The Sultan appointed Ismail Kemal Pasha to act as president of the Chamber, but on the formal ballot he did not receive a third of the votes. The Chamber, depleted of most of its Young Turk members, could not muster a quorum, but, nevertheless, past resolutions promising amnesty and redress of grievances to the mutineers, and declaring their intention to maintain the constitution and restore order.

The Young Turks at Salonika

The mutineers at Constantinople were men from the First Army Corps, who had been worked upon by the Mohammedan priests, probably at the instigation of the Sultan. The First Army Corps, with headquarters at Adrianople, not subjected to these influences, are inclined rather to sympathize with the Young Turks. The chief dependence of the Young Turks, however, is the Third Army Corps, located at Salonika, where the revolution of nine months ago broke out. The soldiers here at once declared their refusal to submit to the overthrow of the Government at Constantinople and made preparations for an advance in force upon the capital. The Albanians, as far as Novibazar, have declared their intention of aiding the Salonika faction. Two of the leaders in the late revolution, Enver Bey and Hakki Bey, had been appointed military attachés at Berlin and Vienna respectively, probably for the purpose of getting them safely away from the country, but at the hint of trouble they returned to Salonika by the first train, and are now assisting in the preparation for the march on Constantinople. With remarkable celerity and decision the troops were entrained at Salonika and dispatched toward the capital. Within three days a body of troops estimated at about 30,000 were concentrated at Tchatalje, within fifty miles of Constantinople, with the advance guard less than twenty miles from the capital. They are well provided with field guns, machine guns, ammunition, etc. More they have been expected by deputations from Parliament, hoping to conciliate them and prevent civil war, but the Young Turks

were firm in their demands, which are the punishment of the ringleaders in the rising, the safe conduct and protection for the Salonika deputies and the restoration of the former Government. They expect to seize Constantinople, establish military dictatorship, protect the foreign quarter of Pera, and establish order throughout the country. Probably this program will involve the deposition of the Sultan. As an indication of the uncertainty of the army may be cited the action of the artillery at Hademkoi. Stationed between Tchatalje and Constantinople, and being agitated and confused by the conflicting reports of what had taken place in Constantinople, they determined to find out for themselves by taking train for Constantinople, so they imprisoned some of their officers, put others in the uniforms of privates and took them with them. When the 1,200 soldiers arrived they were met by one of the privates who are now in command, marched to the War Office, where they were refreshed with tea, then taken to Parliament, where they listened to reassuring speeches by the acting president of the Chamber and prominent Deputies. Then in the square facing the House of Parliament prayers were offered and the Sultan was cheered. Satisfied then that neither the Sultan nor the constitution was in danger, the artillerymen returned to their barracks at Hademkoi. The chief reliance of the Government at Constantinople is on Nazim Pasha, who has been placed in charge of the army. He is a liberal and constitutionalist, popular with the army, and the Mohammedan priests, who instigated the mutiny, are now busy visiting the barracks and preaching obedience to superior officers as the duty of all good Mohammedans. The soldiers, however, have found out by their two days' recess that they do not have to obey unless they want to, and it is questionable how much dependence can be placed upon them in case they are called upon to fight their brothers from Salonika. On the other hand, it is equally questionable if the soldiers from Salonika could be induced to attack a general for whom they have so much respect and confidence as Nazim Pasha.

Massacre of Armenians

Almost simultaneously with the mutiny at Constantinople, but apparently not connected with it, a rising took place against the Christians in the vicinity of the Gulf of Alexandretta. The towns most seriously involved are the seaports of Alexandretta and Mersina, and two inland towns reached by railroad from the latter, Tarsus, 17 miles, and Adana, 41 miles from the coast. Adana, the key to the Taurus Mountains, is twice as large as any of the other three, containing about 35,000 inhabitants. Tarsus is best known as the birthplace of Paul. It appears that street fighting between the Turks and the Christians of Adana continued for three days, and a large part of the town was destroyed by fire. Over a thousand persons are said to have been killed here and as many more in the other towns. Among the victims are two American missionaries, Mr. Maurer and Mr. Rogers. The latter was a graduate of Princeton University and of Hartford Theological Seminary, and he and his wife were sent out last August from the South Congregational Church of New Britain, Conn. They were shot on Thursday afternoon while attempting to extinguish a fire in the house of an aged Turkish woman. The other missionaries seem to be safe, altho they are confined to the mission premises, where several thousand fugitives have taken refuge, and are suffering for lack of food and medicine. The Rev. William M. Chambers, of the American Board, who is in charge of the Adana district, cabled to the United States for help as soon as telegraphic communication was established after the riots. There are no American warships in the vicinity, but French and British warships have gone to Alexandretta and Mersina, with orders to take such action as seems advisable in the emergency. The Sheik-ul-Islam, of Constantinople, is using his authority to stop the massacre of Armenian Christians, and has telegraphed to the priests of Adana warning them that such action is contrary to Mohammedan law. The Chamber, on motion of the deputies from Aleppo and Adana, past a resolution calling for the suppression of the riots and the punishment of their leaders.

Foreign Notes

The Independent Labor Party of England is suffering from a factional fight between the moderate and radical wings. A Socialist member of Parliament, Victor Albert Grayson, has been violent in his attack upon Keir Hardie and other labor members, denouncing them as traitors to the cause on account of their co-operation with the Liberals. The National Administrative Council dismiss him from the party and cut off the payment of his salary from the party funds. The general labor conference refused to concur in this action, whereupon four members of the National Council, Keir Hardie, Philip Snowden, Ramsay Macdonald and Bruce Glasier, handed in their resignations. All except the last are members of Parliament.—A report comes by way of St. Petersburg that the Turkomans have defeated the revolutionists of Astrabad, Persia, and massacred 2,000 persons. This occurrence, whatever its seriousness, will give the Russians another excuse for occupying Persian territory, as, according to the agreement with Great Britain, Russia is responsible for the maintenance of order in Northern Persia. In pursuance of this policy several towns along the Caspian have been garrisoned by Russian troops and most recently a force of Tekke-Turkoman cavalry under Russian officers have occupied Meshed in Northeastern Persia.—The Constitution for the Union of the South African colonies which has been under consideration by the four parliaments seems now to have a good chance of being approved by all of them. In the Transvaal Parliament three days were given to the discussion which called out a good deal of criticism on certain points, but none of the amendments suggested received any considerable number of votes. At the end of the discussion General Botha's motion for the adoption of the constitution past the Assembly without dissenting voice. In Cape Colony more opposition is manifested, but so far all amendments have been defeated by a vote of about three to one. The Dutch element objects to the system of proportional representation, which they think will curtail their political power, and the friends of the natives are opposed to the discrimination on account of color.

Progress in Panama

BY GARDNER RICHARDSON

[This is the first of a series of articles by Mr. Gardner Richardson and Mr. W. J. Ghent, who were sent to Panama by THE INDEPENDENT as its special representatives. The second article, by Mr. Ghent, will discuss the commissary and labor questions.—EDITOR.]

THREE years ago two representatives of THE INDEPENDENT were sent to Panama* to report to our readers the conditions under which the Americans were working, and the progress that was being made in constructing the canal. They found chaos and confusion. The commission had pitched in after the characteristic American fashion and hurried a heterogeneous lot of men and material to the Isthmus. Without

adequate wharfing facilities at either the Atlantic or Pacific ends, without proper quarters for the men or storage for supplies, with only the single track Panama Railroad to handle the tremendous traffic, the great task was undertaken. Yet the report of our editors was on the whole an optimistic one. The blame for the confusion was laid to the fact that the American public, impatient at any delay, wanted to see the dirt fly, and, rather than draw criticism from platform and press, the commission started the work

*Six articles by Dr. E. E. Slosson and Mr. Gardner Richardson appeared in THE INDEPENDENT for March 15th, 22d, 29th, April 5th, 12th and 19th, 1906.



REMAINS OF THE CANAL PROJECTED BY THE FRENCH

The remains of the canal project of the French, as they appeared in 1906. The work was abandoned after the French government had spent \$40,000,000.

with such facilities as it could command. The advance made in three years is astounding. The streets of Colon and Panama are paved with fire-brick; hydrants, unheard of in the tropics, have been installed, and swamps in the outskirts of the city filled in with earth taken from the canal prism. Yellow fever is an exterminated disease, and mosquitoes are almost as rare as snowflakes. The men are far better quartered, fed and cared for. The change in the conditions on the Isthmus was first forcibly brought home to us on the steamer. Three years ago the boat was crowded to overflowing with adventurers, soldiers of fortune and ne'er-do-weels. The absence of women was painfully apparent. The ship's company was a typical segment of a mining camp or frontier community. This year the steamer had a smaller passenger list, consisting of a noticeably large proportion of married women and their children. The men were mostly returning from their vacations, and were a quiet, unassuming, but determined class of men, the type of American that has pushed undertakings to completion in many lands. The Isthmus is no place for grafters and seekers for sinecures, and such men were the first to find it out. Despite the great progress that has been made in caring for the men, the work is hard, the heat makes all labor arduous, and the means of amusement are restricted. So the men that came in search for easy work at high wages and the chronic kickers have been automatically weeded out.

The domestication of the Zone was still further emphasized on landing at Cristobal. Light-haired American children were playing games under the palm trees. Baby carriages were being wheeled along the water front. We were witnesses of the Americanization of a land steeped in Spanish influence for four centuries. Along the main streets of Colon and Panama all American products from Omega oil to Sorosis shoes were prominently advertised by billboards and even electric signs. The penny moving picture arcade has also followed the flag. On Sunday afternoons and holidays baseball teams from the various departments meet in contests that delight the American colony and astound the natives. A spectator might easily forget



RELIEF MAP OF THE CANAL ZONE,
Showing the artificial lake to be created and the
line of the canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

that he was in Panama, for all the customs in the States are loyally followed, even to the selling of peanuts and pink lemonade.

The most startling evidence of Americanization is a fully equipped fire department at Cristobal, which turns out in record time to all alarms, and has already saved considerable property that the local Panamanian fire department would have been utterly incapable of

cross the street from their engine house to the wharf immediately opposite. In the excitement the native firemen, in accordance with a hereditary custom, completely lost their heads and proceeded to uncouple the hose as fast as the Americans laid it down, and swarmed over the



CANAL ZONE FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Located at Cristobal and fully equipped according to the latest American standards.

protecting. The native firemen wear red shirts, brass covered helmets and khaki trousers, and are known among themselves and the Panamanians under the high-sounding name of "bomberos." The Americans employ the universal derogatory adjective for anything native and allude to them as the "spigotty" firemen. The derivation of "spigotty" is uncertain, but it is an importation from Cuba and is supposed to be a contraction of a portion of the sentence, "*No spigo de Englis.*" While we were in Cristobal a German liner caught on fire, and at the first alarm the American department turned out promptly and covered almost a mile to the dock in the same time that the "spigotty" firemen took to

ship with their battle axes, shouting orders which nobody obeyed nor understood. The German captain finally cleared them off the ship and directed his crew to prevent their returning. With this assistance the Americans put the fire out, but only after six sailors had been suffocated. A member of the American fire department said they had been delayed about thirty minutes by the "bomberos." The next morning a namesake of ours, the *Colon Independent*, came out with an indignant editorial on the discourtesy shown to the "bomberos." The action in driving their men from the decks was denounced as an insult to the Panamanian Republic.

A feature which impressed us most fa-

vorably was the splendid and efficient work done by the four commission club-houses, which are operated under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., at Cristobal, Empire, Gorgona and Culebra. These institutions furnish, with the exception of baseball, practically the only form of amusements for the men, and are extensively patronized. Their equipment consists of a large reading room, gymnasium, bowling alley and billiard room, in addition to smaller rooms for cards, chess and checkers. President Taft, on his recent visit to the Isthmus, promised he would try to have four more club-houses installed, and no better measure could be advocated, both for the pleasure

Zone. The possibilities of adapting northern fruits and vegetables to the luxuriant tropical climate have been but slightly investigated.

Experimentation in this form is all the more desirable, as conditions indicate that we are building up a permanent community at Panama. The operation of the locks, dredging of the channel, pilotage of vessels and administration of the canal will always keep a force of Americans in Panama. We have, in addition, incurable patients in our hospitals, and life convicts in our prisons. When the canal is finished, we hope the Government will open the Zone to settlers, and give one of its houses and a certain amount of



THE RAILROAD STATION AT COLON

This building was the center of the revolution in 1903, and was protected by a handful of Americans.

and good of the men. The new buildings would probably be located at Gatun, Ancon, Tabernilla and Pedro Miguel. Another matter somewhat aside from the actual canal construction that deserves Government attention is the extension of agricultural experiment stations on the

land to each person. The houses will be of no further use to the Government, and to have an American community inhabiting the Zone would strengthen our position in that part of the world.

The Americans have done very little to beautify the land permanently. The

French imported royal and cocoa palms from Jamaica, and have made Cristobal and Ancon garden spots in the world. The Americans might well follow their example and beautify localities, such as Gatun, which is now a hot, unprotected hillside, and which, on account of the big locks to be located there, will be a permanent town.

The planting of these palms is one of the many little things the French did to help the Americans. Sufficient credit has never been given to this nation for the manner in which the rank and file attacked the great problem at Panama. In the face of constant yellow fever, of which they were pathetically ignorant, living under unbearable conditions, and with entirely inadequate machinery, they took out 81,000,000 cubic yards of earth from the canal prism. If the French had known that yellow fever was carried by the mosquito, and if they had been equipt with our steam shovels, they might have finished the canal. This state-

ment might not bear attack, but, stating a part of it conversely, a denial will be less likely to follow. If the Americans were visited by a yellow fever epidemic that carried off only one-tenth the number that it did among the French and their employes, there would probably be a stampede from the Isthmus, that would leave not a wheel turning nor an inkwell cover lifted. No person can wander over the Isthmus and see the footprints of the French without conceiving a deep admiration for their dogged perseverance and determination. Our payment of \$40,000,000 for their rights was one of the best bargains our much-swindled Government ever made. In addition to the 81,000,000 cubic yards of earth removed, which would at this price be paid for at the rate of 50 cents a yard, a lower price than we could remove it for, we secured thousands of tons of machinery and iron, some of which we have continuously used, and two thousand houses in a fair state of repair.



THE NEW CITY OF PANAMA

The streets of Panama are without exception, have been paved and are kept clean, an unusual procedure in this country.

Since our last visit the civilian administration of John F. Stevens has gone out and the military administration of Col. George W. Goethals has come in. Stevens was a railroad man and his organization of the Panama Railroad and the different departments was an efficient piece of work. When the locks and dams were projected, a field was opened in which he was not so experienced. The men now in charge have built locks and dams all their lives, and the man immediately in charge of this work, Col. H. F. Hodges, is a recognized expert. Another

lifetime to accept. They are as safe from the Sirens' call as was the bound Ulysses among his deafened sailors.

The opportunities among the men for saving are great. A single man drawing \$1,800 a year can without privation save \$1,000, and some by stinting save even more. In a typical month over \$400,000 in money orders are sent home from the Zone. For married men the conditions in contrast to those in the States are even better. Three considerable expenses at home are avoided entirely on the Zone—rent, coal and taxes. Married couples



THE AMERICAN RESIDENCE SECTION AT CRISTOBAL

This is the pleasantest locality on the Canal Zone, cooled by the ocean breezes. It was here that De Lesseps stayed while in Panama.

advantage of the military over the civilian administration is that orders are obeyed without discussion, and the men in charge have not one hand to their ear listening for high-priced offers from the States that have already drawn three chief engineers away from the Isthmus. Such offers have little interest to army men, for they would have to give up their chosen careers and the work of a

are given their houses without charge by the Government, and supplies are furnished them at a minimum cost. There is a noticeable difference in the attitude among the civilian employees toward their work. Some consider that they are serving a sentence in exile, and await only the time when they have saved the required sum. Others praise Panama without reserve, and hope to stay until



THE SITE OF THE GATUN DAM

The north toe of the dam is seen over the top of the nearest telegraph pole. The lake will be to the left and the dam to the right.

the canal is completed, some even laying their plans to secure a pilot's license or a permanent position with the canal maintenance force. It is an indication of the attitude of the employes that some have never availed themselves of their vacation, and one man, who left on a forty-two days' leave, after sitting near the stove for a week, returned with the larger part of his vacation unused. All who work for the Canal Commission receive the usual thirty days' vacation of Government employes, and twelve days additional for the round trip to New York. Formerly the men could choose where they wished to go, but fabulous stories of gold mines in Peru and Colombia drew so many into the wilds of South America, to return with fevers of all descriptions, that a rule was passed requiring employes to go to the United States, as vacations were given them for rest and relaxation. They have since been allowed to go to Jamaica and Costa Rica, the lat-

ter place taking only twenty-four hours to reach. It is impossible for all employes to take their vacations in the summer, and, rather than plunge into our rigorous winter, they go to Costa Rica, and have forty days in a delightful climate and amid pleasant surroundings.

A feature which calls for special mention is the Panamanian lottery, located on the ground floor of the Bishop's palace. This is a national concern, with prizes ranging from fifty cents to \$7,500. Tickets can be bought in sections, so that twenty-five cents will enable a person to stand his chance of sharing in the prize money. Recently a Chinese lottery has been started, which is said to pay the Panamanian lottery \$40,000 a year for its concession, and is also said to clear \$25,000 a month. In this lottery you stake on one of thirty-six numbers, and if you win you get twenty-seven times your money. The odds are, therefore, four to three in favor of the lottery. As much

money can be placed as is desired, and there are three drawings a day. The influence on the American community is unimportant, as only a little spare change is risked for amusement, but the effect on the ignorant laborers is demoralizing. Their last cent often goes for lottery tickets, and an occasional prize makes their ultimate downfall only more certain. The evil is increasing to such an extent that among the townspeople laborers are evicted for not paying their rent, and the goods of merchants remain unbought. The Panamanian merchants complain bitterly against the American Government commissary store for hurting their trade, but the lotteries are responsible, to a considerable extent, for the business depression. The Panama-

nian Government should awaken to the injury these lotteries are working and repeal their charters.

The Panamanian standing army consists of a police force of 1,200 men, most of whom are stationed in Colon and Panama. They are a fairly efficient force, altho it usually takes half a dozen of them to arrest a good-sized American. A story is told of a burly Texan who presented himself before the United States consulate with his hands on the collars of two struggling "spigotty cops." When the consul appeared the Texan said apologetically that he had been arrested and wanted to know his best course of action. In a recent turmoil in Panama an American boiler-maker laid almost a dozen of the little fellows



THE GREAT CULEBRA CUT.

This was formerly considered the greatest problem of the canal construction, but it will probably be entirely excavated in three years.

low before they swarmed over him like bees and brought him down. It speaks well for the native authorities that in spite of the physical superiority of the Americans, revolvers are not issued to the policemen. So the native policemen go on the principle of strength in unity, and a whistle brings the necessary force to make an arrest.

The question of canal construction will be more fully discussed in subsequent articles and full figures will be given. It is sufficient to say here that the French removed 81,000,000 cubic yards of earth, and that the Americans had removed 59,000,000 cubic yards up to January 1st, 1909. Allowing 3,000,000 cubic yards a month, which is about the present rate of excavation, the Americans will surpass the French record by September 1st. The change at Culebra in three years is instantly apparent. The cut is widened and deepened, the old French banks covered with vegetation have been torn away, leaving the yellow dirt exposed; the tangle of old machinery and twisted iron has been removed, and the all-powerful American steam shovel is rapidly eating its way to the required level. The excavation of the Culebra Cut is merely a matter of mathematical calculation, barring accidents, and three years is given as a generous time allowance. The determining feature in opening the canal is the construction of the locks and the dam at Gatun. Three years ago the site held a railroad station and a few native huts; today it is the most important place on the line, bustling with activity and echoing with the noise of whistles and the rattle of steam shovels. Already the excavation for the locks is completed and the foundation for the huge dam laid. Undue importance has been given by the press to slides in the Culebra Cut, and to the sinking of a section of the Gatun Dam. The slides in the Culebra Cut were not unexpected and were not different in character from those that occur in any railroad work. The sinking at the Gatun Dam was due to a fault in the masonry which was squeezed aside, with no further sinking thereafter. It is an axiom in dam construction that the larger and heavier the

dam, the safer it is. The work is not being done in a haphazard way, but after the most careful investigation with borings and test dams. The army engineers, on assuming control, took nothing on faith or previous report, but went over the whole ground again. It is probably true that no section of the world's surface has been more accurately examined and surveyed than the Canal Zone. From the time of the arrival of the French painstaking records have been kept of rainfall, climatic conditions and the discharge of the Chagres. The dam is not being constructed to see what will happen, but after the most accurate calculation of the desired result. It would be a remarkable event if the canal were constructed like clock-work, without a single accident or untoward event. Complications and mistakes will doubtless occur, and must be solved and corrected with as much ability and ingenuity as possible. To beat the big drum and predict a failure when setbacks occur shows a lack of perception and understanding of the situation.

It is not difficult for a person with an active imagination to picture a huge ship in future years approaching the low-lying Atlantic coast of Panama, which gradually resolves itself into a beach of coral and hills of palm trees beyond. The ship enters a protected bay and at the head proceeds into a narrow canal, the trees so close on either hand that the ship seems to be in the heart of a tropical forest. After continuing for a few miles the boat reaches a gigantic staircase of three locks, which lift it eighty-five feet upward out of the forest, until the Atlantic Ocean is seen far below. The locks are opened, and the ship enters a large lake dotted with islands. After crossing the lake the ship passes thru the narrow cañon at Culebra, the sides rising several hundred feet above the deck on either side, then out again into a smaller lake, down two sets of locks, and into a four-mile sea-level canal. The locks and lakes, so apparently simple, seem to the passenger to have been the subject of much unnecessary discussion and controversy, as the ship drops the thin black coast line below the horizon and sails out upon the broad Pacific.

Religious Leadership in College

BY HENRY S. PRITCHETT, LL.D.

[Dr. Pritchett, previously known as an astronomer, and as Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, was President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and is now President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. This has given him large knowledge of conditions in colleges.—EDITOR.]

COLLEGES in the United States and Canada can scarcely be strictly classified so far as their attitude to formal religious instruction is concerned, and here I refer to the instruction of undergraduate groups of students, not to the students of the professional schools, for whose religious education little or no effort has been made. We may, however, distinguish roughly three groups: (1) Large colleges with little or no formal religious training; (2) colleges, generally in small towns, with smaller student groups; without formal denominational connection, but generally with some systematic attention to religious exercises and religious instruction; (3) distinctively denominational colleges in which religious exercises and certain religious instruction form a definite part of the college life, in many cases an obligatory part.

The estimate as to the genuineness and virility of the religious life in these groups of colleges will vary greatly, according to what one has in mind when he defines religion. In fact, at the bottom of any effort toward religious education lies first some clear conception of what religion is.

I believe that men are fairly well agreed today that religion is not a creed, but a life springing up in the human soul, and that Christianity as represented by Jesus Christ is the supreme exemplar of that life. Under this conception Christianity and religion are synonymous. They are no longer so when we impose either upon the one or upon the other the dogmas of a sect or of a party.

Furthermore, we must clearly recognize today as never before that, as the ages grow, our knowledge is approximating closer and closer to absolute truth; and that from decade to decade, from century to century, our conceptions of Christianity must stand face to face with this growing knowledge of truth,

and that they will be modified thereby. They will grow as truth grows. The conception of Christianity in the first century is not the conception of Christianity of the twentieth century. The Christian of today is an agnostic in many things in which the Christian of the first century assumed complete knowledge. He does not deny that we may some day know the order of the universe, but he does not claim today to know it. The supreme facts to him are no longer the story of supernatural control over nature, but the sayings and the life of Jesus Christ. The sermon on the mount means more to us than the story of the miraculous birth; the ideal of service there revealed is more significant to men of today than the suggestion of heaven hereafter. Christianity is translated today in terms of love and of service in this life rather than in terms of the rewards of a future life. And this change in the point of view is due mainly to the growing nearness to truth and to a better knowledge of the ways by which truth is to be sought. For altho we, no more than the early Christians, know just where truth is, we do see more clearly the ways in which it must be sought.

Considering religion from this standpoint, the teaching of it in our various colleges and the practical outcome of that teaching cannot be differentiated in any such way as their formal teaching may be differentiated. There are colleges with scarcely any formal religious teaching in which are high ideals of service, of ethics and of morality; there are colleges in which the formal exercises go hand in hand with ideals of service and of life; there are other colleges in which these exercises are equally insisted upon in which the morals are low and the ideals far from inspiring. The results are in proportion to the quality of the religious leadership.

(On the whole, I believe that the morals

in American colleges are as good, in certain ways better than they were a generation ago. Influences which make for decency and right living are present in every college, and the men who teach in colleges are as a class men of high character. On the other hand, the influences which make toward the religious ideals of life have been somewhat weakened, partly owing to the enormous change which has taken place in the thinking of men with respect to their theology, partly to the great current which sweeps the college, as it does the rest of the world, toward material ideals and interests, partly to a decadence of the more formal and distinctive religious life of the family among American Protestants. Today the boy who comes to college rarely has the knowledge of the Bible which his father had, nor are there in the college life so many things to suggest to him day by day religious rather than material ideals. The college is a part of our national life. It reflects the tendencies and the influences which pervade the nation. These tendencies have, on the whole, during the past two decades, had more in them to draw the student's ambitions and thoughts toward material successes than to bring to his attention the underlying fundamental truths of religion.

Furthermore, the college boy, like many others, has been somewhat confused in the discussion as to creeds and as to the distinction between theology and religion. He is not yet adjusted to the changes which have taken place. Not infrequently he has got the impression that religion was becoming old-fashioned, when, as a matter of fact, only some theological conception was losing its grip. Over and above all this, the college of the last twenty years has shared the common American tendency to superficiality. It has sought to do more things than it could do well. In this process its ideals have suffered, in scholarship as well as in religion.

The remedy for this state of affairs seems to me to be, in religion as it is in scholarship, a return to the ideals of sincerity, simplicity and thoroughness; and this return is not to be had by bringing in the old theological conceptions of religion, but by setting forth effectively the conception of Christianity side by side with our

growing knowledge of truth. That conception can be set forth only by effective leadership in the colleges themselves. The whole problem, therefore, of religious education in the colleges seems to me to reduce itself to the problem of effective religious leadership—a leadership which shall touch not only the mind, but the heart; which shall deal not only with the intellectual aspirations of students, but shall kindle their enthusiasms and touch their imaginations; which shall carry with it not only the power of high thinking, but also the warmth of true fellowship. In this respect the college differs in no whit from the rest of the world, unless it be that in the colleges intellectual freedom is a part of the very air which the student breathes. Here more than anywhere else the day of authority over men's minds and spiritual aspirations is fast passing. The day of leadership is coming in. Only a religious democracy is possible, not a kingdom. In the colleges we need a leadership adapted to the conditions and the needs of the college life, if we are to have in the colleges a true, living religious education.

How are such leaders to be had?

That is the question of our age. I do not pretend to have the wisdom to answer it. That answer is to be wrought out in the next generation by the common efforts of religious men everywhere, whether they belong to one organization or to another, or to no formal organization whatever.

Naturally the colleges have looked for this leadership to Christian organizations. In their efforts to furnish it one sees both the advantages and the limitations of organizations. An organization always moves behind public opinion, not in advance of it. The form of Christianity of an organization is always behind the Christianity of the most advanced thinkers of the organization and of the time. Organization tends to crystallize upon technicalities at the expense of the original spiritual and intellectual movement which formed it. It is out of these tendencies that the great religious leaders have broken away from the religious organizations of their own time.

Notwithstanding this fact, it seems likely that men of distinct religious as-

piration will nevertheless continue, in the main, to remain in the present religious organizations; and from these we must expect in the future to draw religious leadership. There is no evidence that men are going to drop the old organizations and come together in a creedless religious group, ideal as this appears in theory. The reason for this lies deep in our human nature. Religion is something more than an intellectual conviction. It affects the whole spiritual nature, the emotions as well as the mind. Men are human beings before they are either philosophers or religious leaders.

I remember a club room in a small city which grew up about a railroad junction. It was dark, ill ventilated, in some ways unsanitary, but had a cheerful fire in one corner. There was something inviting and homelike in the old cushions and chairs, and there was a place to put your pipe. A good woman learned in sanitary science came along, remarked upon the unsatisfactory surroundings, and prepared a new and bright club room in which the paint was very white, the light admirable, and the ventilation perfect; but somehow the boys never accepted it. They tried it at the beginning, but inevitably drifted back to the old fireplace and the worn cushions and the comradeship of the old room. So today we find hundreds of thousands of men who are practically creedless, but who still keep their places on Methodist benches or Baptist seats or in Episcopalian pews, because there is something about the warmth and fellowship of the old faith and the old organization which they are not willing to give up. No leadership is going to be effective and no organization is going to survive permanently which does not bring to human beings some realization of human need and human fellowship. No organization can attract the great body even of thinking men unless it responds to this universal human demand.

The problem of securing effective religious leadership is analogous to that of securing effective political leadership. Now and then a leader will arise outside of the parties, but in the long run the betterment of political ideals rests on the education of the parties them-

selves, on the growing qualities of their leadership. I believe we shall draw our religious leadership from the Christian denominations, and that the first work to be done is the conversion of the churches themselves to a new estimation of the relative importance of the life and teachings of Jesus Christ, obscured now by many centuries of discussion and of tradition, and to make clear to religious organizations the absolute necessity of adopting in their selection of preachers standards which look rather to leadership than to doctrinal or denominational expertness.

We have witnessed in the last generation a great diminution of the doctrinal differences which divide Protestant bodies. In our own country the feeling between Protestantism and Catholicism has grown steadily more friendly. All this is encouraging.

This does not, however, always mean more effective co-operation or greater efficiency in religious work. Devotion to an organization is as potent in drawing lines between groups of men as devotion to doctrine. The coming of a united Christianity is hindered today more by the divided loyalty to organizations than to creeds. We see this illustrated constantly in political organizations which survive long after the causes which gave them birth have disappeared. All organizations of men are political in this larger sense.

While I am ready to believe that we shall obtain our religious leaders in the future mainly through the religious organizations quickened to a new sense of the meaning of the simple Christianity of Christ, I am not willing to pass this matter without emphasizing two things: first, the difference between promotion and leadership; secondly, the opportunity and the duty of the religious man outside of organization.

Our age and our nation are under the spell of the promoter. In politics, in education, in religion, there is a constant tendency to the substitution of promotion for leadership. There is a vast difference. Mark Hanna was a successful political promoter; Charles E. Hughes has shown successful political leadership. No human being is more quick

than the college student to differentiate between the religious promoter and the religious leader.

Secondly, I am unwilling to leave this subject without voicing a protest against the use of church membership as a test of religious life or without calling attention to the great harm which the practice of this criterion has wrought. Church membership is no test as to whether a man is a religious man or not; nor is it any criterion by which religious men may be chosen. The constant use of this criterion has served to impose upon young men, both in and out of college, the idea that the obligations of the religious life are binding only on those who have assumed membership in religious organizations. No more unhappy impression could have been created. The obligations of the religious life are the same upon every human being. The idea that he can escape the working out of the great laws which the Maker of the Universe has set up by declining to belong to a human organization is a grotesque one, and yet this is an idea common among young men. I believe, therefore, that the man of sincere religious life, outside any formal organization, has a notable opportunity today for religious leadership in college, and that he escapes some of the limitations which lie in the way of his brother who is part of a definite religious organization. No man has the right to evade the duties of leadership or of service by reason of his belonging to, or of his not belonging to, a religious organization. To advance such a claim is like insisting that a man is not an American, unless he belongs to the Republican or the Democratic party.

It was partly out of the limitations of the churches that the Young Men's Christian Association was instituted, and this has had, in many cases, enormous advantages over any single organization. The very fact of a common effort on the part of the community was itself a source of strength. Men who had tried to do with the colleges went withal from the Young Men's Christian Association - a tribute of gratitude for the work which it has done in the colleges. This work has been in the main, however, along the lines of social and community work, such as the training of leaders, the looking up of

new students, and the suggestions which it has brought for common helpfulness among students. Here, as in the churches, there has seldom appeared the leader who was able to deal with the larger problems of the college religious life. The formal religious exercises conducted by the Y. M. C. A. in the college have, as a rule, appealed to a small group of students. The process has been a little like preaching to the converted. Seldom has the leadership been equal to the task of bringing into the Association the men who were the real leaders of the college. No religious leadership is efficient which fails to do that. By the same token no scholarly leadership is effective which fails to take hold of the imaginations and intellectual strivings of youth.

I venture one or two suggestions as to the means of religious education.

I have alluded to the fact that the boy who comes to college today has no such knowledge of the English Bible as his father had. To men brought up as the most of us were a generation ago, the ignorance of the text, of the literature, and of the traditions of the Bible on the part of many college boys is a somewhat startling situation. The attempt is being made, particularly in denominational colleges, to deal with this lack of home training by Bible courses in the Old and New Testaments. I question whether this method of dealing with the subject is likely to produce the desired result. It fails to take account of the enormous change which has taken place in the attitude of men with respect to the claims of verbal inspiration, or the actual differences in the value of the books themselves. The day has gone by when the student of our colleges will accept the Bible as a literally inspired book. He is too close to the scholarship of the world to be satisfied with that assumption. Furthermore, his civilization revolts at the crude conception of God which parts of the Old Testament voice. It is perfectly clear to him that much of what is here told reflects the superstitions and strivings of a primitive people, and belongs to a stage of civilization long past. Nevertheless, these old books contain glimpses of God which are priceless. Christ himself has never better summarized the duty of man than it is done in Micah's phrase, "What

doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God?"

Similarly, the controversial and theological parts of the New Testament, which are put before him with practically the same authority as the words of Jesus Christ himself, in some ways efface the Master's own message. Paul was a great preacher and missionary, but what he said was strongly tintured with his theological prejudices, and at the best his words have small value compared to those of the Great Teacher.

I believe we are losing a great opportunity with the youth of our land by continuing to treat the Bible as a whole in our teaching. Thomas Jefferson and others who have attempted the same thing had a fruitful idea when they undertook to disentangle the words of Jesus Christ from the great mass of writings. I believe it would be possible to prepare a volume containing the choicer chapters of the Old Testament and the words of Jesus Christ himself, prefaced with a perfectly truthful and honest statement of the origin and development of these books, which, placed in the hands of the student, could become for him a far more fruitful thing than the Bible as it is laid before him today.

Over and above all this, we must uncover for the young men of our colleges the true image of Jesus Christ, obscured as this has been by many centuries of dogma and of tradition. Christ has been taken away from young men in large measure by the effacement of his human life and of his humanity, a humanity which appeals to youth, if only he has the chance to know it. Christ was himself the type of undenominational leader. He was not a priest; he had but slender relations with the Church of his day; he represented no organization. He was preeminently the religious leader, first of all living a helpful, sympathetic, human life,

insisting always on the simple and the sincere and the true in place of the complicated and the artificial, and holding up always to men the ideal of religion as life and service.

Finally, I believe we cannot too much emphasize the fact that, however the leadership be determined, it must come thru fellowship, not thru belief. Whether a man believe in the miracles of Jesus Christ or not is of comparatively small moment, if he take Christ as his exemplar in human service. He who seeks to enter into the college as a religious leader must come as Christ came, with love and friendship, one who sat down and ate and drank with those whom he sought to lead. Fellowship is the one path to college leadership of the highest type.

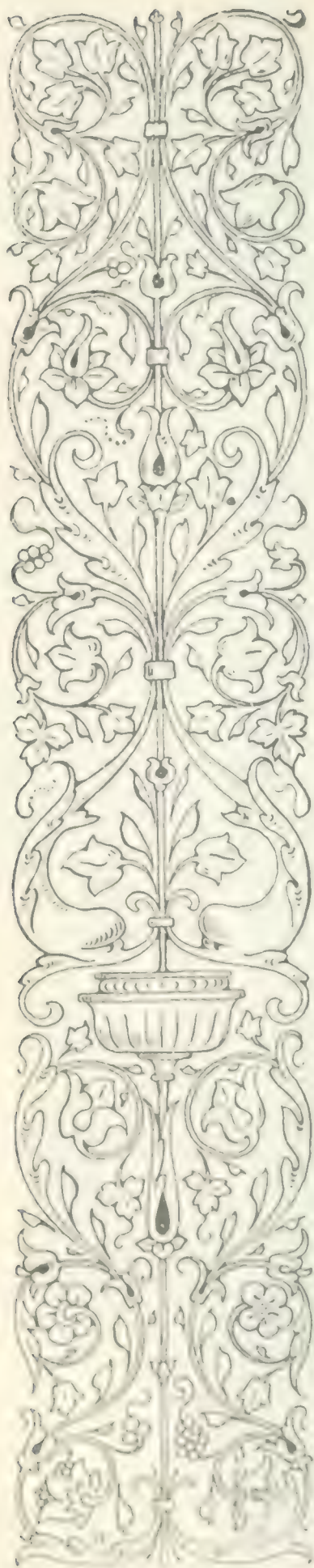
Finally, I wish to express a hearty optimism concerning college boys. There was never a time when they were more ready to respond to true leadership, or to think seriously over the great questions of our life and our destiny. In the superficiality which affects their lives, in the current of material interests in which they stand, formal religious preaching and formal religious teaching will have little influence on them, but they will turn gladly to him who faces the truth fearlessly and who stands in his own person as an exemplar of service and of fellowship.

Outside the Greek Church at Jerusalem on an Easter morning stands a great company of worshippers with unlit torches, awaiting the lighting of that altar fire whose flames shall be communicated from one to another until the cloud of worshippers becomes a constellation.

Around every college altar stands a group of youthful spirits ready to turn into joyful worshippers, if only the unlit torch in each human breast catch but a spark from the flame of a leadership brave, truthful, religious.

NEW YORK CITY.





Alfred Austin

Shakespeare's Birthday

April 23, 1564

BY ALFRED AUSTIN

POET LAUREATE

Gravest and yet most cheerful among men,
'Twas fitting that his life should dawn in spring,
When merle and mavis carol in the glen,
Even as today they sing.

His boyhood fled among Arden's woods,
Or by slow otter-haunted Avon's stream,
Flowering toward youth, as flower the aspen buds,
Waking from wintry dream.

Slowly into another dream he past,
The dream of Love, the sweetest dream of all,
Whose warm glow retrospectively is cast
When evening shadows fall.

Thence, on to other scenes for which he pined,
Where mortal passions, mortal woes, abound;
And there his vast and universal mind
Their tragic theater found.

When grew his wise imagination ripe,
In Hamlet's dual soul and wavering will
He drew the masterful magnetic type
That lures Ophelia still.

Last to "loved life removed,"* from crowd and stage
Homeward he turned, where rustic belfries chime,
Bequeathing his rich self, not of an age,
But for all space and time.

* Mentioned by Mr. Austin, A.M. U.S. 3

SWINER'S OLD MANOR, ASHFORD, KENT, ENGLAND

Roosevelt—A Suggestion

BY HENRY G. GRANGER

ALL the countries of Europe, and even Japan, are increasing their military forces. China is undertaking to drill the greatest army of history. A few decades more and it seems that every man at work will carry on his back a soldier.

We, England, Germany, France and Japan are tremendously increasing our navies. As one adds a "Dreadnought" another adds two, and the others out—"Dreadnought" the "Dreadnoughts" with floating fortresses still more huge and consuming still more labor and cash. Spain and Russia, struggling in poverty, squeeze and build battleships. Italy, too, with woful internal problems, lets her people starve and launches cruisers. The more each does the more the others feel they must do—we, too, tho our revenues are down, must spend on navy alone \$118,000,000 per year with specific increases.

What for? To organize expeditions to relieve congestion and conquer the wilderness, and replace the tracks of lions and rhinos with the footprints of happy, civilized children? Or to attack the problems presented by the laws of nature that ever beckon with hints of new and greater discoveries? No, none of this; just to be ready on an instant's notice to kill people, to destroy the principal element whose constant increase under well-ordered conditions is the main factor of progress and prosperity.

With the ever-increasing expenditure that produces nothing useful, what is the answer? What is the inevitable, inescapable conclusion?

They'll all "go broke," every country of them.

Colombia is one of the greatest sections of the globe in natural resources. It is a country whose men are brave, brilliant and industrious, whose women are beautiful, bewitching and true.

Less than a decade ago Colombia had, in proportion to its revenues, the greatest standing army on earth. No public employee could count on his salary, the interest was not paid on its debt save such parts as had specific revenues pledged. Schools were closed for lack

of funds. Want and desperation were everywhere. The country was "broke."

Now things there have changed. Every one is paid on time and in full. Colombia's credit is soaring. Three times as many schools as ever are open. Many night schools are educating the workers. Every mail brings word of a new railroad or other industry finished or begun. The national telegraph service is superior to ours. Peace and progress are showing their effects throughout the land.

Why?

Because in the crisis ensuing on the rape of the Isthmus, Rafael Reyes was given the reins of government. Himself a diplomat of the first order, and regarded even by his political opponents as, next to Diaz, Spanish-America's greatest, keenest statesman, he surrounded himself by such an economist as Calderon, such a thinker as Garcés, such a man of iron as De Castro.

Reyes discharged half of the army, and put the other half with mattock, pick and shovel, to building roads, repairing the telegraph, improving sanitation. He raised the pay of the soldiers; but he got results, and supported no parasites. Everything was permitted only as it added or promised to add to the country's prosperity—and the results are showing in the devotion of a people to whom his severest threat is that of resignation, used only to carry difficult points—and always effective.

Theodore Roosevelt can see a point as quickly as any man. He is game to the core. If I did not know it before I knew it on receipt of his instantaneous reply, that hangs before me as I write, to the letter I wrote him on February 16th questioning some features of his last canal message.

A big dose of salts under certain conditions is very good for the system, tho unpleasant while in action. Many of us who were compelled to mark time while financial conditions readjusted themselves are glad that Roosevelt is succeeded by a man no less able, but whose energy is curbed by judicial habit and diplomatic experience. But we recog-

nize that the strenuous shaking that Roosevelt gave the country was for its great and everlasting good, and uprooted evils that, undisturbed, would have led to destruction. We know that because of Roosevelt neither capital nor labor will ever rule the country. Silently accumulating dividends can never control its destinies. Fair methods *must* prevail.

Hunting excursions, authorship, lectures will soon pall on a man of his stupendous energy and ability. He has run too big a game ever to sit quietly for long and play hearts or old maid. It would kill him. Theodore Roosevelt left office the country's idol—unquestionably the most popular man in the world today. With proper channels to work in no man in history ever had the chance to do the great good that it is now in Roosevelt's power to do.

For a score of wild horses hitched to a log to get anywhere it is necessary for them to stop, look and listen, and all pull in the same direction. They're all willing if shown how. It takes the guiding hand to get the result. It takes the strong trained driver. The man who, as occasion demands, can gently pat a shoulder and say "good old hoss," or, if circumstances require, use his whip.

The nations of the world all want enduring guarantee of peace, respect for their boundaries, a fair hearing and just decision on their claims. Every country wants to tear down its accursed military and naval expenditure, but doesn't dare because the others won't.

If we could grease and tie up nine-tenths of our fleet, put nine-tenths of our sailors to work at harbor and river improvement at proper pay, the sight of the flying dirt and the feeling of "doing something" would keep the men happy and content and glad to make their practice cruise in due turn. There would be no more sickening monotony of present peace service, prolific of desertions and imprisonment. The money spent would be at compound usury for the country's prosperity. Instead of advertising for recruits there would be a waiting list of eager applicants, as in the civil service and the canal force.

With the armies and navies of the world reduced to simple police service,

with assured safety, an era of wonderful and enduring progress and prosperity will immediately ensue.

How can it be done?

The dream of an International Congress, which now has its beginnings in the Hague conventions, can be made real, present and effective. America, England, France, Germany and Japan agreed to it, and the others *must*. This consolidation is out of Morgan's line and beyond him. This world reforming consolidation can be effected. America and any two ensure the other two and thus the rest follow. Roosevelt has not only "the time, the money and the inclination" to do what he believes right, but in this case he has the energy, the prestige and the ability.

If Roosevelt will tackle the proposition he can accomplish a greater feat than any other man ever had the opportunity to undertake, and the like of which, if he does it, no other man can ever have again.

With the knowledge that Theodore Roosevelt is willing to dedicate himself to this, the greatest work of the ages, it would not appear difficult for President Taft to bring about, with the governments of the other leading powers mentioned, a conference of delegates. This conference would draw up a basis of international constitutional government to cover the questions of boundaries, arbitration, sanitation and police. The central government would control the navies of the world, except such vessels as are needed for customs coast guards in each country, and have entire direction of the forces of the nations, both naval and military, for world police service.

The basis drawn up at the conference would be submitted to the approval of each country, and then the congress would be elected under it, with Roosevelt the World President, and America's delegation, including Andrew Carnegie and Congressman Bartholdt. Eternal peace would thus be assured, and in the midst of uninterrupted and uninterruptable prosperity, the development of commerce, shipping and all the vast natural resources that invite brains and energy to become great factors in civilization, the gruesome era of wars would become but a memory.



Rev. Marion L. Burton, Ph.D.

ELECTED PRESIDENT OF SMITH COLLEGE.

Dr. Burton, who will be the second president of Smith College, at Northampton, Mass., to succeed Dr. Seelye, is a young man, having graduated from Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., as lately as 1900. He taught for three years as principal of Windom Institute, in Minnesota, and was a graduate student at Yale University from 1905 to 1907. He was then made Professor of Systematic Theology in Yale Theological Seminary, but was called after a year to be pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, in Brooklyn. He was allowed to remain there but a year, being called to this new position in control of the largest and oldest of the women's colleges in the country. Both as teacher and preacher he has been greatly admired. A book by him entitled "The Problem of Evil" is in press. Before entering on the active discharge of his duties at Smith College Dr. Burton will spend a year in the study of educational conditions in Europe. Dr. L. C. Seelye, who retires after passing the age of seventy, has seen a wonderful growth of Smith College during the thirty five years of his presidency.

Dörpfeld's Ithaca

BY J. IRVING MANATT

PROFESSOR OF GREEK IN BROWN UNIVERSITY.

AFTER taking Troy* one's first impulse is to win home with Odysseus. True, we had to tarry five sunny weeks at Lesbos and another less sunny at Chios; but one bright July morning, with a new commander, I boarded again the trim little "Pylaros" which had carried me to Ithaca and back on my first pilgrimage thither in 1899. Then Ithaca was still Ithaca, and I had Dörpfeld's own word for it that Odysseus's seat was to be sought at the *Polis*, which he was at that time exploring. So we past five happy days on the island, living over again the grand old story, as I have recorded elsewhere.† Meantime, however, that wizard of archeology had gone on removing mountains; and when I repeated my Ithacan pilgrimage we had to seek leaf-quivering Neritos and its consort, Neion, upon Leukas.

It was with a sense of bereavement we again threaded our way into Ithacan Vathy, with its discredited headlands and all, where Odysseus and Athene never met; and the sense of bereavement deepened as we past close under Arethousa and Raven Rock and Eumæus's Pastures, now that the faithful swineherd is evicted from those scenes forever, and as we looked upon St. Andreas's little bight, where Telemachus never landed and the *Polis* where Odysseus never slew the Suitors to make an Ithacan holiday. True, when we grazed the little bare reef that has done duty for Asteris, with its twin harbors, Dörpfeld's new offense seemed mitigated. The compound improbability of that feature in that place imprest me as never before; and the more when we entered the passage between Ithaca and Leukas and discovered a genuine Greek harbor (Arkoudi) with windy heights for the murderous suitors' sentries precisely where it should be—no Ithacan Leukas there.

We steamed half way up the east side

*Hail, We Took Troy! in THE IRVINGMAN, Vol. I, No. 1, 1900.
†Ithaca, Dörpfeld, in IRVING, Dörpfeld, THE IRVINGMAN, Vol. I, No. 1, 1900.

of Leukas and (for a consideration) the captain of the "Pylaros" landed us at the little hamlet of Nidri, where we expected to find Dörpfeld digging for Odysseus's palace, but he had gone the day before to look for the Apollo temple on the cape:

"Leucadia's far-projecting rock of woe," and would not return until the morrow. Meantime, we were welcomed to his house on the shore—a far more comfortable habitation than he and Schliemann had at Troy; and, after resting from our journey, were conducted to the excavations.

Nidri lies near the entrance of a deep, well-nigh land-locked, bay, with a group of little islands before it. Behind stretches a considerable plain covered with vineyards and olives and some fine orchards of apples, apricots, plums and quinces. There are no springs in the plain, but there is a great well of delicious cold water in the olive woods near which the two young German engineers who are mapping the island have pitched their tents.

Now, living water is the prime requisite for a city, ancient or modern; and Homer's fountains—at least in the Odyssey—are good landmarks. Moreover, Dörpfeld had often remarked how the Perseia source above Mycenæ had determined the choice and development of that site; and, looking for another hill castle with an obvious water supply, he began digging here at the southern extremity of the bay, where at the foot of forest-crowned Karavolimpa an abundant spring wells up. But finding no important remains here, he bethought him of another thing. In the Odyssey people always come down to the city; it was a city of the plain. The fact that we find no Mycenæan walls in the Ionian Islands points to the same conclusion: in these islands, as in Crete, the oldest Mycenæan settlements were pitched in the little bottoms by the sea and so finally buried under alluvial deposits. The seat of Odys-

seus was therefore to be sought in the plain, but still in communication with living water. And in the hills that fence off the plain on the west three living springs are found. One of these still goes by the name of Mavroneri, which is new Greek for Melanudros: why not Homer's *Μελάνυδρος*, whither Eurykleia sends the twenty maids to fetch water for the housecleaning after the slaughter of the suitors. That was evidently Odysseus's private fountain, but the public water supply has been traced also. Above the hamlet of Palaiokatuna issues a spring which pours its water down a rocky ravine. In this ravine Dörpfeld found *in situ* at several points primitive clay pipes of a peculiar conical pattern fitted into one another and resembling roughly those subsequently found by Evans in the Palace at Knossos. Here, then, we have the accessories of a public fountain fed from a mountain source, like the Perseia at Mycenæ, thru covered pipes that keep the water cool (*κατα δε ψυχρόν ῥέειν ὕδαρ ὑψόθεν ἐκ πέτρης*): why not that fair-flowing fountain embowered in a poplar grove, with an altar of the Nymphs whereon each wayfarer makes his offering, and whither the towns-folk come to draw water—as they now come with their ewers to the great well in the olive woods. It was a made (*τυκτήν*) fountain, on whose construction three generations of princes or as many dynasties (Ithakos and Neritos and Polyktor) had wrought; it was near the town (*ἄστυς ἐγγύς*); and on the rocky road from the swineherd's lodge to the palace, as our mountain spring and aqueduct are, if the happy hamlet of Evgyros occupies Eumæus's old stamping ground.

It is a good half hour's walk from the shore to the excavations, where we found thirty men at work under an *epistates* who had served Curtius and Dörpfeld at Olympia and Schliemann and Dörpfeld at Troy. The trial trenches, already covering an area sufficient for a Homeric city, had as yet struck no notable landmark, tho they had developed at a depth of two meters a layer of early Hellenic remains and two to three meters lower still a double stratum of remains belonging to a prehistoric and Homeric settlement. Here are found house walls of

small stones joined with mortar, as at Mycenæ and Tiryns, sometimes superposed and crossing one another as built at different epochs; and shaft graves containing only the older monochrome pottery with bronze knives. The pottery is all notably simple—mainly black monochrome, tho the upper (Homeric) layer yields a light wheel-made variety with a brown slip and ornamentation of Mycenaean or rather Cretan style. Most of these remains are found in the northern part of the plain, on the southerly slopes of Skaros or Neion (*Ἰθάκη ὑπὸ νότιος*) and they are quite sufficient evidence for a prehistoric settlement here and for its continued occupation in historic time. And the higher ground now excavating would be no mean site for the dwelling of a simple island chief like Odysseus. It commands a rich plain of sufficient extent to provision the establishment—Laertes's gardens hardly afforded finer fruit than the apples and plums we gathered from one of these orchards and the vineyards were heavy with clusters, while the background of noble hills and the prospect of sea and islets and rugged Acarnanian cliffs were quite worthy of a prince. It is a spot, too, from which the suitors could readily see Telemachus's ship putting into harbor, and where those enterprising gentlemen would find space for their sports, and houses to lodge in, as they never could have done on Mount Aëtos!

We past the night comfortably under Dörpfeld's roof, and in the morning the horses had just come to carry us up to the mountain springs and other Homeric landmarks when a little boat came puffing into the harbor from Leukas, the island capital. By the merest chance we learned that it was bound for "Hiera" (as the temple on the cape is called) to bring back Dörpfeld and his party, and we at once dismiss our horses and went aboard. In coming we had scanned the Leucadian coast from the White Rock to Nidri, and now was our chance to retrace that voyage closer inshore and then back again under the guidance of Dörpfeld himself. On the sail down we were able to make out every point in the topography; and a noonday landing at Vasiliki afforded us a closer study of another plain at the head of the deepest

Leucadian bay—a plain larger and apparently more fruitful than Nidri, to judge from the luscious figs we found there fully ripe on the 11th of July. At the cape, now crowned with a pretty lighthouse, Dörpfeld and his engineers, with two young ladies of his family, were waiting in their caique to be taken aboard; and the four hours' sail back to Nidri was an old-fashioned Dörpfeld lecture to two auditors, or, rather, a Dörpfeld demonstration punctuated by many an impetuous "I believe . . . , and I can prove it," as he invariably proceeded to do.

The main thesis is perhaps too familiar to require fresh statement. Odysseus's realm is made up chiefly of four islands: Ithaca, Doulichion, Samê and Zakynthos, and this island group is mentioned repeatedly. Of the group Ithaca itself is the westernmost, lying "uppermost of all toward the darkness, while the others face the dawn and the sun." This is not the case with the traditional Ithaca; and if it were, the fourth island of the tetranesos is still to seek. Kephallenia must do duty for both Doulichion and Samê on the old theory, whether originally two isles and subsequently joined by a made isthmus or not; or, as Dodwell surmises, the fourth island may have been swallowed up by the sea soon after Homer got thru with it. Dörpfeld's solution now shifts Ithaca to Leukas, Samê to Ithaca, Doulichion to Kephallenia, and leaves Zakynthos unchanged. There you have the four isles answering perfectly to the external topography of the Odyssey—that is to say, if Leukas be an island! But the old Greeks—as well as the moderns—regarded it as a peninsula until the Corinthians cut it off by a canal in the seventh century. B. C. Dörpfeld now proposes to demonstrate by the aid of the geologists that it was an island from the beginning. Then it remains to show historical occasion for the shifting of names, and here the case is charmingly clear. It is the work of the Dorian invader who dispossesses the Achæians of Ithaca; these naturally move on to the adjacent Samê, taking their old name with them; the Samians, dispossessed in turn, together with the Kephallenians driven from the mainland, occupy old Doulichion, which is henceforth known

as Kephallenia from the larger contingent, but here the pressure ends and Zakynthos holds her own.

With this theory in general we were already familiar, and so the genial wizard has time to chart Odysseus's course over the western seas; to set out his diary of the Odyssey drawn up in parallel columns here at Leukas in 1903; and to demonstrate by it the unique Theoklymenos-Athenê theory. The fugitive seer, namely, who plays so vivid and real a part in the return of Telemachos and the tragedy of the Vengeance is only one more of Athene's "masks"; and this thesis Dörpfeld builds up with confirmation strong as proofs of holy writ.

Again: "I believe Homer produced the Odyssey at Pylos, and I can prove it"—not at Sphacteria-Pylos, with its impossible drive over Taygetos to Sparta, but at Samikou-Pylos, whence anybody can drive in a day up the Alpheos to Pherai (and was not Telemachos's host at Pherai a grandson of the Alpheos rather than of the Neda?) and in another easy day down the Eurotas to Menelaus's capital. Thus one Homeric stumbling block is neatly removed—two, in fact, for the voyages to and from Pylos are likewise facilitated. And old Nestor's early cattle lifting exploits in Elis also gain in probability. That Homer was a Pylian becomes clear as day when we mark the large rôle given to Nestor and his sons; when we note that the characteristic trees of the Odyssey (laurel, fig, cypress, olive, palm) all grow in the Peloponnese; above all, when we consider the pure Ionic dialect of the Odyssey as against the Aeolic Iliad; and when we remember that Nestor's house is the nursery, so to speak, of the Ionic stock in Attica and Ionia.

As the lecture flows on we are again passing Skydi Bay, where Telemachos lands at dawn, and commending Theoklymenes-Athenê (who expounds the falcon-dove omen triumphantly, but is rather anxious and fearful for a god) to Peiraios's protection, strikes off up these rugged heights for Eumæus's pastures. There, as Dörpfeld demonstrates, he has had full warning from Helen's eagle (Athenê, again) and from Theoklymenos's lips (Athenê's own, of course) to believe that he shall find his long-lost

father awaiting him, as in fact he does. Meantime, we are gliding past the real Phorkys Haven, where his Phæacian friends had set the wanderer ashore and Shepherd-Athenê, for the moment released from her Theoklymenos engagement, has helped him store the spoil and plan the campaign. We could not see around the sinuosities of the new Phorkys Haven, for Sybota Bay is a well-nigh hidden inlet, but our lecturer assures us that all the Homeric properties are there with choice of Nymphs' Grottoes. He has traced four or five such, far more eligibly situated than the hillside cavern a quarter hour's scramble above Ithacan Vathy; and the Swineherd's Lodge should be about equidistant from the two landings. And so it is, for there rises a round wooded plateau with two hamlets. One of these is fair Evgiros, with its fountain and oaks and a great cave whose name—*χοιροσπηλία*, or *Pig's Den*—would fit the sheltered spot under the hollow rock where Eumæus keeps night watch over his sharp-toothed swine. And is not *Sybota Bay* a reminiscence of dear old Eumæus's trade? How came this new Phorkys Haven to have carried down thru the ages the name of Swineherd Bay—ages during which Leukas under the Dorian's heel had utterly forgotten her Homeric fame? Let Wilamowitz answer that or forever after hold his peace!

And now we are passing for the third time, as we are to pass it yet again on the morrow, the real Asteris—the key to the whole problem. In the wide channel—18 miles wide—between Ithaca and Leukas, Arkoudi rises some 130 meters above the sea—a stony islet, but sprinkled with olives and enlivened by a brook; and it is the only island lying between two larger ones in all this region. How Dörpfeld's heart throbbed when he first approached it and discovered the double harbor not unlike—to compare small things with great—the twin havens of Mitylene and still sheltering on occasion the small craft that do business in these waters. With *carte blanche* to invent an Asteris one could hardly have hit it off better.

We had hoped to revisit the Nidri excavations with Dörpfeld and to make a little tour of the hills, but found we could

not do so without losing our steamer for Piræus. So we got our luggage, took hurried leave of our host, and continued our voyage by the little boat to the capital. On the way we get a glimpse of rich greenery by the Pacha's spring which once watered Læertes's farm; and then, passing the not inconsiderable remains of the bridge which once joined the Corinthian Leukas with Nerikos on the mainland, we enter the canal and lagoons. One glance at the wide, low flats removes the last lingering doubt of Leukas's insular character; in prehistoric days the sea certainly had free course here, tho the channel was never a deep one and the Corinthian canal-diggers of the seventh century had little more to do than cut thru the sand dune and dredge the narrows. As Goessler observes, it is assuredly an easier hypothesis to make Leukas an island than to cut Kephallenia in two islands by turning the Homeric sea upon an isthmus 1,300 meters wide and 185 meters above sea level! But of this Dörpfeld and his engineers will doubtless in due time be able to offer a scientific demonstration. Had Odysseus's seat been in the neighborhood of the present capital, it would have been a simple matter for Philoitios to ferry over from the main his daily contribution of a heifer and sundry fat goats to the suitors' commissariat. In fact, as we sat on the wall of the great causeway that stretches about a mile across the lagoon from the modern town to the Venetian Castle, we saw a bunch of goats ferried over from the continent quite in the Homeric manner. Now between our Ithaca and the nearest point on the main we have a ferry some twenty miles wide. And to Wilamowitz's Ithaca-Kephallenia ferry it is sufficient to say that Homer knows nothing of any herds of Odysseus on any island other than Ithaca or of any Kephallenians except on the mainland.

We left early next morning on the "Euboia," a "John" boat, which took the outside course round Leukas and the inside of Ithaca. Thus in three days with three boats we were enabled to sail quite around Leukas, covering part of the circuit twice or thrice, as well as quite around Ithaca, trebling on our track from Vathy down. It was a fortunate autopsy, particularly in one respect: it

brought out strikingly the appositeness of Homer's topography to Leukas and its utter incongruity with Ithaca. Odysseus's isle lies "uppermost of all toward the Darkness" (*ὑπερθε γὰρ ὅλης ὀφρῆς*), while the other isles (Doullichion and Samê and sylvan Zakynthos) "lie toward the Dawn and the Sun." Now, interpret *πρὸς ἑσπέραν* as we may—and it is demonstrable that the ancient charts of this coast made it an almost east and west line and that the Greek sailor still speaks of it in terms of east and west; these words of the poet point to Ithaca as the "jumping-off place"; and that is just the impression one gets as he steers past the sheer unbroken cliff, often 200 meters high, of outer Leukas and scans the Western-Northern sea in vain for any sight of land. Leukas looks on the outer darkness, while Ithaca all around, except to the southeast, faces across narrow channels the sister isles (Kephallenia and Leukas) or the Akarnanian coast.

I am here merely setting down impressions, not making a confession of faith. It is always unsafe to do that till one gets out from under Dörpfeld's immediate spell. Alkinoos and his court could not have been more spellbound by Odysseus's all-night story than is the layman by Dörpfeld's genial and confident demonstrations. "I know it and I can prove it" falls with singular power from the lips of one who has the Scene and the Book by heart and whose combinations tempt one to formulate a Dörpfeld-Athenê theory, for who but Pallas could know and prove all this? No; I reserve my judgment, as I said to the genial wizard, until he shall produce Odysseus's rambling old palace, with its olive-trunk bedstead, *in situ* at the foot of the new Neios. The confession I am now prepared to make is that his theory solves the general topographical problem so completely that, once granted, it establishes the poet's highest claims as a geographer. And that some such shift of populations and of names before the intruding Dorian actually took place is a matter of course.

And how do the old Ithacans and the new, or, rather, the new Ithacans and the old take to this late dramatic *poieteia*? I have tried the question on a dozen islanders—men, women and chil-

dren, learned and unlearned—in the course of these voyagings; and the Ithacan is always glum, while the Leucadian uniformly accepts his recovered birth-right with pride. This was notably the case with a fine family coming down on the little boat from Leukas to their summer home on Skorprios, an islet lying off Nidri. "Yes, I am a descendant of Odysseus," said the proud father, rather inconsequently, if the Dorians drove out the old stock bag and baggage. But Kyr' Mavroides from his island seat—happy island of olive and vineyard, which is all his own—regards Dörpfeld's digging on the opposite shore as a family affair and may put in a claim for any heirlooms that turn up. On the other hand, an Ithacan gentleman, whose country seat embowered in all manner of trees on the eastern slope of Mt. Aetos every Ithacan pilgrim will recall, declared: "An Ithacan I was born and an Ithacan I will die!" And he scornfully added: "Look at the stay-at-home Leucadian afraid of the water; and then consider the Ithacan with his ships in all seas and the seven hundred young Ithacans now seeking their fortune in America and South Africa—true scions of far-wandering Odysseus. Here is Captain Karabias, an Ithacan, commanding this ship (the 'Euboia')." "Why," I said, "I came from Chios the other day on the 'Kerkyra' with another Captain Karabias, of Ithaca, and he told me he had once taken the 'Charilaos Trikoupes' to New Orleans." "That he did," was the reply, "and in my service; and I am just now concerned about my 'Charilaos Trikoupes,' which is in the Black Sea, and may be the Greek steamer reported overhauled by the pirate 'Potemkin.'" Kyr' Stathatos, however, had to admit that between the Ithacans of today and the Odysseian stock there is a serious gap; for the opening of the sixteenth century found Ithaca practically depopulated and the Venetian Senate by proclamation threw open its poor lands to any one who would take and till them. Among the squatters who responded were many Cretans brought over in Venetian caravels (Greek *καράβια*), whence all of them took the name *Karabias*; and the clan *Karabias* now counts two hundred families dwelling apart in their own quarter

of the town, as the other principal clan, Petalas (to which Kyr' Stathatos belongs) occupies by itself another quarter.

If the Dorians made a clean sweep of the old Ithacan stock, the new Ithaca might well claim to be the true Ithaca as long as the old stock persisted there. But the Dorian did nothing of the kind, no more than the Norman; and the seed of Odysseus, if any there be, is quite as likely to survive in the old Ithaca, harrowed by the Dorian thirty centuries

ago, as in the new Ithaca desolated by Barbary corsairs only four hundred years ago. In either case Dörpfeld's resort to the Ithacans of Vathy, who were giving him a rather warm reception in passing, after his rape of their name and fame, was not a bad one: "Ihr dürft ja Ithakesier sein und bleiben. Ja, gewinnt euch eure alte Insel zurück!"*

*"Why, you may still be Ithacans; just win your old island back again!"

PROVIDENCE, R. I.



The Recall of the Mayor of Los Angeles

BY REYNOLD E. BLIGHT

THE INDEPENDENT of January 12th, 1905, had an interesting article by Eltweed Pomeroy, entitled "The First Discharge of a Public Servant." This occurred in Los Angeles, September 16th, 1904. The people held an election for the position of an unsatisfactory councilman and ousted him from office by a vote of two to one. This was done in accordance with the provisions of an amendment to the city charter, adopted in 1903, which compels the city council to order an election within forty days after the presentation of a petition signed by 25 per cent. of all electors voting for all the candidates for the office occupied by the official whose removal is desired. The unsatisfactory official's name must be placed upon the ballot without nomination, unless he in writing refuses to be a candidate. The other candidates on the ballots are notified in the usual way, and the candidate having the highest number of votes is declared to be elected.

On the 26th day of March, 1909, for the second time the people of Los Angeles directly recalled an official—undoubtedly the first time in history that a Mayor of a large city has been directly discharged by the people.

In January, 1907, Arthur C. Harper became Mayor by a minority vote. He was elected by the wide-open town element and the political rings, and kept faith with them to such an extent as to raise the indignation of a large portion of

the better element of the city. Several of those whom he appointed on his commissions were exceedingly unsatisfactory, one being a well-known gambler. The *Express* openly charged that vice was being protected, and the Mayor replied with a libel suit. A young, fearless assistant district attorney, Thomas Lee Woolwine, charged the highest officials with being vice protectors. He appeared before the grand jury, but the power of vice was too strong, and he was forced to resign.

Early in January, 1909, the Los Angeles *Herald* commenced publishing a series of articles entitled "Is Vice Protected in Los Angeles?" and revealed conditions which shocked the whole community. It was shown that the aforementioned police commission had been promoting sugar and oil corporations; that thousands of dollars' worth of capital stock had been unloaded upon liquor men, gamblers and keepers of dives; that the names of the Mayor and certain members of his commissions had been prominently displayed as officials and shareholders; that, it was stated, large blocks of bonus stocks had been given to the Mayor and his colleagues; and that some of the city's highest officials were business partners and boon companions of the basest and most immoral people in the town.

After the conscience of the people had been awakened, the report of the grand

jury increased their indignation. The majority report was to a great extent a whitewash, while the minority report confirmed the charges made.

In addition to the above charges, a further cause for dissatisfaction was the Mayor's appointee upon the Board of Public Works, which, having the spending of many millions of dollars, is the most important board in the city. When the term of James A. Anderson (one of the three efficient members of the committee) expired, the people were almost unanimous in desiring his reappointment. The Mayor, however, had set his mind upon the appointment of a thoroly unfit man, but owing to the pressure of public opinion, it is said, was about to yield and reappoint Mr. Anderson, when a morning newspaper (owing to its hatred of Mr. Anderson), under threat of exposure, induced him to appoint an excellent man—General Chaffey.

The next time a vacancy occurred in this board, the Mayor, feeling sure of his position and supported by the newspaper above mentioned, appointed Edward Kern, whose records both as chief of police and as councilman was thoroly unsatisfactory. This alarmed many hitherto complacent citizens, because they recognized the fact that should another vacancy occur (the ill health of a member of the commission making this probable) the appointment of a second undesirable man would give the corrupt element and the machines a majority on the board and so endanger Los Angeles's gigantic Owens River enterprise, which is tunneling mountains and bringing water from two hundred miles away.

A meeting of the citizens was called by the Municipal League, and it was asked to get up the requisite petition for the recall of Mayor Harper, and at a subsequent meeting the conducting of the campaign was put into its hands. The requisite number of names necessary for calling an election for recalling the Mayor was procured in a few days, and at the election, which occurred the 26th of March, George Alexander, the "recall" candidate (nominated at the third mass meeting convened by the League) was elected Mayor.

But, in the meantime, Mr. Kern suddenly resigned from the Board of Pub-

lic Works, and the Mayor appointed in his place Mr. Humphreys, a man who had been the choice of the Municipal League at the time of Mr. Kern's appointment. Shortly after Kern's resignation, Mayor Harper resigned and withdrew his name from the recall ballot. The resignation of Mr. Kern and the Mayor was believed to be due to the fact that the owner of the *Express* was supposed to have acquired most damning evidence against them. The resignation of the Mayor was advised by Mr. Walter Parker, the political manipulator of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and who, according to Mr. Harper's own confession, had been instrumental in electing him to office and had been his supporter ever since.

Parker's idea in advising Harper's resignation was to retain control of the Mayor's office. He knew that the new evidence obtained by the owner of the *Express* was certain to prevent Harper's re-election, and likewise believed he could depend upon the majority of the council to do his bidding—they having the power to appoint a Mayor for an unexpired term—and induce them to appoint an organization man, who after the recall election would contest the seat under the plea that inasmuch as the man sought to be recalled had resigned there was no necessity for a recall election. Had this scheme succeeded one organization man would have been displaced only to be replaced by another.

But the council, possibly fearing that the recall might be used upon themselves if this scheme were carried out, appointed William D. Stephens, an earnest friend of the recall party, to act as Mayor until the date of the recall election.

The machine brought injunction proceedings before Judge Boardwell, one of the most capable, conscientious and learned jurists in California, to prevent the holding of a recall election, on the grounds that there was no necessity for an election, as the man the people sought to remove had resigned. But the reformers claimed that the intention of the recall amendment was not only to give the people power to displace an unsatisfactory official, but also to elect his successor.

Judge Boardwell sustained the con-

tention of the reform party, and his decision is of importance not only in this local fight, but as upholding principles of nation-wide importance. Some of the important points of his decision are the following:

"Whenever the question whether or not the law requires the election of a public officer by the vote of the people or by some other method, all doubts are to be resolved in favor of allowing the choice to be made by popular vote. Special provisions of a State constitution or a city charter are to be deemed as controlling general provisions. It is clearly contemplated by the section of the charter dealing with the recall, that the successor of him against whom proceedings are instituted shall be elected by the people. The court should not lay down a rule denying this right . . . when the incumbent against whom the proceedings are inaugurated has resigned.

"It must now be regarded as settled that they [the recall provisions] do not violate either the State or the Federal Constitution,

the point having been practically determined by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Pfahler case (150 Cal., p. 71)."

The withdrawal of Mayor Harper's name from the ballot left the city only two candidates to be voted for—George Alexander, the reform candidate, and Fred C. Wheeler, the Socialist candidate. But, notwithstanding the fact that the Socialist candidate (a clean, honest, capable man), was supported by the Socialists, the majority of the labor vote, both machines, the saloons, gamblers and other undesirable elements. Alexander was elected by sixteen hundred majority. The Socialist candidate, altho unsparing in his denunciation of them, was supported by these undesirable elements, not because they loved socialism more, but reform less.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.



A Notable Negro Journey

BY WILLIAM S. DODD

[Mr. Dodd is one of the teachers of Hampton Institute, which was influentially represented in this important journey thru South Carolina. Editor.]

EVERY case of the lynching of a negro and its attendant horrors and every outbreak of race friction with its deplorable consequences receive widespread attention. The tendency, unfortunately, is to emphasize the bad and to overlook the good aspects of the race situation, due largely to the prevalent desire for the sensational and the startling. Facts connected with the problem of race, and which involve the relations of the blacks and the whites, should be fully and fairly stated and their true significance should be justly appreciated.

The recent trip thru South Carolina of Booker T. Washington and Emmett J. Scott of Tuskegee, Major Moton and W. T. B. Williams of Hampton Institute, and other well-known colored men, deserves more than a passing notice. It was a noteworthy event. This party of negroes, numbering twenty in all, and made up of lawyers, doctors, ministers,

teachers, farmers and business men, undertook this trip with the purpose of meeting as many of the citizens of the State as possible and of publicly discussing race relations in a frank, friendly and helpful way. The trip occupied a week, and meetings were held at Rock Hill, Winnsboro, Columbia, Denmark, Camden, Sumter, Florence, Charleston, Anderson, Greenville and Gaffney. Besides the places mentioned stops were made at many intermediate points to allow Mr. Washington to address the crowds which had gathered to hear him.

The churches, theaters, opera houses and public halls in which the various meetings were held were crowded to their fullest capacity with enthusiastic and interested audiences made up not only of negroes, but of the best and most influential whites. At several of the places visited Mr. Washington was introduced by the Mayor of the municipality, while the Board of Aldermen occupied seats

on the platform. In his introductory remarks the white Mayor of Rock Hill said:

"I believe that Booker T. Washington is a worthy man. I believe him to be a good man. His works speak for him in language that cannot be misunderstood; his singleness of purpose has withstood the wear and tear of the years and the most rigid investigation into his purposes and methods has not disclosed the slightest flaw. He is genuine to the core. Had he not been all that he seems to be the world would not have given him its approval thru the nearly three decades in which he has labored in the white light of public attention."

The Mayor of the city of Charleston, a scion of an old and aristocratic Southern family, welcomed Mr. Washington in a gracious and eloquent speech. Within forty-five years of the close of the Civil War, the Chief Executive of this Southern city, the capital of the State which was the first to secede from the Union, and in which slavery existed in its severest form, now introduces a negro to an audience in which were present representatives of the best families of the commonwealth.

Mr. Washington's speeches were convincing and effective, full of helpful suggestions, sound advice and timely warning. He is a genius of common sense. He recognizes, as does the thoughtful and fair-minded Southerner, that the destiny of the South is largely in the hands of the negro race. The negro woman cooks the white man's food and acts as nurse for his children. The services of the negro are indispensable in the development of the immense agricultural resources of the Southland. It is in the cultivation and ownership of farm lands that he has made the greatest material progress, and in this direction lies the largest field for his usefulness and the most promising opportunity for his real freedom. The negro by natural aptitude and training is especially fitted to till the soil, and he is heeding Washington's wise counsel to stick to the land. The South needs the negro. It is the best place for him and the safest.

Between Anderson and Columbia on the Southern Railroad lies the small and ancient village of Ninety-Six. It has the unique distinction of being the only place on earth of that name, a name given to it because of a horseback ride of ninety-six miles made by a woman during the Revolutionary War to tell the people of a battle won by the American forces. Ninety-Six of recent years has had the reputation of being so hostile to the negro that there was some question as to the advisability of the party passing thru it on a Pullman car. In response, however, to a telegram the train was stopped at Ninety-Six for twenty minutes to permit Mr. Washington to speak from the rear platform to several thousands who had come to hear him.

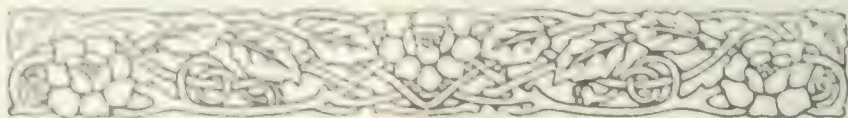
This incident illustrates the ground on which race prejudice largely, if not wholly, rests. The white man resents the assumption by the negro of any other than a position of inferiority.

A girl graduate of Tuskegee taught school for eleven years near a small village of South Carolina. Thru her untiring and self-sacrificing efforts the whole community was uplifted and bettered. She died some few years since, leaving behind her the memory of a choice spirit. The Washington party visited the school where she had so nobly done her work, and a beautiful tribute to her worth was given by a white man, a State Senator of South Carolina.

There was no unpleasant act or word on the part of any one to mar the pleasure of the trip, and as one of the party remarked, "There was not even a small boy at any place who called out nigger."

The experiences of this interesting trip threw light on conditions as they exist in certain Southern communities, and should encourage all those who are earnestly striving for the rightful adjustment of race relations and such as will enable the blacks and the whites to live beside each other in harmony and mutual helpfulness.

HAMPTON, VA.



Literature

The Cambridge Literature

WITH the second and third volumes of the *Cambridge English Literature** the characteristics which seemed more or less indeterminate in the first volume, partly on account of the confusion of the period included and partly on account of the incipency of the work itself, have ceased to be questionable. The undertaking is confirmed as an example of the philological method—that is, of the scholarship whose concern with literature is for anything rather than its literary significance—or, in other words, the ideas it contains. For the history of a subject essentially intellectual these articles show on the whole a remarkable insensibility and indifference to ideas.

In some instances this is all very well. It is highly desirable to know all the facts—how a book was produced and when and by whom. And in the greater number of cases included in the second volume this is about all there is to know. In short, much of the work discussed has no great literary value. But this is not so with Chaucer. In his case the literary interest is very much superior to the circumstantial or philological. And if the chapter that deals with him represents the best that English scholarship can do with such a subject in a work of these pretensions, then English scholarship is at a sorry pass. Nor is the Spenser in the third volume very much better; it is perhaps rather less inadequate, but it too falls very far short of its theme. After all, the interest and value of scholarship as such lies in the problems with which its subjects are beset—such matters, for instance, as Spenser's lost poems. These problems once settled, they have no further importance save as they advance literary criticism; as facts they may be summarized in a few lines, and the more baldly the better. But the plan of the history, in avoiding the

discussion of *cruces* on the one side and criticism on the other, falls between two stools and also raises a false impression, since it actually fails to represent the difficulties and perplexities of the study—as any one may persuade himself by reading these two papers.

With the method of the volumes, however, it is hardly profitable to quarrel, in as far as it agrees with the character of the subject. Professor Manly's chapter on *Piers Ploughman* in the second volume is, for example, an unquestionable contribution to the scholarship of the subject—tho the scholarship of the subject would appear to center exclusively on the authorship and original constitution of the poem. And here is the point exactly—not that the writers have failed to popularize the history of English literature, tho they might have given it a broader appeal than they do, but that they are so shut up in their own narrow investigations and in a single close partition of literature that they fail to see the wider bearings of their topic and are blind to the influence and effect of their favorite authors upon the development of English as a whole. By this time, with the appearance of *Piers Ploughman*, with which the second volume starts, English literature has begun to reveal itself unmistakably as a regular evolution. But this very character of expansion, to say nothing of the process, receives anything but its proper emphasis. To be sure, the general linguistic and metrical summaries, like Mr. Atkin's "Language from Chaucer to Shakespeare" and Professor Saintsbury's "Prosody from Chaucer to Spenser," and now and then a more extensive historical review, do something toward the organization of a period—but comparatively little. As a general thing the tree is cut up into logs pretty much of a length; it is no longer a growth, but a woodpile. While the distortion of general proportion to which this exclusiveness leads may be seen by the Cambridge contributor's judgment of Lyndsay's "Satire of the Three Estates,"

*THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. Edited by A. W. Ward and A. R. Waller. Vol. II, The End of the Middle Ages. Vol. III, Renaissance and Reformation. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50 each.

which, "viewed as literature," he concludes, "is of a high order: the style is always clear, terse and pointed, even when neither witty nor eloquent"—a performance of which M. Jusserand remarks that "medievalism never inspired anything more incoherent." The fact is that the leading ideas or criteria of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance—which the editors have been unhappily inspired to corrupt into Renaissance—are in general far from clearly distinguished.

That such a work should be readable is too much to expect. It is enough that the information should be accessible, that it should be presented clearly and systematically. And yet as mere specimens of exposition some of these articles leave a good deal to be desired. The impression they produce is frequently confused—so much so that it would require a specialist himself to find his way about. In other words, they fail in what should be their first purpose, the orientation of the student. Our philological scholarship has never been particularly felicitous in expression; but the effect of it, when massed in such bulk as this, is unexpectedly depressing. Of course there are exceptions—chapters like Mr. Whibley's "Chroniclers and Antiquaries" and Professor Brown's "Reformation and Renaissance in Scotland." But even when the peculiar limitations of subject and method are allowed, these three first volumes of what is the most serious and conscientious history of our literature ever undertaken must still be somewhat of a disappointment, not to the general reader—of him there is no question—but to the earnest literary student, who surely has a right to find his account in a work of this kind as well as the methodic philologist.

An Unsympathetic View of the English Reformers*

WITH much painstaking perseverance Mr. Gairdner has assembled an immense mass of information concerning the early Lollards, and concerning the men who were active in the sixteenth century either on the side of the Reformation or

on that of the older church. Many of Mr. Gairdner's chapters are interesting reading, and he has done a real historical service in presenting the point of view of authority in the contest with the new forces that were impelling men to think for themselves and to protest against the abuses and encroachments of the Roman hierarchy. It is well, too, that justice should be done to the martyrs for the old faith—that Sir Thomas More and the many men of less consequence who suffered for their unwillingness to let go of their beliefs and convictions should be honored alongside of the martyrs who suffered for their opposition to the Roman Catholic Church. Nevertheless, it is difficult in these days of religious liberty to sympathize with a writer who brands all new thought, all attempts to break the intolerable bonds which the Church had laid upon men's reason and conduct, as anarchy, and who looks upon the efforts to suppress all trace of the lifework of one of England's greatest thinkers and liberators as the due exercise of governmental authority in the preservation of order, and in the suppression of pernicious and wilful waywardness which was inimical to the good governance and the peaceable activities of the Church.

It is not entirely easy to determine what Mr. Gairdner means by Lollardy. Wide views are by no means characteristic of his historical survey; but to the student of medieval life and thought the estimate which Mr. Gairdner appears to hold of Wycliffe's own teaching and of the principles held by his followers seems narrow indeed. Apparently his thesis is that all that is implied by the word Lollardy is the claim of the individual to found his religious opinions on the personal reading and understanding of the Bible. This being his view of Lollardy, he has a good basis for his assertion that Lollardy was practically extinct before the first beginnings of the Reformation and the great religious movement of the sixteenth century owed nothing whatsoever to the teachings of Wycliffe. To support this view, he goes at length into the measures that were taken to suppress and root out the heresies which had been stirred up by Wycliffe, and endeavors to prove that the English versions of the

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Bible that had so mistakenly been given by Wycliffe and his followers to the laity were forgotten, and practically unknown by the end of the fifteenth century. In short, his idea seems to be that Wycliffe's teaching was doctrinal, and had no concern with the government of the Church or the authority of the Pope, while the Reformation was a politico-religious movement in which the political aspect was of far greater consequence than the religious.

If the fact that Wycliffe's idea was rather to effect a reform within the Church than to overthrow the authority of the Pope or change the government of the Church is to exclude him from all part in the Reformation, the early activities of Luther, and indeed of almost every man who was concerned in the religious upheaval of the first half of the sixteenth century, must also be excluded, and the Reformation must be entirely cut off from all the causes leading up to it.

While Mr. Gairdner acknowledges the benefits which have accrued to the national life of England from its independence of Rome, he apparently regrets the fact that Henry VIII was obliged to summon to his aid the forces of "lawlessness" in religion, which were, in his opinion, a recrudescence of Lollardy. Lollardy in principle—in fact, apparently anything in the nature of individual religion as opposed to institutional religion—is wholly repugnant to Mr. Gairdner. He calls Henry's use of the sincere religious reformers—his necessary but unwilling recourse to those who wished for thoroughgoing changes in doctrine and practice within the Church—a "letting loose of the spirit of destruction to prevent a return to Rome." Henry made use of it for his own ends; but for his own interests he kept it under control. "And this he could do effectually," adds Mr. Gairdner, "first because he was wise and politic, and, secondly, because religious innovators had no other refuge, and were bound to support the new spiritual jurisdiction that he asserted. After he was gone the floodgates were not so easily closed, and Henry was regretted by Conservatives souls as a strong and able sovereign who at least knew how to maintain order."

There is no attempt on the part of Mr.

Gairdner to represent Henry VIII as other than the selfish intriguer who made use of a new religious force in the Church to attain his own lewd desires. Mr. Gairdner is quite frank about the motives that influenced King Henry when he first showed favor to Cranmer and set the universities of Europe in opposition to the Pope. Henry VIII's matrimonial affairs were practically the sole root of his reforming zeal, and there is something peculiarly repulsive in the idea, that Mr. Gairdner endeavors to uphold, that all the benefits that accrued to England from the Reformation sprang from such a root, while the devoted religious zeal of so many earnest reformers merely tended to disorder and was something which King Henry rightly endeavored to keep within very narrow bounds. To take out of the religious life of a country all personal conviction and enthusiasm, and to reduce it merely to a matter of order and quiet observance of settled ritual, and the acceptance of theology properly founded on ancient authority, is to turn it to dust and ashes; and if, as Mr. Gairdner seems to imply—it is to be hoped falsely—the Established Church of England represents only this theology and good order, there can be little difficulty in determining why it should be losing its hold on the English people.



The Biography of a Silver Fox. By Ernest Thompson Seton. New York: The Century Co. \$1.50.

Illustration from Seton's "The Biography of a Silver Fox."



This volume belongs to the class of "purpose-fiction," along with the problem novels on divorce apparently, for the author notifies us in a prefatorial note that "The purpose is to show the man-world how the fox-world lives—and, above all, to advertise and emphasize the beautiful monogamy of the better-class fox." Let us hope that the upper classes

of this our world will read and reform. It is needless to say, however, that Mr. Seton does not tag his moral in the old-fashioned and obtrusive manner of Esop, but tells a lively animal story in a way to interest old and young. He uses the pen as effectively as the typewriter, and his apt marginal illustrations double the value of the text.

Fame's Pathway. By H. C. Chatfield-Taylor. New York: Duffield & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Chatfield-Taylor, the author of a biography of Molière, has chosen the early life and love of the great dramatist as the basis for a novel of adventure and characterization. It is an interesting picture of the life of a strolling player in the France of Mazarin and Louis XIV; Molière's twelve years of wandering thru the provinces made him the master of French comedy and of Paris, when he returned to the city that earlier had scorned him as a tragic actor. The provincial audiences demanded amusement, and taught Molière much of his art. Mr. Chatfield-Taylor draws an engaging portrait of Madelaine Béjart, who lured the young student from the benches of the Sorbonne to follow her uncertain fortunes. The pictures of rural France, too, are full of quiet beauty. It is refreshing to read a romance of the time of Louis XIV with so little of the court in it; a few brocaded and bewigged gallants sit on the stage or stroll across it, and swords flash in the first chapter, but for the most part the story concerns Molière and his immediate circle of actor folk and the humble people of France. "In Paris men pass for the price each sets upon himself." Paris, at last, learned to value Molière at his own price—and that a high one.

Helladian Vistas. By Don Daniel Quinn. Ph. D. Yellow Springs, Ohio. Pp. 407. \$1.50.

This book is launched by the author himself, away from the great centers of book-making. It is without illustrations, which are powerful helps in floating books. The title also sounds a little stilted. But it is fair and just to say that of the many books written on modern

Greece, from Mahaffy to the present time, this is the most full and most excellent. All the other writers have been satisfied to describe here a little and there a little. But this author has drunk too deeply in his nine years of residence in Greece ever to bring forth anything but the best treasures. He is an ecclesiastic, and accordingly particularly full in the description of the religious side of Greek life. But he is no bigot. He visits the Greek monasteries, and is received as a brother in the great monastery of Megaspelion. Now he plunges alone into the country of the Klefts, the Agrapha, famous in folk lore and story, and now he revels in experience with the Mainots on the slopes of Taygetos. He talks with them in their own dialect. No hardships daunt him. The history of the Middle Ages is his delight. While he does not slight the great centers of Greek life, he describes with an almost passionate love the out-of-the-way places. He pays particular attention to the islands—Ithaca, Kephallenia, Leukas and Zante. He is always interesting and sometimes humorous. He is a good mountain climber. It is difficult to find any important place which he has not visited unless it be Dodona, the ancient seat of the worship of Zeus, among the talking oaks. His description of Thessaly and the Vale of Tempe, in two chapters, is particularly felicitous. He also passionately loves Arkadia. He pays particular attention to the modern Church of Greece, and shows a lively interest in the ancient mystic ritual of Eleusis. His description of the struggle of the Greeks at Mesolonghi is sustained, surpassing any others. After discussing the Argolid and the "Mykenlanders," he discusses "Pre-Hellenic Writing in the Ægean," and closes with the "Hill of Hissarlik" (Troy). The least that we can say in his praise is that he has done his work well; so well that no man can carp at his spelling: "Mykenæic," "Greekland," "Korinthiac" and "Zeus." We can even condone "come conquensing," "anaskaptic experience," "began to cease from being considered as untenable." We may prophesy that when this book once gets into circulation it will receive high praise.

Literary Notes

....A beginner in the study of voice culture may find valuable help in the handy and sensible little treatise "Twelve Lessons in the Fundamentals of Voice Production," by Arthur L. Manchester, which Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, issue in their *Music Student's Library* (\$1.00). The "lessons" are the outcome of practical studio experience and are accompanied by exercises that have been fully tested with many students of varying degrees of vocal talent. A good list of suitable songs for the beginner adds to the usefulness of the manual.

....In *The Life and Times of Anne Royall*, by Sarah Harvey Porter, are given for the first time the true biographical facts of Anne Royall's adventurous, remarkable life. Mrs. Royall is well worth remembering. As the representative newspaper woman of the day, she was more intimate with the growth and development of our national life than any other of her sex. Her life span stretched from George III to the political rise of Abraham Lincoln, inclusive. Aided by the Freemasons, she traveled extensively thruout the United States between 1824 and 1831; and hence we have "The Black Book," being a continuation of the "Sketches of History," "Pennsylvania," "A Southern Tour," "Letters from Alabama," and "The Tennessean." Together these seven titles stand for eleven volumes, which present a picture of pioneer conditions we are in danger of forgetting. Their claim upon our consideration is well presented by the biographer.

....*American Playgrounds*, edited by Everett B. Mero. Their construction, equipment, maintenance, and utility. A compilation of serviceable information concerning what has been done and what should be done to provide suitable recreation and rational physical training by approved modern methods for the benefit of the people. A practical manual for supervisors, instructors, committees and others desiring knowledge of how and what to do, with special contributions and extracts from the writings of the best authorities. Selling agents, American Gymnasia Company, Boston, Mass. (\$1.50). So reads the title page and advertisement of a businesslike looking volume of 270 pages, well illustrated with reproductions from photographs and drawings. And after looking thru the volume carefully it would be difficult to find the smallest section in which the promises of the editor are not fulfilled. Indeed, this is one of the rare cases in which a compiled book is really better than one written by a single hand. So thoroly has the editor all his matter in control, so rational and well balanced is his enthusiasm that the reader pushes on eagerly from one cover to the other, and if he were not an enthusiast in the beginning he would certainly be at the finish; in many cases he will be more than an enthusiast, he will be an active worker or promoter in the movement.

....It may seem strange that we should find in our book stalls a *History of the United States of America* in Greek. But here we have one published by the Atlantic Press, New

York. Solon J. Blastos and Nicholas Gortze have told in their own language the story of American history, a history of great deeds, well portrayed with a facile hand. Their nation, like ours, wrought out its freedom, but unfortunately only partially. Ours broadened out, inviting all comers to share its benefits, while theirs has been "cabin'd, cribb'd, confined." Over many points the authors cannot dwell for want of space. The administrations of four consecutive Presidents are, for example, not improperly condensed into less than a page. It is to the credit of the authors that they show a warm appreciation of their subject. The thirty-four pages devoted to the Civil War are the most interesting of all, and are judicially treated. Some of the authors' phrases do not exactly cover the ground. "Fanatic" is not the proper expression to use in speaking of Lincoln, who was as just as Washington. Gates was strategos, not syntagmatakis. Harper's Ferry is not a naval station *ναύσταθμος*. But these are trifles compared with the book's great merits.

Pebbles

A WELL-KNOWN temperance lecturer, who is an ardent advocate of prohibiting the public sale of liquors, was becoming dramatic over the ideal conditions prevailing in a certain prohibition town.

"I am sure all who are present will agree with me," he concluded, sinking his voice to an impressive whisper, "when I tell you that during a stay of over two months I saw but one drunken man—a most refreshing sight!"—*Temperance Advocate*.

MADAME NORDICA, America's greatest singer, appeared at the Ryman Auditorium last night and with her irresistible smile as soft and refreshing as the cooling spring beneath the fronded branches of a palm tree in the desert, captivated the immense audience before she had uttered a single note. As she raised her voice in song her hearers held their breath as tho to listen as the angel choir sang its praises at evening devotion. Her clear, pure notes penetrated to the farthest corner of the vast hall, charging, as it were, the atmosphere with melody. She has the almost inconceivable power of holding a tone as true as the most perfect musical instrument, and the rippling waves of harmony from her lips exerted an influence as soothing upon the minds of her auditors as the liquid laps of ocean waves upon some far-off strand. Every adverse and discordant sound seemed to have recognized her regal power and to have rendered homage and obeisance, for without a murmur all harsh sound waves ceased their undulations as if to leave a smooth passage for sounds of unrivaled sweetness from another world, and as the tremor of her voice gradually and almost imperceptibly grew fainter in the far distance the silence was so intense that it seemed any contrary noise would have shattered it into a thousand fragments.—*Musical Criticism in the Nashville Banner*.

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"The Only Oracle of Man"

THE death of Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinets of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, curiously reminds the generation now in active life of the real brevity of the span which unites the present age with one so different in almost every aspect that we sometimes are unable to realize that a millennium does not lie between them. Mr. Hitchcock was the grandson of General Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga, and he inherited many of the best moral qualities of that sturdy personality. Hating dishonesty and double dealing, faithful to every known duty, fearless in pursuing the domestic enemies of the republic, as Ethan Allen was in following a foreign foe, Mr. Hitchcock was a fine and admirable product of his colonial ancestry. To reflect that, if General Allen had not died at an early age, Mr. Hitchcock might have heard that doughty grandfather tell the story of Ticonderoga and the famous imprisonment, is to call to mind the marvel of national growth, of almost unimaginable progress in material prosperity, and in the transformation of human thought which have filled a century and a quarter as perhaps no other equal period of time

in human history has been filled with change and creation.

For, be it remembered, the outward and material transformation, the building of cities, the laying of a network of railroads over a continent, the travel over oceans in leviathan steamers, the substitution of steam for horse-power, and of electricity for steam, the talking thru hundreds of miles of space—these wonderful achievements are but expressions and proofs of man's progress in knowledge thru the patient following out and the ingenious application of scientific methods. They are the vindication of those who told their timid and halting fellows that the way for man to read and shape his destiny was to follow his curiosity and trust the guidance of his reason.

If Ethan Allen could have been asked what he himself regarded as his own best contribution to human well-being, he probably would not have said that it consisted in his demonstration that iron manufacturing could be conducted as a profitable business in America in the teeth not only of British competition, but of legal opposition as well, or in his daring exploits as a soldier, or even in his example of unselfish devotion to his country's cause in days of storm and stress. With that pardonable pride which men take in their thoughts as their truest and most individual creations, he probably would have said that his best gift to his countrymen was his little book on "Reason, the Only Oracle of Man."

A quaint little volume it is, not well known today, but much better worth reading than some other productions of our Revolutionary period that have attained a wider fame. Not but that it was notorious in its day. For it was promptly branded as an infidel work, and Allen was much set upon and reviled because of it. To one running over its pages today the question continually recurs: Could Allen possibly have imagined that his grandson would live to see the time when this book might readily pass for conservative doctrine? There is more than one theological seminary in which General Allen, if living, could now hope to obtain a professorship on the strength of this dissertation. It is a mild preliminary essay along the

lines of moderately elevated criticism. Allen, like Paine and Jefferson, was a deist, but more reverent than they, and with a deep regard for the principles of Puritan morality. Reduced to its lowest terms, his thesis is that all sacred books and ecclesiastical teachings should be subjected to a fearless and candid criticism. He knew nothing of the appliances of modern scholarship. Paleography and archeology had not poured out their treasures of information for the men of his time. Geology, paleontology and biology, as they exist for us to-day, were not yet born. He could not point to the results of research and say, "There are the facts; why argue further?" He could only be what he was, a fearless, honest man, who could at least protest against the habit of taking things for granted, of accepting them because they had long been accepted, of consenting to be muddle-headed because it was supposed to be unsafe and wicked to ask skeptical questions.

That was all. But do we sufficiently feel gratitude to the men who, before our modern knowledge was amassed, rendered that all as fearlessly as they fought with rifle and sword? What do we not owe to the men who let nothing stay them in the quest of such truth as they could win; who, if they could not know all that we, their children, may know, would at least be intellectually honest and clear-headed; who were determined to prove all things so far as they could, and to ask many a question which neither they nor their children's children could answer.

We hold no brief for the doctrine that reason is the only oracle of man, any more than we hold one for mysticism or pragmatism. Truth is many-sided, and the human mind obtains a little of it in many ways. But we confess to a feeling of reverent respect for the memory of men who, in the best way known to them, strove to add to it and to see it clear. And it is not a bad thing for us, who live in an age of hurry and of material standards, to turn our glance backward now and then to our forebears, who, subduing a wilderness and fighting with both savage and civilized foes, for personal and for national existence, could sometimes command the time and

the serenity of mind to think on problems of philosophy.

The Commission and Rural Religion

MR. ROOSEVELT'S Commission on Country Affairs did nothing better than stir up the sleepy country churches; perhaps we should say the sleeping country conscience. As a social church, the town church is in danger of passing into decadence or torpidity. The hillsides are dotted with unused buildings, where fifty years ago the pews were crowded with worshipers who have died or gone West. Where the organization is still operative there are only men enough for officials.

The country minister who used to take part of his salary in cord wood, which he sawed himself, while he grew his own potatoes and beans in the model garden of the village, has in a measure ceased to exist. He has been "called" into town, and the call has been heard, until many of the rural houses of worship have been turned into barns or torn down. Governor Rollins, of New Hampshire, saw this ten years ago, and tried the mending power of Old Home Week. It was a brave idea, and it has done something toward the reawakening of a better country spirit.

The Commission pleads for a reorganization of the country church along the line of a simpler life, and a more practical this-worldliness. Something has to be done to modify the strain that has become unendurable. While the victim of wealth is carried thru a round of furious pleasures, the farmer also is suffering because his work is done, not for home life, but for market. He lives for Wall Street just as much as the millionaire. It is not a sweeter home, but more cash, that at the end of the year declares for success or failure. It is no wonder that suicides multiply in the country as well as in congested communities. The farmer who plans for home first finds that he can keep the even tenor of his way, whether markets go up or go down. His first object is to obtain from the soil sustenance for his family, and this he can rarely fail to do, if he exercises thrift and knowledge.

Under the head of spiritual forces the Commission tells us that the whole people should understand it to be vitally important to stand with the rural church, and help it to become a great power in developing concrete country life ideals. On the other hand, the country church must recognize that its responsibility is to the entire community, and not to a little group of people called a church. This mutual relation between the people and the church organization is wholesome. The Church does not exist for itself, either in the city or in the country. In the city it has already branched out into associations for young men and for young women, into settlements for the poorest, into schools and playgrounds and homes for the children, and much more of a very good and godly sort. It has recognized as included in its mission teaching people household industries, how to live wiser as well as better, and how to develop the beautiful as well as the good.

In the country a boy that is taught to see better and to hear better is brought into relation with the moral life taught in the Parables. If taught to graft and to cross breed and to create, he is brought into sure relations with the Infinite Mind and Eternal Worker. The chairman of this Commission has backed up the position of his report in a volume entitled "The State and the Farmer." He takes the strong ground that a minister who distinctly prepares for a country church should take a course in a good agricultural college, as a supplement to the theological seminary. The religion of the open country should run, as he thinks, into all the common affairs of the open country. Everything which men have to do needs to be spiritualized, and you must understand that this applies to corn growing and plowing and to truck gardening, as well as to honesty in buying and selling and truth telling in general. This may be to many a novel view of religion, but it is a rational view. He prayeth best who loveth best, and if we inject honor and love into everyday work we are substantially offering acceptable prayer. We understand Mr. Bailey to mean that any uplift of the farmer and farming involves better living from the moral standpoint. It is not bigger crops we want, and that only, but we want

higher character, with nobler purposing and manlier living.

Mr. Roosevelt, when endorsing the report of the Commission, drew special attention to this spiritualization of country life. In his opinion, the chief object that we must keep in view is to develop higher ideals of community life and personal character. He would lay a special emphasis on the development of manlier local leadership in the country. No outside force, either of the Government or otherwise, can do much for the elevation of country life unless the personal ideals of the population respond. With him, we are strongly impressed with the fact that the immediate future development of our country lies in the hands of the farming population. They have it to do to counteract the tendency of congested cities to degenerate. They must furnish the fresh blood, the clean bodies, and the clear brains that meet the demands of a strenuous civilization, and surmount all difficulties.

Each rural community should forget forever old sectarian alliances, and unite in one single religious organization, to bring the moral power of the community to its maximum effect. It should baptize all work as something noble, and do all things with a sense of responsibility. No one has a right to let his farm run down, nor to grow one blade of grass where two might be grown. He has no right to be absorbed in religious formalities, which lie heavily on his conscience, while he shirks the obligations of industry and information. The uninformed and the indolent are alike guilty. Rural life is full of spiritual opportunity, and no less when it deals with horses and cows, or with beets and cabbages, than when it concerns worship.



Town Planning

THE city as a nucleus of manufacture and trade was a feature of man's earlier social evolution. It did not mark the feudal ages, but the nineteenth century, with steam power, demanded extraordinary concentration of human efforts and wealth as well as population. Some of the ancient cities were built on plans adapted to the age in which they were occupied and used, but the recent city

has been tumbled together like an unplanned conglomerate. The result is inexpressible and is becoming unendurable. Country improvement also having preceded city improvement, now turns about and demands a new sort of trade nucleus. We carried city privileges out among the hills, and we must now bring in country privileges as a fair balance. Congestion is not a necessity. There is room on the earth for all the cities, fairly spread out, and in every way sanitary and beautiful. We have got the springs and the lakes of the country flowing thru our streets and supplying our houses; what we want now is sunshine and elbow room. We are invited to believe that a city can become an ideal home; in fact, that every city of importance and size can be reconstructed on an approved plan.

New York and Berlin have been compared as the two capitals that most assimilate in their disarrangement. Under the present Tenement House Law in New York we have a pathetic travesty on decent housing; but Berlin is making a strenuous move for something better. A court that is surrounded on four sides by walls sixty or seventy feet high does not allow the air within to form currents, so that it soon grows stagnant. This evil is terribly increased during the warmer seasons by the defective cooling of the air. In adjacent dwellings there is neither in-draft nor thru-draft, so that the air soon becomes absolutely a poison. The efforts made by private individuals and co-operative societies to deal with this housing problem, and to provide buildings which will constitute real homes and can be occupied for reasonable rental, has proved to be utterly inadequate. Private charity is neither a corrective nor an antidote for exploitation of the tenement, and the development of selfish landlordism. The relative proportion of wages that goes for rent is steadily rising, and the housing is not improving in proportion.

Prof. Benjamin Marsh reporting on the essentials of town planning, as found in his review of German cities, makes the proposition involve first of all the dividing of a city into districts, in each of which buildings must not exceed a maximum height, nor cover more than a given proportion of the included space.

Factories must be restricted to a specific locality, and where mixt with dwelling-houses, it must be only for the houses of workers in the factories. A very large majority of the cities now engaged in town planning not only own their own lines of sewers, but their own street railways, exercising municipal control over lines that are under private management, and securing a large profit from them.

The provision for open spaces, parks, playgrounds, squares for monuments and fountains is based on a fixt understanding of their relative needs. In most cities the municipality has purchased a large tract of land. This is recognized as the only way in which the city can exercise a determinative supervision over real estate, and prevent speculation in land, which will make homes and gardens for its working classes impossible. In a few cases municipalities have erected houses for their own employees.

In most cases the cities which have adopted a town plan have done it thru a special commission, including, as a rule, the most expert architects to be secured. Munich explains that it is doing its work on the ground of the health of the people and their well-being. And for this reason they have employed the most experienced landscape planners and builders available. In Berlin, which we have said closely resembles New York, the preliminary work is conducted by three persons; one representing the architect league, one the city proper, and the third standing for the suburbs. There is also a committee of labor consisting of about thirty members.

The general plan upon which the municipality will finally act must answer the following questions: How shall the main thoroughfares (including radial and circular streets as well as park streets) be laid out for the advantage of horse vehicles, automobiles and bicycles, as well as pedestrians. There are further to be considered railroads for travel and freight, with connections at the suburban, local and continental railroad stations, elevators and subways; street cars; principal junction centers of traffic; stockyards and slaughter houses. Waterways are to be provided, including canals and harbors, with docks and piers for loading and unloading, and for passenger traffic. The whole city must be distrib-

uted on an industrial as well as a residential plan, providing separate quarters for manufacturing, for commerce, and for cottages. Large areas must be provided for the construction and maintenance of parks and for water areas. Under this head there must be provided, beside the public gardens and lakes and ponds, places for public entertainments and exhibitions; race tracks and grounds for the ascensions of aeroplanes; places for military drills and shooting practice; and, finally, room for cemeteries. The park, wood, field and water areas must be evenly distributed, or as nearly so as possible, so that they may be easily reached by the inhabitants of the districts built upon. Places for monuments and public buildings, such as churches, town halls, schools and colleges, libraries, observatories, museums, hospitals, theaters, gymnasiums, baths and market halls must be provided, with baths and boating wharves, ornamental gardens and garden patch settlements, and, finally, with schools in woods and homes for the aged.

Instead of continual patchwork and tinkering at the edges of our cities, the determination is to reconstruct them on a definite plan that shall give to the industries their just opportunities while model homes are furnished all classes of the community. The dark ages are to be eliminated, with all their heritage of slum, crookedness and congestion. We have acquired a firm faith that it is possible to make city life as wholesome and as free from degenerative influences as country life. Those who are working at this great reform believe that the future city may be as free as any large village of those conditions that make for misery and crime.



Sham Revision of the Tariff

The controlling majority in Congress does not intend to make a real revision of the tariff. Its purpose is substantially to re-enact the present law, now twelve years old, with a few apparent reductions of little or no value to consumers; with a considerable number of increases, avowed or concealed; and with the entire bill subject to an increase of perhaps

20 per cent., so far as four-fifths of the imports are concerned—for the use of maximum rates, either as proposed by the House, or in accordance with the plan which, it is said, the Senate Committee prefers, will increase the ordinary duties. The result of the special session's work can now be foreseen. We know what the House has done; we have the Senate Committee's bill, which probably will be changed for the worse when action is taken concerning the rates that were withheld from it; and the limits within which the conference committee will do its work are already quite clearly marked.

Mr. Aldrich's explanation of the changes made in his committee's bill was inadequate and misleading, as Mr. Payne's description of the original House Committee's bill had been. Only by careful examination of each measure have many of the objectionable features been brought to light. We do not refer, of course, to such changes in the Senate bill as the imposition of a duty on iron ore and the restoration of substantially all the Dingley rates on meat products, grain and vegetables, but to the effect of reclassification and of a substitution of specific for ad valorem duties on cotton fabrics and other goods. As an example we point to the report of a merchants' committee that one of these obscure changes increases the duty by 88 per cent. Again, a dealer in cutlery publishes a table showing that the Senate bill adds from 42 to 57 per cent. to the duties on razors. Mr. Aldrich said that the substitution of specific rates in the cotton goods schedule had not increased the old ad valorem rate. But Mr. Lodge, a member of the committee, on the same day published a statement to the contrary, rejoicing that the change had been made.

It is misleading to compare the rates of this bill with those of the House bill. Comparison should be made with the Dingley tariff, which Congress professes to be revising. For example, it is pointed out that the high rates of the House bill on hosiery and gloves have been rejected by the Senate Committee. But what rates are recommended in place of them? Simply those of the present Dingley law. Nor is it especially to the credit of the makers of either bill that duties on tea and coffee are not now proposed, for

both these commodities are now on the free list. The Senate Committee may point with pride to its rejection of the House bill's duty on cocoa, but the average consumer does not forget that there is no duty on cocoa in the present tariff.

As we look at the two bills, we are tempted to guess that some of the astute revisers sought, by proposing such new taxes as these, and the increases on gloves and stockings, to divert public attention from certain other parts of the original bill, to draw the fire of popular indignation, so to speak, and then finally to satisfy complaint by restoring the provisions of the Dingley law, at the same time quietly saving other changes—some open, some obscured—which, from the first, they had determined to retain. But the activity of Ex-Congressman Littauer appears to upset this theory, so far as it relates to gloves.

Why was a revision of the tariff undertaken? Was it not in response to a demand from the people, who believed that the Dingley rates were too high and should be reduced? It has been admitted by certain persons who were prominent in the construction of that tariff that it was made so high in order that there might be a margin for reductions to be caused by treaties of reciprocity. After these treaties had been negotiated, the Senate would not accept them. Did the people ask, last year, for a revision that would increase Dingley rates or even re-enact them? Did they ask for the Payne bill, which, as Mr. Payne admitted, would increase the average rate from 44.16 to 45.72 per cent.? Was an increase or a re-enactment of the present tariff promised to them by Judge Taft and the Republican party?

They have hoped that this tariff legislation would reduce the cost of living. The index number obtained by one of our great commercial agencies from the average prices of groups of commodities shows that the cost of living is higher now by 37 per cent. than it was when the present tariff law was enacted. A majority of our people believe that this cost can be, and ought to be, reduced by a revision downward of the tariff rates. Such a revision many of them expected. They will be disappointed.

State Rule Over the Church

It is a new principle, scarce a hundred years old, that the Church shall be free of State control. It was put as an amendment into the Constitution of the United States as a condition of its adoption by the States, that religion should be free, but this did not prevent the separate States from supporting religion by public taxation, and, within the State, necessarily having a certain control. Now every State Constitution follows the United States Constitution, and no law can be enacted that shall in any way control the action of a church. The most the courts can do is to determine what the ecclesiastical rule is in a case where property is involved. For example, in the case of union between the Presbyterian and the Cumberland Presbyterian Churches, the State courts have been appealed to to decide whether, under ecclesiastical law, the Cumberland Church had the right to carry over its property in the several States, and the decision, except in the State of Tennessee, has been in favor of the union.

But this sensible and liberal rule of separation of Church and State is quite new. Jewish law knew nothing of it, and the Christian Church followed the Jewish precedent from the time of Constantine. In Germany the Government appoints the professors in the theological seminaries, and in England the King is head of the Church and appoints the bishops. In France, until within the last two or three years, the Government, which was charged with being atheistic and ruled by Free Masons, had the right to nominate all bishops to the Pope, and no Papal rescript could be promulgated without the consent of the Government, which had the right to forbid a bishop to go to Rome. And when the Government made a final separation of Church and State, and broke the Concordat, the Church complained bitterly.

The conditions in England are very strange. As we have said, the King is head of the Church. Thus a Premier who is a Methodist or a Jew would control the appointments of bishops. This is an impertinence and utterly ridiculous to American intelligence. Of course, the Government means to act wisely

and graciously, but all this is none of its business.

A curious case is now presented to Parliament. Canon Hensley, one of the ablest clergymen in the Anglican Church, who is in charge of St. Margaret's, the fashionable church attached to Westminster Abbey, accepted an invitation to preach in a Nonconformist "chapel," as they call it, in Birmingham. A rigid rector, in whose parish the chapel was situated, forbade him to preach there, but he did it just the same. He thought it an act of impudence, as it was; but the rector was within his rights under ecclesiastical law, and he has brought charges against Canon Hensley, which the bishop is compelled to accept against his will.

Now a bill has been drawn up for action by Parliament to put an end to such a scandalous trial as that of Canon Hensley will be. The bill would make it lawful for any clergymen of the Church of England to preach in a Dissenting chapel, and for any member of a Dissenting Church to preach in an Anglican Church. This is as it ought to be, but it is not the duty or right of the State, of Parliament, to reform the Church. It can under the British Constitution, but that Constitution ought to be changed. The High Church men, who believe that Nonconformity is schism, have the right to protest against what they believe to be wrong. Let the Church reform itself within itself, and not be forced by brute law. We do not wonder that a sentiment in favor of separation of Church and State is growing in the High Church, or, at least, in Ritualistic circles. They are saying much of Erastianism, but not yet with any seriousness, or they would not resist the proposal to disestablish the Church in Wales.

Another amusing illustration of English infelicity we find in the official legal chronicle of a late issue of the *London Times*. Between the divorce court proceedings and a trial for ship breaking, appears a two-column report of a sitting of the Consistory of London, with Dr. Triamam as chancellor. We quote a few paragraphs because they illustrate two evils of the British Government, the union

of Church and State and excessive centralization:

"This was a petition by the vicar and church wardens of the parish of St. Michael, Bromley, in the County of Middlesex, for a faculty authorizing them to use a holy table which stands in the North Chapel in the church of the parish, which chapel is separated by a partition of wood and glass from the rest of the church and contains a separate small heating apparatus, thereby causing a great saving in the cost of heating."

"Mr. Etches asked whether, when the screen was placed in front of the organ pipes, the table in the aisle on which hats and umbrellas had been formerly placed did not assume the appearance of a holy table.

The vicar replied that it had the appearance of a holy table or altar before the screen was put up.

Had it then more the appearance of a holy table? The appearance of the holy table was not altered in the least.

Replying to further questions, the vicar said that after the screen was placed at the back he did put on the holy table two candlesticks with candles in them. It ceased to be used for hats."

"Mr. Etches—Is the aim of the teaching to inculcate that the object of worship is on the table? Do you wish to make the children believe that the object of their worship is located on your so-called 'altar'?"

The Vicar—I do not know what you mean at all.

Mr. Etches—Is it a fact or not that you wish to introduce into the church the consecrated Host?

The Vicar—No, certainly not.

Mr. Etches—Were the children taught to worship the elements or the table?

The Vicar—No, certainly not. I am not a Roman Catholic. How dare you ask me, a clergyman of the Church of England, whether I teach Roman Catholic doctrine?"

"At this point a discussion took place between Mr. Etches and the vicar as to the use of the word 'altar,' Mr. Etches contending that a communion table could not be so described.

The vicar said the communion table was an altar, because it had the five crosses of consecration upon it."

"In the course of some further cross-examination, the vicar used the phrase 'high altar.'

Mr. Etches—I did not know there was a high altar in the Church of England.

The Vicar (to the chancellor)—Am I to be insulted by this person?

Mr. Etches disclaimed any intention of insulting the vicar."

"The vicar said the matter of vestments was outside the question before the court. If they were going into vestimental matters, it would take too long. The ordinary vestments at the children's Eucharists were the cassock, plain alb, girdle, stole, amice, chasuble, and maniple. All those could be found in Edward VI.'s first Prayer book. He did not use a cope or a biretta. He was not aware that these vest-

ments had been condemned by the highest courts in the land.

Mr. Etches—Are they used in the Church of Rome?

The Vicar—I think it is very likely."

Imagine a judge of the United States District Court—or any other sensible man—gravely listening all day to parish squabbles on such questions!

Most happy is the general consent of all Christian and other bodies in this country in support of the American principles of the separation of Church and State. Even the Catholics rejoice in it, and Cardinal Gibbons reports to the Pope that it works well with us. To be sure, this is not the accepted doctrine of the Catholic Church as expressed in official documents, but it is approved under present conditions, altho it is held that the State ought to foster and support the Church. The only failure to accept the full principle is in the demand for support of religious schools out of public funds, but this is a demand made by the clergy rather than the laity, and is one that it is not expected will be granted. It would be a timid Church, lost to self-respect, that would be willing to ask the aid of the State to teach the elements of its religion to its own children. What else is a Church for?



The Veiled Revolution

TURKISH political movements, like Turkish women, wear the yashmak. It is thinner of late, but still a disguise. The sudden overthrow of absolutism by a bloodless revolution nine months ago took Europe by surprise, and the overthrow of the revolutionists last week is almost equally unexpected and mysterious. There was practically no resistance offered in either case. The Young Turks quietly disappeared in a night, just as the old palace clique did then. Both were army revolutions, but the first was carried out by the officers against their superiors, and the second by the common soldiers against their officers. The danger of starting a revolution is it keeps on revolving. Chronos devours his own children. The classic cycle runs from Lafayette to Mirabeau, Mirabeau to Danton, Danton to Robespierre, Robespierre to Napoleon, Napoleon back to the Bourbons. But the

political taxonomist cannot analyze and classify revolutions as the botanist does plants. The Committee of Union and Progress, which led the first uprising and has virtually ruled the country ever since, does indeed form a pretty parallel to the Jacobin Club, but is this new revolt reactionary or radical? The soldiers who gathered in the square of St. Sophia cheered for "Liberty and the Sultan," as formerly they cheered for "Liberty and the Committee of Union and Progress." Perhaps either watchword involves a contradiction in terms. The only real power in Turkey is the army, the common soldiers, not the officers. It was the hint of the dispersal of the Sultan's bodyguard that precipitated the outbreak. They may, like the Prætorian Guard, sell the empire at auction some day to the highest bidder. The Ottoman Empire is, as it has ever been, a stratocracy.

We have always heard that the Turkish soldier was a fiend in human form, who could hardly be restrained by his officers from rapine and pillage. Yet here they unceremoniously dismissed their officers and for two days and nights ranged the streets of Constantinople, using up a million or more rounds of ammunition it is true, but chiefly firing in the air for the mere fun of the thing. The fatalities were mostly accidental and not much more numerous than in one of our Fourth of July celebrations.

The Mohammedan priests were active in fomenting the recent revolution, but here, as in Persia, they are upholders of constitutionalism and take an active part in parliament. The Shah of Persia declares parliamentary institutions incompatible with Islamic law. The Sultan would doubtless decide in the same way if he dared. But the priesthood of both countries is inclined to be anti-dynastic.

It is one of the curiosities of Mohammedanism that both the two great sects into which it is divided are ruled by sovereigns who are illegitimate from their respective points of view. The Shah is not an orthodox ruler to the Persian Shiites nor the Sultan to the Ottoman Sunnites.

The third factor in the movement is the Sultan, but what part he played is,

a usual, indeterminate. He has doubtless received undue praise for astuteness and blame for villainy, but how much of both belong to him personally will not be known until the day when antiquarians work over the secret archives of the Yildiz Kiosk and by that time nobody will care. The European Powers have come to the conclusion that Abdul Hamid has a different principle from that of the Old Guard. He may surrender but he never dies. He surrendered gracefully to the Committee of Union and Progress. He welcomed the new parliament with some cordiality as he did that of thirty years before and then began to undermine it as he did then. Fifty thousand dollars he is said to have given to the theological students for their services in the present affair. If one wanted to get up a revolution in the United States he would hardly begin by subsidizing Andover, Princeton and Union seminaries, but Islam is different from Christendom. To the mutineers who appeared before the windows of his palace he promised amnesty and a new commander; to the priests he promised the maintenance of the law of the Koran in all its purity. As Grand Vizier he appoints Tewfik Pasha, a statesman of the old régime and a friend of Germany. The Young Turks were pro-English in their sentiments and it was supposed the revolution meant the overthrow of the German influence which has for many years dominated the Porte. So, too, it was supposed a few months ago that Germany had been "isolated" and had become a negligible factor in European politics. But the foreign relations of the Balkan States have been settled by orders from Berlin and it may be that in the internal affairs of the Ottoman Empire the Kaiser will have a hand.

But the Young Turks have gathered at their old stronghold, Salonika, and threaten the capital unless their power is restored. Enver Bey and Hakki Bey, their leaders in the revolution, have come back from their honorary banishment at the courts of Berlin and Vienna, to do over again the work that has now been undone. The demand for the deposition of the Sultan becomes more outspoken than it was before. The warships of England, Russia, France and Germany are gathering along the coast ready for

action, and with civil war threatening in European Turkey and massacres in Asiatic Turkey of a thousand native Christians and two of our American missionaries, there is like to be need for them. But the future is behind the veil.

Swinburne Again

Last week we took the liberty to speak frankly of the influence of Swinburne as a man of letters. It has somewhat amused us to observe the laudations—or the silences—of other journals. One would think to read the rhapsodies of some of the obituary writers that the greatest singer of the century past had left us. But we also note that a most ominous reserve was maintained by the English men of letters who might have been expected to attend his funeral. They were not there—none but his two intimate friends, George Meredith and Watts-Dunton, with whom he lived. The others did not come, and sent no wreaths of flowers or verse. There was not a word of appreciation, not a message from any British writer. That surprises and offends the sort of people to whom form is everything and content nothing. We may conclude that he had condemned himself, had put himself out of the pale of sympathetic approval. What we said plainly before his burial they said by their silence at his bier. We may add that his Catholic faith could not have been very deep or permanent, for he directed that there should be no religious services at his burial, and the clergyman who presided had accepted the condition, but thought better—or worse—of his promise, and did make use, to the surprise of those present, of a certain portion of the burial service.

Education in the South

While the system of public schools was imposed on the South by an unwelcome authority, it has been accepted by all the States as essential. Its first great advocate was the Virginian, Dr. Curry, and during the past seven years the appropriations for education in those States has increased annually, as Mr. Robert C. Ogden tells us, at the rate of \$11,000,000 a year. The Legislatures are giving increased appropriations to the State universities, agricultural and mechanical colleges and col-

leges for higher education of women. For buildings, support and equipment Virginia appropriated at the last session \$336,000; North Carolina, \$260,000; South Carolina, \$388,000; Georgia, \$369,000; Florida, \$197,500; Kentucky, \$178,000; Tennessee, \$50,000; Georgia, \$369,000; Alabama, \$315,000; Mississippi, \$357,000; Louisiana, \$87,000; Arkansas, \$150,000, and Texas, \$323,000. To these amounts are to be added the receipts from the funds established by Congress for agricultural colleges and some other funds. A chief influence for this progress is to be found in the Conference for Education in the South, of which Mr. Ogden is President, and which has been assailed in certain quarters, as if it were intermeddling with domestic affairs. But the influential men with Mr. Ogden are mostly Southerners, and the meeting of the Conference in Atlanta last week showed the general approval of its service. With it in the closest alliance is the Southern Education Board, with its millions, which has given much incidental aid to institutions both public and private, black as well as white, and particularly for industrial and agricultural education. We are in hearty sympathy with the urgency of Mr. Ogden in his address at Atlanta that the Bureau of Education at Washington be made a department, and its work of research and administration be much enlarged. Education is a chief interest in the country, and is at the basis of all prosperity. The appropriations of the last Congress to the Bureau of Education were simply niggardly as compared with appropriations for naval construction.

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Comparative Benevolence *The Churchman* and Dr. John P. Peters and the other Episcopalians who have condemned the policy of Trinity Church in this city as selfish and as most ungenerous in its decision to close St. John's Chapel, were beaten four to one in the election for members of Trinity Corporation last week. The voters from St. John's were a unit, but Trinity and its other supported chapels were summoned to defend the present policy and plans and they did so as a matter of loyalty, and overwhelmed their critics. Nevertheless, it was a brave fight, even if it

was sure to be lost, and the results will be long felt. It has brought out very clearly the fact that an endowment to support a church is benumbing in its influence. One can endow a charity, but to depend on endowment to support the current work of a church dries up the very fountains of benevolence if not of religion. Comparison has been made between the gifts for missions made by Trinity Church and those made by churches that depend on themselves. The congregation of Trinity, whose landed property, free of taxation, is assessed at \$17,000,000, and nearly the whole of whose running expenses was paid from the income of its other endowments, gave last year but \$3,237 to both home and foreign missions. Compare with that record the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, which raised \$63,325 for the support of its own work and its two missions, and then \$82,343 for the boards of home and foreign missions, and \$159,000 more for miscellaneous charities. All Trinity's ten churches, some very wealthy, gave last year but \$14,393 against the \$82,343 of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Supported by the annual gross income of \$791,000 from its property Trinity closes this downtown St. John's Chapel against the wish of its members. *The Churchman* compares the gifts for foreign missions of two leading Presbyterian churches, the Fifth Avenue and the Brick Church, with the gifts to the same cause by five leading Episcopal churches in this city, and finds that the latter do not give a quarter as much per communicant. It must be remembered, however, that the energy of the Episcopal Church thru the country has been given to extension at home rather than abroad, and that this extension in the cities has involved great expense in the erection of superior houses of worship. The rapid growth of the Episcopal Church is proof that it has not been, on the whole, ungenerous at home.

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A Girard College for Girls Girard College is one of the great institutions of Philadelphia. It provides free education for orphan boys. It occurred to Charles E. Ellis that there ought to be a girls' college for fatherless girls, and this he has provided

for by his will. Of course, it will be named after him—that is what nearly all rich men stipulate for, altho one princely giver definitely excludes his name from the institutions he has founded. Those who solicit for endowments always suggest that a chair be named after the giver, and it is a pardonable weakness to allow the suggestion. Mr. Ellis's millions were acquired in the street car business, and with his death there can be no taint attached to them. Stephen Girard's gift was made at a time when religion was at its lowest ebb in this country, and it was provided by his will that no clergyman should be admitted within its doors. Such a provision could hardly be inflicted on an institution now, and this girls' college is to be non-sectarian, but King James's Bible is to be read daily, so the report has it. If that is exact it would seem that he was a man of such narrow views as to object to the Revised Version. But those in control will find it easy to use also the better version, even as Girard College has not been able to exclude religion or even clergymen. Another provision of the will is utterly to be condemned, that which confines the benefits of the college to girls of Caucasian birth, as if Japanese and Chinese and negro girls do not have as much need of education, and as much right to it as those with a whiter skin.

This year is the semi-centennial of the John Brown raid, and altho no one can quite defend his choice of a way to end slavery, yet it had a great sympathetic value, and will be celebrated in various ways. After the War, Storer's College was founded at Harper's Ferry to educate colored youth, and the Government gave it several buildings that had been used for the Arsenal and the rifle works there. But the building which John Brown used as his "fort" and where he was captured, was removed to make room for a railroad extension, and then taken to Chicago and re-erected as an attraction for the World's Fair. Miss Kate Field had it taken back to Harper's Ferry and erected in a field which she ~~designed to make a pleasure park~~, but her death interrupted the plan. It will ~~now be removed to the grounds of~~ Storer College and used for a library, and, later, a museum. Lincoln Hall,

erected for the college by funds from the Freedmen's Bureau, has lately been consumed by fire, and will be replaced by a stone building.

The grave news from Turkey of the assassination of two American missionaries at Adana—the Rev. Daniel W. Rogers, of the American Board, and the Rev. Mr. Maurer, of Hadjin—gives occasion for anxiety for the safety of other American missionaries, of whom perhaps twenty were attending a conference at Adana. They and several thousand Christians who fled to the mission quarters for protection are at last accounts surrounded by the mob which has burnt so large a portion of the city and killed over a thousand persons. These two young men died as martyrs, as so many died in the Chinese Boxer uprising, and, as there, the native Christians seek safety under the protection of the missionaries.

It is a superintendent of schools who has read with great interest Marion Harland's article "Are Our Women Ruder than Our Men?" and he declares that she gives the women even too much credit when she says that hardly one in ten thanks a man for giving his seat to her. Our correspondent has carefully watched such cases for years, and all the way from Boston to Denver, and he declares that scarce one in twenty shows any duty to thank the one who has yielded his seat. The trouble, he thinks, comes from the failure of schools to teach girls good manners.

Mr. Carnegie's minor gifts were for libraries, but his money holds out, and is given now more miscellaneously for education. The last offer we hear of is of half the cost of a \$35,000 dormitory for girls at Wilberforce University, the colored college of Pennsylvania of which Dr. W. S. Scarborough is president. It ought not to be difficult to raise the other half.

They are making progress in England. The teachers' conference last week held an animated discussion on mixt schools for both sexes, and decided by a large majority not to condemn them. In another ten years they may get so far as to approve them.

INSURANCE

Insurance Notes.

THE life insurance agent is proverbially long suffering. He labors in season and out of season with a prospect until he secures his application, and even then the prospect has too often been permitted to change his mind and reject the policy he has agreed to take when it comes to hand. *The Weekly Underwriter* cites a recent case where the worm turned and mentions a suit that was brought in the New York Supreme Court by Edward J. Wessels, formerly an agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life, against Harry A. Munn, a coal operator of New York and Orange, N. J., to recover \$2,600 commission alleged to be due on the procuration by Wessels of life insurance policies aggregating \$100,000 on the life of Mr. Munn. According to Wessels, on February 28th, 1908, he and Munn entered into an agreement under which Wessels was to procure \$100,000 insurance on the life of Mr. Munn. On March 21st of the same year Wessels says he did procure this amount of insurance, and four days later, when he delivered the policy to Mr. Munn and demanded \$4,075, the annual premium, the latter refused to accept the policy and repudiated the agreement. Wessels then began the suit to recover \$2,600, the amount of his commission. The matter came to the attention of Justice Hendrick recently, when Mr. Munn asked the court to compel Wessels to put up security for the costs of the action, on the ground that the latter is not a resident of the State, and, further, that the action is "an unusual one." The court denied the motion with \$10 costs. It would seem that it ought to be possible to enforce a contract of this kind quite as easily as a contract of any other kind.

THE license of the Home Life is not to be revoked in Ohio after all. Commissioner Lemert, of that State, had a revocation under consideration because counsel for the Home Life violated a State law which prohibits a foreign company from transferring a suit from a State to a Federal court. Attorney-General Denman, of Ohio, has advised against the infliction of the penalty provided for this,

which is the revocation for three years of its license to do business in the State. This was resolved upon because the company's counsel, in ignorance of this law and without consultation with the technically offending company, had so transferred a suit brought against the company by former Lieutenant-Governor Asa W. Jones, involving the settlement of a policy claim. The suit was subsequently reinstated in the State court.

At the annual meeting of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society last week, E. E. Rittenhouse was re-elected president, and Frederick J. Dickson secretary. The new comptroller is Sidney R. Conklin, who has also been elected a director. Frederick W. Kavanaugh, a woolen manufacturer, of Waterford, N. Y., was elected a director in place of Timothy L. Woodruff, resigned. The superintendent of insurance has been requested to fill the three vacancies of the board with policyholders and has agreed to do so. The assets have increased nearly \$100,000, and the surplus \$103,000 during the first three months of the year.

Nickel-in-the-slot machines are perhaps not the most ideal of insurance solicitors, but they serve to acquaint certain people with insurance who might not otherwise become policyholders. When a man buys the very restricted policy form of insurance that is vended by a slot machine, the way is made easier for him to become a policyholder along broader lines. The more general the knowledge regarding insurance the better it is for the man wishing to insure. The more a man knows about insurance the better he will like it, and in this connection the nickel-in-the-slot machine has some educational value.

Mr. William N. Compton, sometime a district manager for the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston, Mass., in the District of Columbia, where he has made an excellent record, has been appointed general agent for the Company in Greater New York.

FINANCIAL

Trade and Securities

EVIDENCE of improvement is seen in the railway earnings, both gross and net. Gross earnings for March were larger than those of March a year ago by about 11 per cent., but as March, 1908, showed a decline of $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the favorable condition of the first part of 1907 has not been wholly regained. There has been a steady upward movement in gross since the beginning of the year. A still larger increase of net earnings is shown by the reports, 32 per cent. for February, following 22 for January. This significant growth is due mainly to the economies suggested by panic depression.

In the field of general trade reports for last week indicate but little change, but the tendency is upward. There is very noticeable activity in building, reports from 95 cities for March showing an increase of 46 per cent. over February, and 82 per cent. over March, 1908. For the first quarter of this year the increase was 88 per cent. Construction of large buildings has been stimulated by the low price of structural steel, great quantities of which have been sold. As about 1,000 sawmills are to be closed, with the avowed purpose of raising the price of lumber, this may tend slightly to restrain activity in the erection of small structures.

The market for securities was irregular last week. Declines, due in part to the effect of events in Turkey upon prices in Europe, were followed on Saturday by gains, but the net result was a loss for nearly all the active stocks. An exception was seen in Reading, where a net advance of 4 points was attributed by some to a conviction that the Supreme Court's decision concerning the commodities law would be favorable to the coal railroads. Upon further rumors that the company's surplus would be distributed by means of large dividends, the price of Lackawanna advanced 55 points, but only 800 shares were sold.

....A syndicate representing, it is said, all the independent steel companies except Jones & Laughlin, has bought

100,000 acres of land containing coking coal, in Pennsylvania, paying about \$50,000,000.

....Merton & Co., of London, estimate the world's output of copper in 1908 at 748,625 tons, against 713,865 in 1907. More than half of the quantity was produced in this country, to which 32,055 tons of the year's gain of 34,760 tons are credited.

....Travelers sailing last week carried the first issues of the "new international money," or travelers' checks, for the use of which European and American bankers are co-operating. These checks are for \$10, \$20, \$50 or \$100. They are handsomely engraved, are printed on paper which is protected against counterfeiting, and bear the acceptances of the banking institutions on which they are drawn.

....Returning last week from a trip of several weeks in Europe, W. J. Wollman, of the house of J. S. Bache & Co., reported that he had found abroad much and growing interest in American securities. "One hears them discuss on all sides," said he, "both in England and on the Continent. They are buying our securities and putting them away. They again feel entire confidence in America, and are actually looking to this country for leadership. Many bankers say that business in England and France will be dull there until trade is stimulated by revival here."

....The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of which Edwin S. Marston is president, and which has recently improved and enlarged its property, now owns almost the entire block surrounded by William and Beaver streets and Exchange place. The trust department, the loan department, the transfer and reorganization department, as well as the other departments, have ample room for the transaction of the company's very large business. The company has branch offices at 475 Fifth avenue, as well as in London and Paris. Its capital is \$1,000,000; its undivided profits exceed \$7,000,000, and its total resources are more than \$132,000,000. The company was chartered in 1822.

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Survey of the World

Tariff Rates in the Senate

In the Senate, last week, the first formal reading of the Finance Committee's tariff bill was concluded, and the bill will be taken up this week for consideration by paragraphs for amendment. In the first reading many important provisions were past over at the request of Senators who oppose them but were not ready to discuss them thoroly. At the beginning of the week, Mr. Aldrich opened the debate with a long speech. Asserting that the pending bill would yield sufficient revenue, he said that Congress had been guilty of "unprecedented extravagance" in appropriations. Expenditures, in his judgment, could be reduced \$35,000,000. He was satisfied that the appropriations made last year "could have been reduced by at least \$50,000,000 without impairing the efficiency of the public service." He was authorized to say that in reducing expenses and improving the methods of making appropriations, Congress would have the earnest support and hearty co-operation of the President. Sharply opposing propositions for an income tax, he remarked that the imposition of such a tax would be unwise, unjust and prejudicial to the interests of the people. The interest rate of Panama bonds to be issued should be raised to 3 per cent. He was confident that tariff revenue would be increased under the proposed law by general prosperity and by new measures to prevent undervaluation.—There is a vigorous movement in the Senate for an income tax. The Democrats are committed to it, and the number of Republicans who agree with them about this is variously estimated at from twelve to twenty. It is expected that the vote, when taken, will be a close one. Mr. Cummins's income tax amendment has

recently been so modified that all incomes below \$5,000 are exempt, while the tax on larger incomes is graduated from 2 to 6 per cent. He thinks it would yield \$40,000,000. It is understood that the President is inclined to accept Mr. Aldrich's views as to the tariff revenue. If this revenue should not be sufficient, he would add a national inheritance tax. Next in the list of such taxes, in his opinion, should be a tax on corporation dividends, and he would place an income tax last. Senators who ask for an income tax do this either because they do not accept Mr. Aldrich's estimates of tariff revenue, or because they hold that such taxation is more just than tariff taxes upon consumption.—In the course of the debate, on the 22d, the character of the committee's revision was severely criticised by several Republicans, notably by Senators Dolliver, Nelson and Cummins. Mr. Nelson said that the existing high duties upon woolen goods, cottons, glassware, crockery and other necessities should be reduced. Mr. Dolliver held that Congress had not assembled in special session to increase the present duties or to re-enact them. No voice had been raised for either of these courses. It had been expected that duties would be reduced wherever this could be done without injuring an industry. There was a prospect that when the session finished its work, the result would so closely resemble the present Dingley tariff that many people would wonder why the session had been held. He complained of obscure changes that greatly increased the present duties, asserting that in one case the increase was 600 per cent. Mr. Aldrich and others replied that such changes as had been made were required for adequate protection. Two or three Republicans joined the Democrats in say-

ing that a revision downward had been promised, and that now a revision upward was proposed. Mr. Aldrich replied that there had been no such promise. The Republican platform had called for duties that would compensate for the difference in labor costs, with the addition of a reasonable profit for American manufacturers. The committee's bill was in accord with this rule. He was asked by Mr. La Follette to show the differences in labor costs, and he promised to do so at a later date. Mr. Bailey asserted that the Republicans would have lost control of Congress if they had told the people last year that they intended to revise the tariff upward, or even to re-enact the present rates. He asked why a prohibitory rate upon gas retorts had been increased 200 per cent.—At the end of the week, the committee decided upon several important amendments. The present duty of 15 per cent. on hides (free in the House bill) is to be restored. Wood pulp is on the free list in the House bill, which reduced the duty on print paper by two-thirds. It was reported that the committee would restore the old duty on wood pulp, or a large part of it, and that this action was due to the influence of Senator Hale. It was also said that a duty on crude petroleum would be proposed. Independent producers of oil have told the committee that removal of the duty, as proposed by the House, would be injurious to their interests and beneficial to the Oil Trust, which would be able to import oil from Mexico at low cost. They asserted that if there were no duty the Trust would soon suppress all domestic competition in either crude or refined oil.

Ex-Governor Taylor
Pardoned

Governor Willson, of Kentucky, on the 23d granted full pardons to ex-Governor W. S. Taylor, Charles Finley, John L. Powers, John W. Davis, Zachariah Steele and Holland Whittaker, all of whom had long been under indictment for complicity in the murder of William Goebel. Some months ago he pardoned James Howard and Caleb Powers, who had been convicted. The only person now in prison for that memorable crime is Henry Youtsey, who is serving a life sentence. The Governor says it would

be impossible to get a fair trial for the six men in the county where the crime was committed. Thoro study of the reports of all the trials, together with his remembrance and knowledge of events, has convinced him that ex-Governor Taylor "had no part in or knowledge of the murder and would never have been indicted but for the political excitement and the passion to prosecute every one whom excited imagination or selfish partisan interests could drag into the field of blame and abuse." Taylor and Finley (the later was Secretary of State) have been living in Indiana since the indictments were found, and three successive Governors of that State have refused to give them up for trial in Kentucky. When the pardons were granted, last week, it was thought that John L. Powers (a brother of Caleb) was in Honduras. A day or two later it was ascertained that he was living in Kittanning, Pa., where he was known as Prof. John W. Christie. Returning from Honduras some years ago, he took this name and became an instructor in a business college in Pennsylvania, where he married one of his pupils. Before the wedding he told her the story of his life, and he was married in Canada under his true name.

Peace for the
Anthracite Mines

At the close of a conference held on the 21st and 22d, at which representatives of the anthracite coal miners' union met the operators' committee, it became known that an agreement had been reached, and that, in all probability, the papers would be signed before the end of this week, after approval by a miners' convention. President Lewis reported that the operators had offered concessions. So far as can be learned at present, however, these are merely that prices for new work shall be fixed by the conciliation board; that a discharged miner may appeal to the board for an investigation, and that the rate of wages required by the old agreement shall be restored if at any place it has been reduced. The agreement in force during the last three years is to be renewed for another term of three years. —A strike of the street railway employees in Pittsburgh is expected. When their agreement expired, on the 20th,

they asked for an increase of pay. The company offered the old agreement, pointing to a reduction of receipts and to thousands of applications for employment. This offer was rejected, and by a vote of 2,288 to 123 the men decided to strike if the company should make no concession.



Night-Riders to Pay Damages Lee Baker and Nathaniel Frizzell, negroes, were cruelly whipt by night-riders and driven from their homes in Birmingham, Ky., a little more than a year ago. The confession of a night-rider having disclosed the names of their assailants, they brought suit for damages, each asking for \$25,000. At the trial in Paducah, on the 20th, the verdict of the jury gave them the full amount. The defendants were Dr. E. Champion and thirty-nine other persons, all of whom were named. None of them ventured to make a defense in court. Among the witnesses were the confessing night-rider and Dr. Robert Overby, who drest the negroes' wounds and was warned that he must leave Birmingham for doing so. In the same raid an aged negro and his infant grandchild were killed. Damage suits brought by their surviving relatives are yet to be tried.—At Ada, Okla., on the 19th, a mob took from the jail and hanged J. B. Miller, of Fort Worth, Tex.; B. B. Burrell, of Duncan, Okla., and Jesse West and Joseph Allen, of Canadian, Tex. These men, well-to-do owners of cattle ranches, had been arrested for the murder, in February last, of ex-United States Marshal A. L. Bobbitt, who was shot from ambush. Burrell had become a witness for the prosecution and had told how the murder was planned and committed. The lynched men had not led peaceful lives. It is said that Miller had killed twelve persons. In the lynching mob were many prominent citizens of Ada.



Railroad Topics The Senators from Utah have laid before the President complaints from their State that the Harriman and other railroads discriminate against it. Their statements show that freight rates from the East or Middle West to Utah are twice as high as rates from the same points to San

Francisco. The charge is made that there is a conspiracy of the roads, in violation of law. There will be an inquiry by the Department of Justice.—In September, 1906, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company sold \$19,000,000 of stock of the Norfolk & Western. The investment had been made, it was explained, to prevent rebating. This purpose having been accomplished, the stock (a part of the company's holdings) was sold in deference to public opinion and because of the allegation that the company sought to control the bituminous coal trade. Last week the Pennsylvania bought back this stock, and its interest in the Norfolk & Western is now about 38 per cent. of the capital shares.—There are rumors in Boston that the Government's suit against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company for violation of the Sherman act by purchasing trolley lines and Boston & Maine stock, is to be dropped.—In Ohio, the Circuit Court of Franklin County has decided that the Hocking Valley road must not control three other roads engaged in the coal trade. This decision also prevents the same company from controlling three coal companies. The suit was brought by the Attorney-General under the State's Anti-Trust law.



Cuba's New Army Much progress has been made in organizing the new Cuban army. When the ranks are full, President Gomez will have nearly 6,000 armed men under his control. There will be two regiments of infantry, two battalions of light field artillery, four battalions of mountain artillery, and a corps of coast guard artillery. No provision for cavalry has been made, this branch of the service being represented by the rural guards. The President is arming the soldiers with German Mauser rifles of the latest model, and the artillery will have Schneider-Canet guns from France. The uniforms are of khaki, like those of the United States troops. The pay ranges from \$21 a month for a private soldier up to \$3,600 a year for a colonel, \$5,000 for a brigadier, and \$6,000 for the commander-in-chief, Faustino Guerra, who was the leader of the revolutionists in 1906. A majority of the soldiers will be stationed

at Camp Columbia, Havana, where there is now going on the training of officers.—It is expected that Congress will approve President Gomez's project for exchanging a tract of the Government's waterfront land, now occupied by the old arsenal, for land of the United Railways Company on the Prado, and for the erection upon this latter tract of a new Presidential palace, halls for the Senate and the House, and buildings for the postal service and the courts, at a cost of about \$6,500,000. The railroad company undertakes to spend \$1,500,000 upon docks and warehouses and also offers to erect the public buildings upon terms which include a mortgage.—In the House, at Washington, last week, Mr. Helm, of Kentucky, introduced a resolution providing for the annexation of Cuba whenever a majority of Cuba's voters shall ask for it. This is intended, he says, merely as an invitation.

Castro in France Ex-President Castro, of Venezuela, arrived at St. Nazaire on the 23rd, and at once proceeded to Paris. In interviews with reporters he bitterly criticised the French Government, attacked the Government of the United States, and asserted that the Venezuelans were ingrates. He regarded himself as a prisoner of war, he remarked, because he had been expelled from Martinique and sent back to France. But it is understood that the French Government will treat him as a private traveler. He said:

"I am the victim of the United States, which has imposed measures against me upon Europe, whose interests I had defended against the invasion of the United States. The day will come when the European Powers will realize their mistake. They failed to understand the significance of the seizure of Panama. Now the first act of the United States against the sovereignty of Venezuela has been committed." He should never lay claim to the Presidency, he continued; his aspirations were confined to the management of his private affairs and the "planting of lettuce, like Diocletian." Passengers on the steamship report, however, that during the voyage he said that if he could have landed in Venezuela he would have raised an army and overthrown Gomez. It is said that he will go to Spain and then attempt to reach Cuba. Dispatches from Caracas say that when he expected to

land at Trinidad many opponents of Gomez were awaiting him there, among them General Mendible, who, as Governor of Guarico, defied Gomez and killed the military commander of that province; also General Torres, who killed the officer sent by Gomez to replace him as Governor of the Province of Colon.—President Gomez has released from prison all who were arrested at the time when Castro was deposed, including those accused of plotting to assassinate Gomez himself. It is expected that France and Holland will soon send diplomatic representatives to Venezuela. The agreement made by Gomez with our Government for the arbitration of pending claims by The Hague Tribunal has been published. The hearing will begin in February next.

Young Turks Advance on Constantinople The movement of the Third Army Corps

from Salonika to the capital was carried on during the week with astonishing precision and celerity, and the troops, tho technically insurgents, showed far better discipline than those nominally defending the Government in Constantinople. The railroads leading to the capital were monopolized for military purposes to the exclusion of passenger service. Six trains a day were dispatched from Salonika, each containing a battalion or its equivalent in munitions and provisions, and the troops were disembarked near the city according to a plan of investment evidently long before worked out in detail. The lines followed in a general way those of the Russian campaign of 1878; some of the old Russian fortifications were occupied and the suburban town of San Stefano, where the conqueror dictated his terms to the helpless city, was made the headquarters of this new beleaguering. Here Cheftek Pasha, commander of the Third Army Corps and the other constitutionalist forces, arrived from Salonika on the 23d and here he was met by Tewfik Pasha whom the mutiny had made Grand Vizier the week before. The Grand Vizier showed no disposition to treat as an enemy the forces assembling to put him out of office. Both he and his Cabinet express a willingness to resign at any time and only held their positions in order to

maintain a formal Government and to protect the person of the Sultan in this crisis. Nazim Pasha, who had been placed in charge of the troops defending the capital, also consulted freely with the leaders of the advancing army, both by telegraph and in person, and carried out plans in co-operation with them for the avoidance or postponement of a conflict. Parliament, after hearing the preliminary announcement of the new ministry under Tewfik Pasha, declined to give him a vote of confidence, and went over in a body to San Stefano, "the Versailles of Constantinople." Several Turkish warships left their anchorage at the mouth of the Bosphorus, where they were stationed to defend the Yildiz Kiosk, and slipped down to San Stefano as a demonstration that the navy was with the Constitutionals. Soldiers in small groups and by the hundred, secretly and openly, sometimes unarmed and sometimes with trains of machine guns and ammunition, escaped from the city every day and joined the investing army. This army presented the unusual spectacle of Moslem and Christian, Greek, Albanian, Bulgarian and Turk marching side by side in a common cause and camping in the same tents without quarreling. The leader of the band of 500 Bulgarians placed in front of the investing army was the bandit who eight years ago kidnapped the American missionary, Miss Stone. The Young Turks are very largely disposed to insist upon the deposition of the Sultan as the only assurance against their work being again upset, and Parliament in secret session at San Stefano is said to have adopted a resolution to that effect, but the official proclamation of their military leader, Chefkets Pasha, is more moderate in its tone.



The Capture of the Capital

The forces of the Constitutionalists from Salonika took possession of Stamboul on the 23d with practically no opposition, and early the following morning crossed the bridge over the Golden Horn to Pera, the foreign quarter of the city. The Young Turk leaders had assured the legations that they would be protected in any event, and the promise was made good. As fast as

each section of the city fell into their hands it was policed by gendarmes, a thousand of whom had been brought from Macedonia for this purpose. Although there was irregular fighting between individuals, bands and companies in the streets and between the houses for most of the day, every precaution was taken by the soldiers to prevent foreigners from being injured even though as spectators, photographers and newspaper correspondents they persisted in entering the danger zone. Major Enver Bey, who started the revolution of last July in Salonika, led the advance of the troops against the Yildiz Kiosk, and as he entered Pera he stationed a company of infantry to guard each legation. The only serious resistance was from the soldiers at the Tash-kishla and Taxim barracks, between Pera and the Yildiz Kiosk. These were chiefly Salonikan chasseurs who had been brought to the capital and placed in the Sultan's body-guard by the Young Turks in order to protect the interests of their party, but, alienated by city life and the atmosphere of the court from their Macedonian comrades, and seduced, as it is supposed, by the bribes of the Sultan, they had led in the mutiny which overthrew the power of the Young Turks in the capital two weeks ago. They were therefore regarded as traitors by the Salonikan troops and could expect little mercy from them. Artillery was brought to bear against the Taxim barracks and its walls were soon demolished. A flag of truce was waved from the barracks, but as the soldiers came forward to take possession they were, either through treachery or some misunderstanding, met by heavy volleys and suffered a considerable loss. The attack was thereupon renewed and the barracks captured. Those who refused to surrender were shot. It is reported that about five hundred men were killed during the day and as many more wounded. The garrison of the barracks in Scutari, opposite Stamboul, numbering 4,000 men, refused to surrender and threatened to bombard and destroy the city if the army from Salonika took possession of it, but Chefkets Pasha notified them that he was aware of the fact that they did not have enough ammunition to do much damage.

and that if they fired a shot he would carry the war into Asia and give them enough to attend to at home. Sixty big guns were placed into position to bear upon Scutari and a cruiser drawn up within range of the barracks and made ready for action, whereupon the garrison surrendered. No attack was made on the Sultan's palace at the Yildiz Kiosk, and on the following day this was peaceably surrendered to the Constitutionalists. It is said to have been the Sultan's

The disturbed district extends around the Gulf of Alexandretta, from Latakia to Mersina, and 50 or 100 miles inland. The outbreak of fanaticism showed a striking coincidence with the reactionary movement in Constantinople instigated by the Sultan and it subsided gradually as the triumph of the Young Turks at the capital became known. Apart from this there is no direct connection established between the two movements. The conflict at Adana was started by the



YILDIZ KIOSK

The kiosk of the Sultan at Yildiz, here surrendered to the Young Turks from Scutari. In the distance is Scutari, from which bombardment was threatened. Between is the Bosphorus, on which are four Turkish ships.

express order that no defense of Yildiz Kiosk should be made. The garrison of 4,000 Albanians was disarmed and marched out of the palace under escort of the Macedonian troops. The city is under martial law and no general disorder is anticipated.

Massacres in Asia Minor

Almost all the cities and villages containing Armenian Christians in Cilicia have either suffered from attacks of the Mohammedans or are in great danger.

shooting by an Armenian of three Turks, one of whom died. The Armenian was on the following evening beaten to death by a Mohammedan mob. The shops of both parties were closed and the Armenians appealed to the Governor for protection. This was promised, whereupon the Turkish and Armenian leaders went thru the streets urging the reopening of the shops. Rioting, however, soon began again and continued for three days. The Armenian quarter was looted and burned in spite of a stout defense. The two Americans, Rev. D. M. Rogers and

Rev. Henry Maurer, a Mennonite missionary, were killed while trying to save the house of an aged Turkish woman. The total number of lives lost in the ensuing series of massacres is not known, but is estimated at 25,000. In some cases the fanatical peasants have attacked Armenian villages and destroyed all the inhabitants, men, women and children, in the old Saracenic manner. Hadjin, near Adana, has been besieged by Moslems from the surrounding country for a week, many houses in the suburbs being burned. In Hadjin there are five defenseless American women missionaries—Miss Rose Lambert, Miss Virginia H. Billings, Dr. Elizabeth Hawley, Dr. Emily F. Richter and Miss Bowman. At Tarsus are many other missionaries, among them Miss Lizzie and Miss Adele Brewer, sisters of Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court. The mission at Tarsus is protecting 3,000 refugees and is in great need of food and medicine. Several hundred houses have been burned in Tarsus and 50 or 100 people killed. An urgent appeal has been sent out from the missionaries for money to provide for the native Christians. Thousands of dollars a day are needed to provide for widows and orphans and to furnish the destitute with immediate relief. At Antioch the pillage of the Armenian quarter has been unchecked and many Armenians have been massacred. Deurtyul, an Armenian town of about 10,000 on the coast near Antioch, is surrounded by Kurds and Circassians and is in danger of being destroyed. The water and food supply has been cut off. A British warship visited the town for the purpose of attempting its relief, but the Governor refused to allow the landing of a party. French, British, German and Italian naval vessels are now in the gulf. The American Government has ordered the cruisers "North Carolina" and "Montana" to be sent from Guantanamo, Cuba, to Asia Minor.



The Relief of Tabriz

The city of Tabriz, in north-western Persia, which has for months been besieged by the Shah's troops, has a brief respite from its troubles. The British and Rus-

sian representatives at Teheran united in making serious representations to the Shah on the necessity of relieving the situation by a change of policy, and urged him to call a national assembly and adopt political reforms. Whether the Shah will consent to the restoration of the constitutional *régime* is yet uncertain, but he has authorized an indefinite armistice, during which supplies of food may be admitted to Tabriz. The Nationalists defending Tabriz were notified of the armistice by the consuls and ceased fighting, but the Shah neglected to inform his troops of his action and they took advantage of the cessation of hostilities to seize an important position. The British and Russian legations have protested to the Shah against this violation of the common usages of war. Satar Khan, leader of the Constitutionalist forces in Tabriz, tho hard prest, has stoutly refused to surrender, altho the distress inside the city on account of lack of food and other necessities of life has been so great that the women have organized street demonstrations against his policy. Two foreigners in Tabriz have espoused his cause, Mr. Moore, an Irish newspaper correspondent, and H. C. Baskerville, an American teacher. The latter was killed in leading a forlorn hope against the besieging troops. In the sortie led by Baskerville 60 men were killed and 100 wounded, the party being practically annihilated during the charge. Of course, Moore and Baskerville forfeited their claim on the protection of the British and American governments by taking arms, but there are many missionaries and other foreigners in Tabriz for whom protection is necessary, and Russia is the only country which is prepared to intervene. Both the British and American governments have indirectly express their hope that Russia would send an expedition to Tabriz and Russia is only too willing to comply. Two companies of Cossacks stationed at Julfa have crost the frontier for Tabriz, occupying the Persian towns along the route, in order to keep up communication with the Russian outposts. The leader of the expedition is General Sparsky, who a year ago led a punitive expedition into Persia.

The States and National Treaties

BY GEORGE W. ALGER

[This article presents a most important international difficulty, one which we have not neglected to consider editorially. The author, a leading New York lawyer, offers a thorough legal view of the case.—EDITOR.]

IN the discussion of the so-called Japanese question in his inaugural address, Mr. Taft has at the very outset of his administration undertaken to correct a very serious defect in the national authority over the relations between foreign government and our own when disturbed by the hostile action of State or municipal governments. He says, after discussing Asiatic immigration and the diplomatic problems connected with it :

"We must take every precaution to prevent, or failing that, to punish outbursts of race feeling among our people against foreigners of whatever nationality who have by our grant a treaty right to pursue lawful business here and to be protected against lawless assault or injury. This leaves me to point out a serious defect in the present Federal jurisdiction which out to be remedied at once. Having assured to other countries by treaty the protection of our laws for such of their citizens or subjects as we permit to come within our jurisdiction, we now leave to a State or a city, not under the control of the Federal Government, the duty of performing our international obligations in this respect. By proper legislation we may and we ought to place in the hands of the Federal Executive the means of enforcing the treaty rights of such aliens in the courts of the Federal Government. . . . We cannot permit the possible failure of justice due to local prejudice in any State or municipal government to expose us to the risk of a war which might be avoided if Federal jurisdiction was asserted by suitable legislation by Congress and carried out by proper proceedings instituted by the Executive in the courts of the National Government."

If this proposal is met with appropriate Federal legislation, an important legal question of great difficulty, which has time and again caused complications in our relations with foreign powers, may be solved.

What may be called the theoretical supremacy of the national over the State government in relation to treaty rights of foreigners is firmly established. The constitution is clear on the subject and gives to the nation a grant of power, subject to law and not to the interference of the States over the whole subject of our relations with foreigners. The treaties entered into by the national government are a part of the supreme law of the land, and the judges

in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

As embodied in the declaration of the United States Supreme Court, the supremacy of treaty rights over State laws is one of the oldest and best established of constitutional principles. The question first arose in that court in 1796 in *Ware vs. Hylton* with reference to the treaty of peace between this country and Great Britain which followed the War of Independence. A British subject sued citizens of Virginia on a debt contracted prior to the Revolution. The debtors pleaded that the debt had been abrogated by the war and confiscated by the State of Virginia as a war measure and that they, the debtors, had made part payment to the State on this debt. The British plaintiff replied, setting up his rights under the Treaty of 1783, asserting that this treaty was the supreme law of the land and therefore paramount to all State legislation, past and future. The United States Supreme Court sustained his contention and the action of the State of Virginia in confiscating the debt was held null and void. The case is an interesting one, not only in the principle it established, but because it is the only case in which John Marshall ever appeared as counsel before the court of which he was afterward to become the Chief Justice, he representing the defeated defendants. This case has been for over a century the leading authority on this branch of constitutional law.

Various cases have arisen in comparatively recent years construing State statutes purporting to limit the liberties of aliens, more particularly the Chinese and Japanese. A long series of these laws have from time to time been past, mainly in the Pacific Coast States. Among the statutes of this kind which have been held void as unlawfully interfering with treaty rights have been laws in Oregon forbidding the employment of Chinese labor on public works, and in California prohibiting corporations from employing Chinese

labor. Another California statute, nominally preventing debauched women from landing in the ports of the State, altho apparently general in its terms, was in reality aimed at *all* Chinese women. On that ground it was held void. In the Chinese queue case Justice Field held an ordinance of San Francisco to be invalid which provided that every person imprisoned in a county jail upon a criminal charge should have his hair "clipped to the uniform length of one inch from the scalp." This was held invalid, because it denied equal protection under the laws to the Chinese, and because, as it was aimed at them as a particular class of aliens, it violated the treaty stipulations with China. State laws forbidding aliens to take title in fee to real estate have been repeatedly held invalid as interfering with treaties with foreign nations. In New York the section of her labor law which forbids employment of aliens on public works was held to be void as interfering with the treaty rights of Italians. Numerous other cases have arisen and will continue to rise in which the supremacy of the national treaty making power will be asserted over hostile State laws. Except as to matters relating to purely local affairs properly included under the State police power, expressed in statutes in character and purpose devised in good faith for the protection of the general health and welfare of the community, there is no important limitations upon the treaty making power of the Federal Government and the supremacy of this government over State law in conflict with them.

What may be described therefore as the theoretical supremacy of the Federal Constitution is not open to doubt. What is important today is the power of the Federal Government to deal adequately and promptly with precisely such conditions as have recently threatened our friendly relations with Japan in the proposed legislation in the Western States. Time and again this national Government has been put in embarrassing positions by hostile demonstrations in or by the States against foreigners, which the Federal Government was not in a position to prevent, and for the consequences of which the foreign governments have looked to the nation for redress.

At least three times the United States

has been threatened with international difficulties thru the interference by the States with the treaty rights of foreign subjects. In 1837 arose the so-called "Caroline" affair. A steamboat of this name was engaged in transporting recruits to a rendezvous in Niagara River for cooperation with some Canadian insurgents. An expedition was sent out from Canada against these insurgents which attacked this boat on the American shore, killing some of the crew and letting the boat itself go over the Niagara Falls. An international controversy arose between the United States and Great Britain over this affair, our government claiming that American territory had been invaded. While diplomatic adjustment between the nations was under way one McLeod, who had been in the Canadian expedition against the "Caroline" was arrested in New York and put on trial in the State courts for murder in having caused the death of one of the crew of this boat. McLeod obtained a writ of habeas corpus stating that he was engaged in a governmental act for the British crown and that the matter was not one within the jurisdiction of the Courts of New York. The writ was dismissed by the State Court and McLeod sent back for trial. Great Britain immediately presented the matter to the State Department at Washington and the note of the British minister contained some expressions which are worth repetition.

"Neither can Her Majesty's Government admit for a moment the validity of the doctrine advanced by Mr. Forsyth (Secretary of State) that the Federal Government of the United States has no power to interfere in the matter in question, and that the decision thereof must rest solely and entirely with the State of New York. With the particulars of the internal compact which may exist between the several States that compose the Union, foreign powers have nothing to do. . . . Therefore when a foreign power has redress to demand for a wrong done to it by any State of the Union, it is to the Federal Government, and not to the separate State, that such Power must look for redress for that wrong. And such foreign Power cannot admit the plea that the separate State is an independent body over which the Federal Government has no power."

He closes his letter by the significant statement:

"Her Majesty's Government entreats the President of the United States to take into his most deliberate consideration the serious nature of the consequences which must ensue from a rejection of this demand."

Mr. Webster in his reply could find nothing to say, except in substance that the Courts of New York were courts of high character and whatever McLeod's rights were, they would no doubt be sufficiently protected there. Fortunately for the international complication McLeod was acquitted, but the spectacle is scarcely edifying of the Federal Government awaiting anxiously the outcome of a trial by a court in which the Federal law officers had no standing, of a case which might involve the national in a foreign war.'

In 1851 came a further complication between the State and Federal authorities involving possible international trouble. A New Orleans mob, having heard of the execution of fifty young Americans in Havana who had taken part in the ill-starred Lopez expedition against Cuba, made an attack upon the Spanish Consulate and upon Spanish coffee houses and cigar shops. The Government of the United States was obliged to pay indemnity to the Spanish Consul, but declined to pay for the losses of Spanish subjects, claiming that these aliens had no greater right than the citizens of Louisiana, the State in which this affair occurred, and disclaiming for the Federal Government any responsibility. The Federal Government ultimately paid, however, indemnity to these subjects of Spain for the losses sustained by this New Orleans mob.

In 1891, forty years later and again in New Orleans, occurred the so-called Mafia riots. Italians who had been accused of complicity in Mafia outrages were taken by the mob and hanged. The Italian Government promptly demanded indemnity for the families of the men who had been killed. Friendly feeling between the two countries became so strained that diplomatic relations were practically suspended. Louisiana herself did nothing to punish those who took part in the lynching of these Italians, and in a suit brought in the United States Circuit Court by the heirs of one of the Italians against the city of New Orleans, a recovery of \$5,000 was reversed on the

ground that the city was not liable, there being no *State statute* which afforded a remedy. The treaty which then subsisted between this country and Italy professed to "guarantee to citizens of either nation in the territory of the other the most constant protection for the security of their persons and property." The best that Mr. Blaine could say to the Italian Government was:

"If it shall be found, as seems probable, that criminal proceedings can only be taken in the courts of Louisiana, the President can, in this direction, do no more than to urge upon the State officers the duty of promptly bringing the offenders to trial."

The attitude of the Italian Government toward this decision of the State Department is made clear by instructions of the Italian State Department to the Italian ambassador:

"We are under the sad necessity of concluding that what to every other government would be the accomplishment of simple duty is impossible to the Federal Government. It is time to break off the bootless controversy. We have affirmed and we again affirm our right. Let the Federal Government reflect upon its side if it is expedient to leave to the mercy of each State of the Union, irresponsible to foreign countries, the efficiency of treaties pledging its faith and honor to entire nations."

Again the local lawlessness was paid for by the nation, and 125,000 francs given to Italy to make good to Italian subjects damages sustained at the hands of a mob whose outrages the nation had been unable by law either to prevent or redress.

To foreign observers nothing could appear more extraordinary than the recent spectacle of the President of the United States anxiously appealing to the Legislature of a State to respect the national faith pledged to Japan, and conducting to all intents and purposes a Federal lobby against proposed State legislation which threatened to destroy the harmonious relations of the nation with a foreign country. The campaign which President Roosevelt was obliged to conduct in California should be made unnecessary.

When President Taft says:

"By proper legislation we may and ought to place in the hands of the Federal Executive the means of enforcing the treaty rights of aliens in the courts of the Federal Government,"

he is supported in his views by leading constitutional jurists who have time and

... treaty of the United States.

again asserted the propriety and constitutionality of such legislation.

Professor Pomeroy, in his "Introduction to the Constitutional Law of the United States," in discussing the scope and extent of the executive function of the President in regulating foreign relations; says:

"There is here, as I believe, a mine of power which has been almost unworked, a mine rich in beneficent and most efficacious results. The President may and must manage the foreign relations; he may in the manner prescribed enter into treaties. . . . Where the act is legislative in its nature, the Congress may legislate; where the act is executive in its nature, the President may execute. *But Congress may in aid of this function of the President, pass laws which are addressed directly to the separate States, and which control the acts of their governments. The States have no international status; but they may thru their governments, do such acts as endanger the foreign relations of the nation; for these acts the Government is responsible to the foreign Power, and cannot evade the responsibility by asserting its want of control over the State. As the responsibility rests upon it, the power must belong to it.*"

It is this unworked "mine of power" to which Professor Pomeroy refers that President Taft seeks to have developed by the nation. It will not do to say in an argument against the development of that power that it may be unwisely used. It will not suffice to say that ill considered treaties negotiated by the President and adopted by and with the consent of the Senate may imperil the white man's supremacy in the West and jeopardize the life standard of American labor. It will not do to say in an argument against the existence of this power that its unwise exercise may give the scum of Europe in the industrial centers of the East a political standing dangerous to the economic and civic welfare of the manufacturing States by putting the ballot in hands incapable of using it. Such arguments which are not infrequently made are properly addressed as arguments not against the logical and necessary extension of the treaty enforcing power, but against unwise treaties and bad naturalization laws. The treaty making power is a great but necessarily national power. It may no doubt like other great powers be unwisely exercised. But as Judge Gray says in writing the opinion of the Supreme Court in *Fong Yue Ting* against the United States:

other nations recognize or treat with is the Government of the Union, and the only American flag known thruout the world is the flag of the United States."

The flag of the United States must be respected not only abroad but at home, not only by foreign nations, but by the several States. In our relation with foreign governments congressional action is necessary to produce this desired result. As Mr. Charles Henry Butler in his learned and valuable work on "The Treaty Making Power of the United States" has well said:

"The question of responsibility on the part of the Federal Government for violations of treaties by the action or neglect of the States is not only a very serious one but one which sooner or later will give rise to controversy between this Government and foreign Powers, which will eventually be the subject of international arbitration. So long as the States are prohibited from negotiating with foreign Powers, those Powers will naturally insist that the United States shall itself assume all obligations which may arise from treaty violations, as it is the only power that can deal directly or indirectly with the foreign Powers whose interests are affected; while, however, it is a matter of complete indifference to any foreign Power having a grievance against the United States, whether the National Government has or has not the internal power of enforcing compliance with the treaty stipulation by the separate States, or of compelling those States to reimburse it for loss resulting from such violation, it is a matter of great importance to the United States individually and collectively that our foreign relations and the settlement of all disputes arising under treaties, no matter what may be the occasion thereof, should be entirely controlled by the National Government, in order that no single State may involve the entire country in international complications."

The propriety and necessity of legislation such as the President proposes in his Inaugural cannot fairly be questioned. It involves no recurring phrase of the States rights doctrine. The bogies of centralization of power or executive despotism cannot fairly or with a show of reason be raised against making actual and complete an authority granted to the nation in express terms in the Federal Constitution. The duty of keeping faith with foreign powers is not a local matter for States or cities to observe or disregard. The peace of the whole country, its harmonious relations with the nations of the world demand that the national power to keep treaties shall be as efficacious and as certain as the power to make them.

NEW YORK CITY.

"The only government of this country which

MUSIC ART AND DRAMA

Operatic Achievements

Oscar Hammerstein has gone to Europe to engage more singers for his next season, which is to be much busier even than the very busy past season. His biggest success has been Richard Strauss's "Salome," which was sung ten times. No wonder that he is trying to induce Strauss to come over next season for a time to conduct both "Salome" and his new opera, "Elektra," which is to be produced in the opening week. He needs a new conductor, and a great one at that. Strauss, should he come, would not be likely to direct anything but his own operas. There have been rumors regarding Messenger, the popular operetta composer, at present one of the directors of the Grand Opera in Paris; and he seems to be willing to come if he can get leave. The Paris Opéra is not paying expenses, and he would be glad to escape. He is rated high among conductors, and Hammerstein might do worse than get him as his first aid.

The departure of Campanini, tho deplorable, was inevitable. In some respects he was a man of the Seidl type—a hard worker, ready to toil ten or twelve hours a day, and enthusiastically devoted to his tasks. But he was inclined to overwork the artists, and he wanted to be absolute boss—to dictate the repertory as well as the singers. Hammerstein would not stand this, all the less because Campanini favored the Italian operas and singers, and the public had shown an unmistakable preference for the French half of the show. So the two men parted. With Messenger, the French would be likely to preponderate still more next season.

FOUR YEARS AGO CAMPAVINI "SAVONNE" (which was sung in French), the most popular operas at the Manhattan proved to be three French operas, "Thais," "The Tales of Hoffmann," and "The Juggler of

Notre Dame," and the Italian "Lucia"; each of which was sung seven times. "Lucia" is the opera in which the public loves Tetrizzini most. She also helped "Traviata" to five performances; but it is noteworthy that even she, the most popular of colorature singers, could not rescue the Bellini operas. "I Puritana" was sung only twice, and "Sonnambula" three times. This fickleness of the public made the fickle Hammerstein lose his faith in Italian opera and pin it on the Parisian products.

Mary Garden has more than held her own, and the baritone, Renaud, has become as great a favorite as if he were a tenor—an unusual thing. "Thais" and "The Juggler" owe quite as much of their popularity to him as to Mary Garden—if not more, and he is the soul of the "Tales of Hoffmann." For his sake "Don Giovanni" will be revived the first week of next season, and he will also be heard as Iago and in one or two Wagner operas. Miss Labia will be the Elektra in the Strauss opera instead of Miss Garden, who doubtless thinks that one Strauss opera is enough of a strain for one season. There is a story that at a rehearsal of this opera Strauss stopped his 125 musicians and told them to play louder, because at one place he "distinctly heard the voices on the stage." A wag, no doubt, invented this anecdote; but it hits the nail on the head.

At the Metropolitan

There was almost as much politics as music at the Metropolitan Opera House during the past season. The fact that the "administrative manager," Andreas Dippel, got considerably more praise in the newspapers for his share in improving the performances than the "general manager," Giulio Gatti-Casazza, got, aroused ill feeling in some quarters, and

attempts were made to get rid of the too-popular Dippel. But this was found to be impossible; it would have been like discharging a man for doing his work too well, and would have made the directors a butt of ridicule. So peace was patched up and Dippel remains. Next season, however, he will have control of some of the French operas, especially at the New Theater, while his partner will superintend some of the Wagner operas, notably "Lohengrin," which is to have a brilliant revival.

It is owing to Mr. Dippel's rare managerial ability that the Wagner operas have again become as profitable as they used to be. For a year or two it looked as if he would have to play second fiddle to Puccini, but now he is at the head again. He had thirty-four performances, while Puccini had twenty-six, and Verdi twenty-four. This achievement is the more remarkable because it cannot be denied that the casts in some cases were inferior to those of some preceding seasons. What made up for this was the improvements in orchestra, chorus, ensemble and stage management.

Apart from the Wagner operas, Dippel won a big success with the Bohemian opera, "The Bartered Bride"; but D'Albert's "Tiefland" did not do well enough to ensure a place for itself in next year's repertory. Mr. Gatti-Casazza's successes were due chiefly to the admirable work of the conductor he brought with him from Milan, Mr. Toscanini; under him "Aïda," "Madama Butterfly" and "Falstaff" were given in a magnificent manner.

There were 143 performances at the Metropolitan and 116 at the Manhattan, making a total of 259. That seems a goodly number for one town, yet it will be far exceeded next season; but it is not likely that we shall hear again two of the novelties brought over by Mr. Gatti-Casazza; namely, "Le Villi" and "La Wally." One of the Wagner operas, "Götterdämmerung," was brought out under the direction of Mr. Toscanini, who proved that he can enter into the spirit of the greatest German master as thoroly as into that of Verdi or Puccini. The other Wagner operas, excepting "Tristan," were under Mr. Hertz, whose popularity is ever growing. Mr. Mahler distinguished himself by the admirable man-

ner in which he conducted "The Bartered Bride," "Fidelio," "Tristan," and, particularly also, Mozart's "Figaro," with Geraldine Farrar, Sembrich and Eames. Miss Farrar fortunately remains, but Mmes. Sembrich and Eames have left us, and we shall never hear another "Figaro" equal to that of this season. Mme. Nordica fortunately has been re-engaged for the Wagner operas, and it is likely that Mme. Calvé also will be heard again. The Metropolitan needs big names.

Apart from the departure of Sembrich and Eames, the most regrettable incident of the Metropolitan season was the disablement, during its last month, of Caruso. When a man can earn \$55,000 in one year by singing into a talking machine, and about \$150,000 more by singing on the stage, the temptation to overdo must be enormous. Caruso succumbed to it, and it is not likely that he will appear in public again before next autumn. Those best informed do not fear any permanent impairment. He is simply being punished for indiscretion, as was Jenny Lind when Manuel Garcia told her: "It would be useless to teach you, miss; you have no voice left." But he did teach her, and her voice came back, more beautiful than ever. Let us hope the same of Enrico Caruso.

Should he fail to return, it is not at all likely that the Italian performances would continue to predominate, as they did during the past season, when there were 73 of Italian works, as against 45 of German and 19 of French. Of the nine novelties promised, only four were given. This is an old story, and, compared with the past, keeping a managerial promise nearly one-half is a good deal; but in this case even more would have been done had it not been for the many extra performances in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington during the New York season, which made rehearsing impossible.



Mahler, Nordica and Wullner

It is because of the growing difficulty of securing a sufficient number of rehearsals that Mr. Mahler hesitates to remain one of the conductors at the Metropolitan. He is now at the head of the reorganized Philharmonic Orchestra, and as such he can have all the rehearsals he

wants, the expenses being paid by a group of wealthy music lovers. To give the Philharmonic subscribers a foretaste of what is to come next season, two extra concerts were given at which Mr. Mahler conducted, among other things, Beethoven's seventh and ninth symphonies, with a spirit that made them seem practically new. He will conduct at least forty Philharmonic concerts next winter and spring, the usual eight pairs of subscription concerts, and, besides these, Beethoven and historic cycles, and a Sunday afternoon series. For the first time in its long history the Philharmonic will also be heard in other cities, like Mr. Walter Damrosch's New York Symphony Orchestra, concerning the future plans of which no definite statement has yet been made.

One of the most notable of recent concerts was a song recital given in Carnegie Hall by Mme. Nordica, who demonstrated that her voice is still in its prime. It was owing to the enthusiasm aroused on this occasion that the two managers of the Metropolitan promptly called on her and engaged her for the next opera season. Her voice is as luscious as ever, and she is one of the few artists who can apply the true *bel canto* to the singing of Wagner. She is also one of the few vocalists who, in the delivery of a song at a concert, make the audience cognizant of the mood of the poem to which the music is set.

In this respect the great American prima donna reminds one of Wüllner—if somewhat less eloquent in her delivery, she has the advantage over him of a much more agreeable voice. As for Dr. Wüllner, his coming to America will mark an

epoch in our musical annals. He came over to appear in perhaps a dozen concerts, and remained to give eighty. He showed that German songs on the concert stage can be sung so as to arouse as much enthusiasm as Italian arias in the opera house sung by a Caruso. Considering the poor quality of his voice, his achievement is, indeed, simply miraculous.

It has often been pointed out—Mme. Sembrich spoke of it just before she left America—that an opera singer today, if she would succeed, must be an actress as

well as a vocalist. Geraldine Farrar owes her brilliant success quite as much to her acting as to her singing, and Mary Garden owes hers almost entirely to her dramatic instincts. (One can understand this in the case of the operatic stage, but on the concert stage it remained for Dr. Wüllner to show what an extraordinary advantage it is for the singer to be also an actor. Not that he makes obtrusive gestures; these would be out of place; but he enters into the spirit of the poems in a way possible

only to one who, like himself, was once an actor. The lesson should not be lost on the thousands of young Americans who wish to earn fame and fortune on the concert stage.

Emil Carlsen at Bauer-Folsome's

We spoke last month of a fine picture by this artist at the Academy exhibition called "Surf." Mr. Carlsen has been holding an exhibition of pictures for three weeks at the above mentioned gallery, and we believe has established there with a lasting reputation among those



EMIL CARLSEN

who frequent such displays. The sixteen pictures include seascapes pure and simple, pictures from Venice, "A Woodland Scene," "Fishing Boats Going to Sea," and a "still life" called "Study of a Carved Panel." It is in the large pictures of the sea that Mr. Carlsen lives up to his Danish blood, in the presentation of what may be called his own seas. His nature seems to be hardly sensuous enough to convince us when he treats of Venice, especially with Turner in our minds, and, altho his studies in any direction must always be interesting to the student on account of their quality, we shall come back to his vast seas and skies if we wish to be at home with the man in the fullness of his power. "Moonlight on Kattegat" is a sublime and entrancing picture; some lucky person has purchased it. Two of the other pictures were also sold.



Other Galleries

The exhibition of "Ten American Painters" at the Montross Gallery was not as generally interesting as their last year's effort; in fact, it might be described as dull and lacking inspiration. Every one knows the "Ten" can paint.

Mr. Louis Loeb has a retrospective exhibit at the Macbeth Gallery, and the prospect is a little agitating. Has Mr. Loeb aimed beyond the strength of his right arm? How often has he made more than an "outer" below the bull's-eye? Has he always been sincere? And was he the right person to paint such a poet as Israel Zangwill? These are questions that trouble us when we look down the vista of Mr. Loeb's artistic endeavor. One more query, Are these "retrospects" to become epidemic? Marathons are in the air just now, but shall we see Waterloos?

Mr. Childe Hassam has also shown recently some studies made in Eastern Oregon; they might be useful to an illustrator.

It may be interesting to mark the artistic events of the year with the idea in our minds of their effect on the art-loving public.

Just before Christmas Mr. H. O. Tanner, the negro painter, came over from Paris with a number of pictures which

by their excellence had won for him the respect and admiration of the picture-loving public in that city. His subjects were drawn from Biblical stories, and were rendered with an intensity of spiritual insight, with regard to the characters of the *dramatis personæ*, we believe, never before seen in the art of the painter. The vision was so clear that it conveyed an instant impression of truth, the technique excellent, and the background studied from the country in which the scenes were laid. A charge of 50 cents was made for admission. The galleries were rarely if ever crowded.

At the Academy exhibition a little later appeared a sculptured group called "The Blind," by Lorado Taft, a psychological study of the greatest interest and beauty, handled with great breadth and masterly in composition. It caused no sensation.

Suddenly, without any great flourish of trumpets, the lights were turned up at the Hispanic Society's Gallery and the works of Sorolla of Batista were offered to the public for inspection free. The brilliant technical merits of the work shown, some 300 canvases great and small, as well as the charm of the man, seen thru his point of view of the human life he chose to paint, entirely suited the spirit of New York. There seemed to be little that the average visitor could not appreciate, so that it became a craze to see Sorolla, and fashion turned out in the evenings to bask in his sunshine and digest its dinner. The note or two of pathos among the pictures was just sufficient to cause people to turn with pleasure to the sport of sea bathing under a brilliant sky, or the almost equal gratification of watching some one else work. The whole show was a great success.

On the other hand, the German exhibition was not so easily understood. The pictures, with few exceptions, did not suggest beauty at first glance, while reflection and digestion revealed a wrestling of the spirit among the best men and an endeavor to express an idea.

The message of the Germans was not received with any great enthusiasm by the average person interested in art.

Concerning the work of Arthur B. Davies, most art lovers are quite decided; they either ridicule or wholly admire

The two camps seem to split upon the drawing of his figures. Those who disapprove do so because they require the academic drawing of the figures to which they are accustomed. The worshipers find something in the individuality of expression. They would not change a single brush stroke made by the artist, because they feel the presence of a master mind at work. Those who are acquainted with the artist know that he can draw as academically correctly as any one.

Davies is a prophet and a revolutionist. His exhibitions will always be an event:

"We are the music makers,
And we are the dreamers of dreams,
Wandering by lone sea-breakers,
And sitting by desolate streams;
World-losers and world-forsakers,
On whom the pale moon gleams:
Yet we are the movers and shakers
Of the world for ever, it seems."

Would such a quotation apply to Bouguereau?

The Grolier Exhibition

The Grolier Exhibition, which began on April 16th and continues until May 8th, is concerned with the work of the late Edwin Davis French, 1851-1906. Following an earlier exhibition of Mr. French's work at the Lenox Library, the present Grolier showing is a much larger and better selected showing. Mr. French is best known from his work as a book plate engraver, but that his talent was not confined to this rather narrow field is made manifest from the many examples of his work in other fields that found a deserved place in the Grolier Club galleries. A most interesting feature of the present exhibition lies in the massing of a number of Mr. French's plates in several states, showing the development of the plate in the artist's hands. Much of the success of the French Exhibition is due to the assistance rendered by Ira H. Bramford, the author of "Edwin Davis French," a memorial, privately printed in 1908. Included in the exhibition are a number of engravings made by Mr. French to the *William de Bary*, issued by William Loring Andrews. Those who are interested in book plates should not miss seeing the present Grolier Exhibition.

A very interesting collection of Chinese paintings belonging to Professor Isaac Taylor Headland, of Peking University, was on view at the galleries of Pratt Institute, from April 6th to April 17th, inclusive. There is a very marked difference between these Chinese paintings and the Japanese work in a similar field with which we have become more or less familiar in recent years. The Headland Collection was particularly strong in landscape and figure work. Some of the pictures were made up of a series of panels each complete in itself and yet forming a fractional part of a large group. One of the numbers was a tiger produced by means of finger marks. The coarser lines were the result of thumb marks and the finer lines were produced thru the agency of the finger nails, the whole forming a most excellent representation of a tiger. Many of the pictures were naturally under the strong influence of Chinese folk lore.

Following the exhibition of the Sorolla paintings, the Hispanic Society showed a collection of paintings by Ignacio Zuloaga and the Members' Spring Exhibition at the National Arts Club, began on April 15th and will continue until May 8th.

The Guild of Book Workers, Third Annual Exhibition and Sale of the work of members began at the Old Tiffany Studios on April 20th, and continued until the 24th. The exhibition included illuminating, printing, binding, type, tools, book covers, and book plates.

At the Anderson Art Galleries painter etchings, engravings and objects of art, including those belonging to the estate of the late Clarence Cook were shown from April 19th to April 27th.

At the Keppel Gallery the exhibition, which began on April 8th and continues until May 4th, included engravings after Watteau, Lancret, Pater, Chardin, Boucher, Van Loo, Fragonard, and other artists of the XVIII Century in France.

The Forest Press, at 51 West Tenth street, has taken over the old Japanese prints, formerly shown by Mr. Bolton Coit Brown, and is continuing the exhibition of a number of color prints by Hiroshige, Toyokuni I, Utamaro, Kunisada, Yeizan, Hokusai, Toyokuni II, etc.

Drama

The dramatic season has been disappointingly commonplace; even in the matter of its revivals there has been nothing traditionally important, unless we measure the rarity of "King John" with the more frequent presentation of "Richelieu." Plays have dropped one by one from public notice, only to be superseded prematurely by the spring and early summer supply of musical comedy, such as De Angelis in "The Beauty Spot" and Hitchcock in "The Mascot." Comedies

a social code. In such a theme there is opportunity for some sharp truths, where the natural woman confounds the social leaders; but unless this is done with a forceful understanding of all that comes under the inclusive term "unrest," it will lack conviction. "The Return of Eve" did not have carrying power of soul, tho it played lightly with the social problem. Had the dramatist been capable of it, an effective play might have been made from a knowledge of society "over the teacups" and Huxley's discussion of "nat-



WILLIAM HAWTRY, IN "AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME."

intended for fall production have been rushed on to fill gaps, and other plays have forestalled acknowledged successes on the road. The season has had a struggle to keep alive.

Miss Bertha Galland in Lee Wilson Dodd's "The Return of Eve" remained but a short while; the vehicle was difficult, inherent in the very contrast which exists between a state of nature and the limitations of modern society, subject to

ural rights." The opportunity is still open.

Mr. Sothern's essayal of the rôle of Richelieu not only forced comparison with Booth, but in the careful, painstaking reading of his lines clearly indicated his conscientious reproduction of a remembered model. We all know what to expect when Bulwer is given us on the stage—a romance which is out of fashion now; theatrical trickery such as the aside,

the soliloquy, the outburst of poetic passages, and the habit of lingering upon the most cant phrases; then again one is always sure of the stereotyped turbulence of the stream of true love. As Mr. Sothorn hurdled over familiar passages such



MISS DORIS KEANE,
in which Mr. Sothorn tells this story in comedy."

as "the pen is mightier than the sword," or "there is no such word as fail," it was easy to see among the audience the older generation nudging the younger generation to note what had thrilled them in days gone by. It is almost a repudiation

of Ibsen to have Sothorn at one theater and Mantell at another assuming the robes of the cardinal—almost a reversion of types in these modern times. Nevertheless, Bulwer, however over-romantic, created excellent acting parts; no one has successfully competed with him in the portraiture of Richelieu, which from the mechanics of art is rich; hence Macready, Booth and Henry Irving found in the rôle marked satisfaction.

Mr. Sothorn withstood comparison well; we preferred his little side readings and shadings to his "set" speeches; yet there was nothing distinctively his in the rendering; he even adhered to the old-time custom of marking the emotional value of scenes by musical accompaniment. It was as tho he had wilfully stepped back several decades in dramatic history so as to uphold tradition in all its out-of-place methods. Mr. Sothorn is not only ambitious, but he is satisfying on the whole. That he attempts what he does is to his credit, but we hope he will not lose sight of the fact that above all he is a comedian; each year he attempts to widen the breach between himself and his natural talents. If the New Theater contemplates presenting him in a revival of "Coriolanus," they should remember that his abilities are best suited to Villon and Dundreary.

Two plays have come to our notice which we gladly comment upon; it was at first hard for us to take seriously the jingo element permeating Major Guy du Maurier's "An Englishman's Home"—the play which upset the British Isles; but *in toto*, it deserves warm commendation, because of its frank melodrama, its hardly logical crisis, its tragic undercurrent of truth, and its satiric application to English army conditions.

The other play is J. Hartley Manners's adaptation from the German of "The House Next Door," a most excellent comedy, played in almost cameo fashion by Mr. J. E. Dodson. "The House Next Door" is the home of the refined Jew, who is a man and a citizen as well as a racial representative. When the curtain finally drops, it shows Sir John on his way next door to make all well, after stormy scenes in which he has shown himself far less a gentleman than the Jew. At times the playwright is inclined to cartoon just a little, to lay on color over thick. Such.

for example, is the fault of the scene where Sir John, longing for a breath of Christian atmosphere, finds his wife reading Zangwill, his daughter playing Rubinstein, his son engaged by Hammerstein, and the like. But so persistently does "The Children of the Ghetto" come in his path, that in sheer desperation he determines to read the book.

Mr. Dodson plays the rôle excellently; he comes as near Mr. Mansfield in the perfectness of his detail as any contemporary; it is a portraiture which gives us encouragement and which makes us welcome the return to the metropolitan stage of so good an actor. The managers have certainly forestalled Zangwill's "Melting Pot" with a successful piece; its one weak spot is in Sir John's sudden tempering of his "Jew hate."

Mr. Clyde Fitch is a dramatist we have always with us and at present there are two of his plays on the boards. We continually go to see him with a strong desire to alter, or at least to enrich, our last impression of him. He is an American playwright of vast resources, but he may hardly be said to do them full justice. No one has a keener dramatic sense of life than Mr. Fitch,



GRACE GEORGE.

In "A Woman's Way," Hackett Theater.

but his "habit" limits his expression continually. "The Bachelor" is the old story of a man falling in love with his stenographer; it is embedded in little hackneyed detail that detracts from the rôle in which Mr. Charles Cherry "stars"; it is a light treatment of the old saying that bachelors are selfish animals after all; it is full of "bits" that are wasted because of no permanent substance to hold them together.

Such is the underlying weakness of "The Happy Mar-

riage." At a crucial moment, when the wife confesses to her old nurse that she intends to leave her husband, when the nurse decides to go with her mistress, the

faithful old body says: "This is where I pray hard." "Yes," replies Mrs. Thornton, in true Fitchian style, "but pack first." This represents Mr. Fitch's tendency to dodge the issue; his subjects are often larger than his treatment, and by the fragmentary flashes we realize that he sees the sexual, the social tragedies of life, even tho he fritters them away.

"The Happy Marriage" borders on direct preaching also; we have heard before on our stage the plea that lack of sympathy on both sides may be overcome by mutual



BERTHA GALLAND.

In "The Return of Eve."

compromise; Mr. Fitch is not satisfied with the possibility that his situations will convey this truth to the audience; he almost holds up the action while he tosses across the footlights a diatribe against the evil, and a suggestion as to the possible remedy. There are Fitch touches to the dialog, both feminine and local, and Edwin Arden acquits himself adequately; his work is earnest and dignified. But Miss Doris Keane in the rôle of jealous wife was totally miscast; she exhibited no depth of understanding, no maturity of ideas which a five years' married life, Nora to the contrary, would have inculcated. Her efforts were marked by youthful mannerisms which would be well to correct before it is too late. Miss Keane has had opportunities by which she should have profited.

In retrospect, we are met with difficulty in indicating the season's notable features; "What Every Woman Knows" has been distinctive, but not exceptional; it will rank with Barrie's "Professor's Love Story." Notable

has been the absence of Ibsen this year, giving rise to the speculation as to public interest in the Norwegian. A certain amount of coarseness has been exhibited during the season which had better not have been, but, however weak the accomplishment, the activity of the American dramatist particularly has been encouraging. Sheldon's "Salvation Nell," Moffitt's "The Battle," Hurlbert's "The Fighting Hope," Klein's "The Third Degree" have had success; while "The Gentleman from Mississippi" and "The Man from Home" bid fair to run into the summer months. Rural comedy has been ably represented by Mrs. Edith Ellis in her pleasant piece, "Mary Jane's Pa," while "The Devil," let loose over the theatrical circuit, lost his grip. Apart from the repertory work of Miss Marlowe, Mr. Sothern and Mr. Mantell, perhaps the largest individual success may be credited to Mr. William Faversham in "The World and His Wife." The season has just maintained its average level.



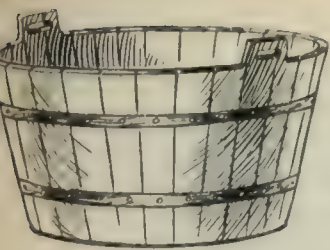
On "First and Last Things"

To H. G. Wells

BY JEFFERSON B. FLETCHER

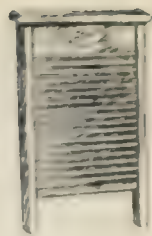
You, a philosopher and famous, choose,
 You put it, to believe that death ends all;
 Save that the Species (with a capital)
 Goes marching on in Brobdingnagian shoes,
 Elate, along skull-paved, broad avenues
 Unto some foreordained Valhalla hall,
 Where girls are "fair and most divinely tall,"
 And god-like boys hold altruistic views:
 And *Alas!*—But let that pass. Suppose, for
 you,
 Famous and a philosopher, to live,
 Once life has given the best life has to give,
 Were irksome; yet for us that never knew
None—my friend—*For* dreams never can come
 true,
 Who failed, or fell,—what cheer? What pal-

We ask, indeed, not any palliative
 For truth; but when you blandly urge the view
 Which leaves us comfortless, and *will* it true,
 And praise it, that we cannot all forgive,—
 We who have somehow missed our chance—to
 live!
 We would not whimper to the winds, or chew
 The lotus of illusion; we, as you,
 Would sift all things, tho hope slip thru the
 sieve:
 And if we are worm-bitten leaves that fall—
 We others—by our rotting to infuse
 Into next season's foliage fairer hues,
 Profuser sap,—so be it: death ends all!
 But shall the cankered, bruised leaf, grateful
 call
 Life good, or that which made it live excuse?
 NEW YORK CITY.



A Call on My Washwoman

BY LOUISE DUNHAM GOLDSBERRY



YES, it's comforble. That is, I should say yes ma'am. Quite comforble.

They's just us two; not countin' my dead babies. I had such a many babies. None of 'em ever lived more'n a year or thereabouts. Soon's one'd go another'd come. Lord, Lord, such a lots of people goes to waste, that-a-way. Takin' all the long journey out o' the darks to get here and sort o' losin' heart at first glimpse and just hurryin' back. It aint reely worth the trouble o' bein' born, is it?

Somehow, I aint never quite buried them babies I had. I never honed for children, nohows. I couldn't understand what on earth the Lord meant to let 'em come. There wan't usually victuals enough for me and my husband, let alown crowdin'. Looked like He sort o' fergot and let 'em come and got scared and snatched 'em back quick. I allus give Him proper praise for rememberin' in time, 'fore they got old enough to go hungry.

But seems like I can't let 'em stay dead. Wherever we lived, and it looks like we're pretty much on the hunt for a place *to* live, usually, *wherever* we live them little dead babies goes too. Soon's the first night comes and I put out the lamp, there's all them little, little babies!

Sometimes it near about crazes me. There wa'nt but one ever lived long enough to learn to talk any, and there they all are, waitin' to be took up and hugged. And I'll hear that one that could talk just blabbin', "*Ma-ma, ma-ma,*" and I'll hear her bits of feet goin' pitty-pat, pitty-pat.

Sometimes I just can't bear it, and I say right out, "For Christ's sake, *can't* you stay in Heaven and leave me be?"

But it ain't a mite o' use. And I just ups and takes 'em all to bed with me and the littlest one has his hand in my bosom, huntin', and my heart's just like a fiddle with them baby fingers pullin' at the strings. Why, don't *you* know, ma'am? Didn't you never have a baby? *Don't*

you know how your heart takes to swellin' and breakin' when a dead baby's hand is in your bosom and a dead baby's mouth's huntin' your breast?

You didn't? You aint never had a baby? Lord, Lord, what mistakes this life *do* make! Here you might have had all o' mine, almost, and raised 'em nice and decent, like *folks*; and I got 'em *all* and you never got *none*. Lord, Lord, such a pity to waste good human bein's that fashion.

I expect you aint never been poor, too: reel poor. Like this, say. It's right high up, but it's better'n a basement in a little Jew faced alley. "*Jew faced?*" Don't you understand? Where the houses sort o' bolsters each other up and they's a big factory one side and the smokestack dribbles sut and smoke and the big suttly factory sort o' scowls down on them houses. I *allus* called it "*Jew faced*"; dark and bushy eyebrows, scowlin'.

This, now, 'way up heres, why, it's *splendid*! I don't mind them stairs, for when I'm through climbin', why, here I *am*. No smoke's up here, suttin' *everything* and the top o' that tree certainly is a lovesome sight. 'Long 'bout five o' mornin's, comes a swarm o' crows flyin' cat-a-corner, southwest. I expect they's a *million*; and evenin', 'long 'bout half-after-five, they come back, flyin' north east. I wished I knew *where* they come from and where they go *to*. Last night the sunset was fierce. It had cleared from snowin' and the sky was yellower'n an orange, over yonders, and them crows come tailin' acrost. Just a drift o' flyin' live black things. It was fierce.

'N I've got a nice room. Don't you admire that wall paper? I allus just honed for a wall paper with red and blue and green roses and birds flyin' in and out amongst 'em. It looks reel expensive, don't it? I don't expect there's handsomer paper on the Guv'nor's bedroom, do you?

Lord, Lord, how nice I could raised them little dead babies, now.

Down in that yard, that one, there's

pigeons. Eighteen. "*Look at me, Look at me,*" they keep sayin', and I keep company with them pigeons a good deal. The boy they belong to aint as handsome as *my* boy'd 'a' been, but sometimes I pretend he *is* my boy. He don't know it and it aint hurtin' his mother a mite for me to help own him. And them little girls down there, too. They can't hold a candle to what *my* little girls'd 'a' been, but I just pretend that, too.

Yes, ma'am, I'll do your wash the best as ever! It's been a reel society call we've been enjoyin' together, aint it? I've got that beautiful roof out there to hang 'em out on, and the winds up here is clean and sweet-mouthed and blows all the smell o' suds out.

Yes, ma'am, Wednesday evenin' sure.

Lord, Lord, I allus *did* love good society!

WASHINGTON, D. C.



Postal Savings Banks

BY WILLIAM H. KERN

[The author of this article is Secretary of the Dollar Savings Bank in this city, and this article presents the strongest objections to the proposed reform.—EDITOR.]

POSTMASTER - GENERAL MEYER, in THE INDEPENDENT and elsewhere, has fairly stated the views of those in favor of postal savings banks. Savings bank officials agree with him that savings banks will not be affected by the present plan, but believe it will be too expensive to be practical, not so necessary as made to appear, and violates fundamental principles of American government. Many experts on savings proposals and currency schemes have carefully considered the question and declared that no postal savings project suitable for this country has yet been found. The late convention of the American Bankers' Association decidedly condemned the postal savings plan. European countries conducting postal savings banks have large national debts and always expect to have them. Our country is extinguishing its debt. Their postal savings can be invested in government bonds at a comparatively fair return and be permanently so invested; ours cannot. The schemes so far devised for this country either fail to offer attractive rate of interest, without which the postal savings bank will not have large accounts and be self-supporting, or offer such an amazing field for political power and its probable attending corruption as to appal one at the start, or propose directly or indirectly to pay current rates of inter-

est by taxing the people at large. I would briefly show, as they occur to me, a few prominent objections to the plan outlined by the Postmaster-General.

First, the expense. The Postmaster-General believes that one-quarter of one per cent. will cover the cost. The expenses of large and representative savings banks in New York City vary from one-fifth to one-third of one per cent., and they are considered models of economy in management. The postal bank system requires more clerical work than such banks. The local postmaster, in addition to waiting on the depositor, will, for his own protection and for the identification of a lost deposit, have practically as much record work to do per deposit as a savings bank. The deposit will then be forwarded to headquarters, where it is to be checked up and posted and the funds distributed, this practically making as much work again as that of the bank. Besides this, the local postmaster must remit the deposit to headquarters, and the headquarters must acknowledge the deposit by letter to the depositor.

The savings banks mentioned receive deposits up to \$3,000, and have average accounts of over \$500 upon which to base the percentage of expense. The postal bank system limits itself to accounts of \$1,000, and expects to handle the small deposits, and expects its deposits will be withdrawn and placed in savings banks

as soon as they reach any respectable size, presumably when they amount to \$50 or \$100. The savings banks have but little cost on the large and rather inactive old accounts, but find that the opening and handling of new accounts and small accounts is done at a loss. While exact figures are not easily obtainable, it is safe to say that if the savings banks had the same kind of accounts as the postal bank expects, their percentage of expense would be from one to one and one-half per cent. Putting these facts together, and assuming that the clerks and local postmasters expect to be paid for services rendered, the ratio of expense in the postal system would be from two to two and one-half per cent. on deposits instead of one-fourth of one per cent., and in addition, the post office department proper expects to carry the expense of the care and remitting of the money and the letter of acknowledgment. The criticism of the English Postal Savings Bank system is that its expenses have been covered up under the expenses of the post office proper, and further, it is apparent, from the figures shown by the Postmaster-General and from conversation with Englishmen, that their postal system is very slightly used for large and profitable accounts, but mainly for pocket money, and as a training school for children.

Second, whether necessary. There are many savings banks thruout the United States not enumerated in the Postmaster's argument. They are capitalized savings banks rather than mutual, but none the less trustworthy and they cover the same ground. Also many commercial banks accept savings deposits, and there are but few commercial banks in the country towns that do not offer accommodations to the savings depositor under one form or another, so that the total absence of banking facilities is limited after all to very small country places. But, under the present system of registration of letters, the average depositor can better afford to pay the charges and send his deposits to an established savings bank and receive three and one-half or four per cent. per annum, than to deposit under the proposed postal system and receive two per cent. Savings banks statistics show that on an average a de-

positor deals with the bank not over ten times a year. Consequently, average accounts of \$125 or over would be better off if entirely transacted with a savings bank. Such transactions by mail are as quickly done as they could be under the postal plan, and are simpler in some ways.

Third, delay of mails. The savings banks furnish large banking rooms and have clerks able to speak different languages. Local postmasters, on the other hand, will be obliged to get along the best they can with foreign-speaking people congregating in a small post office, and probably be required to wait on them at the same time the mail is being received or delivered. Will the depositor be required or willing to await a convenient hour for the postmaster? If not, any one having experience with country post offices around the times of departure and arrival of the mail has only to think for a minute to realize whether it would be well to have the mail delayed while the postmaster is trying to wait on some illiterate persons with all the slowness and intricacies of opening a new account or making a deposit.

Fourth, general principles. The plan of the Postmaster-General and of those favoring a postal savings bank brings in a principle totally contrary to American policy. Our citizens deal with commercial banks, savings banks, insurance, railroad, mining and manufacturing companies—corporations of their own establishing. If the savings bank is not safe for the man with a dollar, national banks are not safe for the man with a thousand. If it is necessary for the Government to establish postal savings banks, it becomes also its duty to establish commercial banks, write insurance, furnish transportation, etc., etc. It is the American principle of independent firms and corporations, versus the new principle of paternal government.

Deposits with the postal savings bank cannot for governmental reasons be attached, and the bill so provides. Persons with a desire to escape paying their debts need only to deposit in the post office. This would be another vital change in American law, altho possibly it would be agreeable to some. Also the postal system provides that should a national bank

fail, the postal funds on deposit will be a preferred claim. Is not this principle wrong? It amounts to class legislation, and would make the ordinary depositor in the national bank less secure. If the end sought is to accommodate the public with better banking facilities, such end could be better reached by removing the restrictions, which now prohibit national and commercial banks from dealing with the small depositor, otherwise called the savings depositor, and by devising further improvement in the system and price of registered mail. Again, the deposits in savings banks mainly find investment in first mortgages. The surplus money of the country national bank is redeposited in city banks, and their surplus money is largely put out in call loans. In this last analysis, therefore, money deposited in savings banks mainly aids people in home building, while money deposited in the postal savings bank will, under the plan proposed, be somewhat, if not largely, used for stock speculations.

The postal savings system in this country as at present planned, would not affect savings banks, but it is one of those projects, which, if once adopted, cannot easily be laid aside. Conversation with local postmasters enables me to say that they already understand that if the postal savings plan is adopted, their re-

muneration—which is practically based on the number of stamps sold—will not be increased for the present, but they expect a large addition to their work, and that later they will be fully cared for under a new schedule. This can only have one meaning; that if the project be adopted, the public is to be hoodwinked for the first year or two as to the real cost of the new law. Sooner or later it would also become a party question about raising the rate of interest to three and one-half or four per cent., the same as usually paid by savings banks, and taxing the nation at large directly or indirectly for the deficit. If this should be done, of course, the majority of the savings banks would be eliminated.

The actions of a part of our foreign population during last year's panic furnishes the Postmaster General with some good ammunition, but such powder fails to explode under the prosperous conditions prevailing in this country ninety-two per cent. of the time. It may not be expressing it too sharply to say that we do not want to upset our American institutions to accommodate the few foreigners uneducated in our ways, or too distrustful to do business with us, nor do we want to see laws enacted under a plausible name, that whatever else they do, surely increase largely our load of political bondage.

NEW YORK CITY.



A Tip to Poets

BY AMOS R. WELLS

Tho Shakespeare and calm Wordsworth loved it well
Avoid the sonnet, follower of the muse!
Tho Milton 'joyed its supple grace to use,
And Petrarch formed it in a golden bell.

If coon-song or a limerick—'tis well;
Nor ballads will the editor refuse;
But classic fair refinements he escheweth.
Avoid the sonnet, for it will not sell!

Forget its orderèd passion, and forget
The stately, measured cadence of the lyre.
Assume the cap and bells, and learn to fret
Some banjo's crudely titillating wire.
What's art, what's beauty, when a man's in debt?
Fie! here's another sonnet for the fire!

VERMONT, MASS.

Work and Welfare on the Canal

BY W. J. GHENT

[This is the second article in our series on the Panama Canal. The changes since the first visit of our representatives three years ago, were described last week by Mr. Garrison Richardson. Other articles will follow.—EDITOR.]

TO see the Canal for the first time is to be struck with a sense of the magnitude of the undertaking. The three-score steam shovels, scattered along four and a half miles of the Culebra Cut, heaving and panting as they scoop out the sides of the hills and toss the dirt and rock upon the waiting flat-cars; the great dams that are being laid and the huge hill that is being built up at Gatun; the shallow channels that are being dredged, the rock ledges that are being blasted out, the thousand activities along a line forty-seven miles in length, make an unforgettable impression of immensity and vastness. You wonder first how such a task was ever attempted. As a vision of the completed project comes to you, you feel a momentary shade of disappointment that so much is yet to be done. And then you reflect upon the greatness of the work and upon the difficulties encountered; and you observe more closely the steady advancement of the labor. You are satisfied with the achievement so far attained, and are proud of the force that has so courageously attempted the task. You leave it all with a sense that the work is being hurried forward at the utmost possible speed, and that the Canal will be finished in schedule time.

For it is a great work—this cutting of a continent and the making of a channel navigable for the largest ships. Hills must be torn down, and others built up; shallows must be dredged, gigantic masonry must be laid, a large lake must be formed, a railroad line relocated thru virgin jungle, and the aspect of the whole Zone utterly changed. All the most modern appliances have been brought to the task, and an army of workmen and officials, white American and European and black West Indian, with scattering additions from almost all nations and races, have been set to work. There are 31,815 of these employees, ac-

cording to the latest report—25,192 on the Canal proper, 5,874 on the railroad, and 749 in the Commissary Department. Day after day, in fierce sunshine and in tropical rain, they keep, or are kept, to their work, and every day records a net gain in the completion of the Canal.

The labor force is the most heterogeneous one ever gathered together since the unfortunate attempt to construct the tower of Babel. Of the 31,815 employees, 24,296, according to the last census, are accounted for as living in the Zone proper. Of these, 5,625 are Barbadian negroes, 4,655 Americans, 3,800 Spaniards, 3,535 Jamaican negroes, and 1,676 negroes from Martinique. Italy furnishes a contingent of 762, Greece of 316, and Great Britain and Canada, 241. The remotest quarters of the globe are represented in some degree. Virtually all the places of direction and skill are held by the Americans and Britons. The common labor is West Indian, Spanish, Italian and Greek, with a small sprinkling of Portuguese. The Isthmian native disdains common labor. There are 535 natives employed, but they work usually at light jobs, which do not call for over-exertion, physical or mental.

The West Indian labor is admittedly poor and undependable. It is slow to move, weak in force, and difficult to teach. It is, moreover, hard to hold at steady employment. But the opinion is general that it has considerably improved under discipline. It is poorly paid, averaging somewhere between ten and thirteen cents an hour, American money, tho a few of the better workers receive sixteen cents an hour. But tho this wage is low, it is more than this sort of labor ever before received. The white European labor is far more efficient than the black labor. The Spaniards probably lead the list, with the Italians second. Twenty cents an hour is the standard rate for

this class, tho there are exceptional rates of twenty-five cents, and even more, for especial skill and responsibility.

American and British white labor is all skilled or trained. Wages may be said to average roughly from 40 to 80 per cent. more than in the United States. Mechanics proper are generally employed at an hourly rate; foremen, dredge-men,

engaged in the United States and working at monthly rates get a yearly vacation of six weeks with pay. The "hourly" men object strenuously to the discrimination against them in this particular, and insist upon yearly vacations with pay. In a succeeding article, in which labor conditions will be considered in greater detail, this matter will be further treated.



CONSTRUCTION GANG AT GATUN.

The American foreman is always in evidence directing the work of the West Indian negroes.

steam-shovel men, clerks, accountants, draftsmen, engineers, conductors and others, at a monthly rate. Overtime at price and a half is paid "hourly" employees on the basis of an eight-hour day. Office men work from seven to nine hours, or longer, and do not get pay for overtime. Certain "monthly" men, such as dredge-men, steam-shovel men, foremen, engineers and conductors, get an extension of vacation for their overtime. But their work-day is figured on the basis of nine hours, in spite of the pretense of the Commission that eight hours is the standard work-day. All skilled employees

The general attitude of American labor on the Zone is one of satisfaction with its treatment. There are plenty of petty abuses and injustices, which will be considered later. It is sufficient to say for the present that the men believe the Commission means to treat them decently and fairly. An army régime must necessarily fail in many respects in interpreting the viewpoint of workingmen; and besides, there are numbers of foremen and superintendents, who, drest in a little brief authority, abuse their powers to the discomfort and wrong of the men under them. There is also, in spite of the de-

nials of the Commission, an exasperating system of "gum-shoeing" or spying on the men. But considering the situation as a whole, these are regarded as incidental and minor matters, or as remediable in time, and the skilled labor force, with certain exceptions, appears to be a fairly contented army.

There are several trade unions. The machinists, locomotive engineers, blacksmiths and helpers, boiler-makers and iron ship-builders and helpers, steam, hot-water and power-pipe fitters and helpers and the dredge-men and excavators have local organizations. The telegraphers began an organization

some time ago, but it was allowed to die out. None of the workers need an organization so badly as they; for they are overworked, are subjected to a great many exactions, and so far have been unable to obtain any redress of grievances. The unions have no direct dealings with their employers. The Canal Commission insists that it is running an open shop, and declines to recognize the unions formally. Mr. Bishop, however, in his function of Complaint Commissioner, has had the good sense to receive committees representing the men, if not the unions. A more formal recognition is not demanded, and ne-



STEAM SHOVEL GANG AT CULEBRA.

The steam shovel is like a trained elephant in the way it picks up its load and deposits it on the flat.

gotiations are carried on amicably—tho not always with results satisfactory to the men.

There are a number of Socialists on the Zone, but there is no Socialist reading club or local. There was a reading club at Colon a couple of years ago, but with the return of its organizer to the United States it was allowed to die. There is no indication that the Commission would oppose such an organization or discriminate against its members.

Most of the men complain of the lack of means of recreation. The Commission has four excellent clubhouses, operated under the management of the Y. M. C. A., for the benefit of the men. The usual indoor games are played there. There is also a good deal of baseball up and down the line, and there are frequent social gatherings and dances. To a person reared in a Northern village the means of recreation would seem to be ample. But most of the American work-

ers are city men, and one who has known the varieties of enjoyment accessible in New York or Chicago finds life on the Zone inexpressibly dull.

No doubt, most of the men would rather be home—back in "God's country," as they say. There are some who will tell you that they would rather live on the Zone than anywhere else; that they have become acclimated and that they never want again to see a Northern winter. But these are the exceptions, and a certain pathetic note of exile from all that is dear comes out in the speech of the overwhelming number of men you meet. They are down there because conditions are bad at home, or because they wanted for a time a change of scene, or because connection with so great an enterprise appealed to their imagination or their pride. But they dream wistfully of a return to their homes; they work doggedly, even enthusiastically at times, and save money against the day a few



A STREET OF PANAMA IN 1907

THE COMMISSIONERS, WHO HAVE BEEN HERE SINCE 1904, AND SHOWS THE AMERICANS INSTALLING A DRAINAGE SYSTEM AND PAVING THE STREETS.



THE COMMISSARY STORE AT CRISTOBAL.

It is against these stores that the Panamanian merchants protest, as they underbid the high local prices.

months or a few years hence—when they may find themselves back in “the States,” with enough savings to make themselves secure.

The health of the employees is good. The sick rate and the death rate are being gradually lowered. The February death rate among employees was 43 per thousand in 1906, 25.62 in 1907, 12.72 in 1908, and 10.98 in 1909. There were forty-two deaths of white Americans during the calendar year 1908. Half of these were due to violence of some form. The death rate from disease in this class was thus 3.84 about the same rate as that for the army of 1907. There has been no case of yellow fever since May, 1906; no case of plague since August, 1905. There has been no case of small-pox for more than a year. There is still malaria, but only about one-third the number of cases there were three years ago. War on the *anopheles* and *stegomyia* mosquitoes, which carry malaria and yellow fever, has been relentlessly waged. I did not see



THE SAME STREET IN 1909.

Paved with brick and equip with hydrants.

a single mosquito in Colon, a town which was once considered the pest-hole of the planet. In Panama City I killed two. At Culebra I had the ex-

perience of seeing five which had been captured by a sanitary officer, bottled alive and were being sent to Ancon for dissection and study.



THE COMMISSION CLUB HOUSE AT CULEBRA.

One of the four Club Houses that furnish recreation and social life to the Canal employees.



THE CITY OF PANAMA.

Taken from Ancon Hill, showing the contour of the city, with the Pacific Ocean beyond.

The social order of the Zone may best be called a military paternalism. The army régime is in full sway. There is a civil government with magistrates and judges, but whatever their nominal place may be, they are in fact subordinate to the military régime. The kind of justice dealt out in some, if not most, of the courts is not the sort that would be tolerated long in a democracy. The men complain of the savage rigor with which even petty misdemeanors are punished all along the Zone. Nor is it well to criticise the Government and remain in the Zone, as the recent prosecutions of Messrs. Davis and Young for "criminal libel" have shown. It is not necessary to defend the conduct of either of these men. Mr. Young, who attacked the Government in an article in the *New Orleans Picayune*, made a number of sweeping and unfounded assertions. Both men were at fault. But the unnecessary harshness of their punishment shows

rather an attempt at judicial terrorism than a willingness to mete out justice.

The government and social order is a military paternalism. The paternalism comes out in the wonderful work of the Commissary Department. In a future article I shall treat this subject with more of the fulness of detail that it deserves. For the present, it may be said that the efficiency of the working force has been perhaps doubled by reason of the work of this department. Any crippling of the Commissary, which would inevitably come by compromising with the preposterous demands of the Isthmian merchants, would delay the building of the Canal. It is earnestly hoped that no interference will be made. Yet it is known that pressure is being brought to bear on Senators and Representatives to this end. Exactly what motive is behind the movement in the United States is not known. Some of the Western trade associations have taken the matter up, and are push-

ing it with more or less energy. But it is not believed that they can show sufficient strength to injure the Commissary.

The Commissary is technically a part of the Panama Railroad Company. But the President of the railroad company is also Chairman of the Canal Commission, and the Subsistence Officer, Major E. T. Wilson, is under the authority of the Chairman, and not of the General Manager of the railroad. Credit for the first steps in making the Commissary what it has become is generally given to Mr. Jackson Smith, the former head of the department. After the resignation of Mr. Stevens, Mr. Smith also retired from the service. The present Manager is Mr. John Burke, a railroad man, formerly of Indianapolis.

The Commissary operates a wholesale dry goods department, a wholesale grocery department, a mail order department, a purchasing department (in Panama), fourteen retail stores, seven cigar stands, a cold storage plant and ice factory, a laundry, a bakery, a coffee-roasting plant, an ice cream factory, a printing plant and a clothes-mending and pressing shop. Auxiliary to this work, tho technically separate, is the operation of seventeen "line" hotels and two general hotels (the Tivoli, at Ancon, and the Washington, at Colon), twenty-four messes for European laborers and twenty-four kitchens for West Indian laborers.

The business of the Commissary for the last calendar year aggregated \$4,559,805. About three-fifths of this represented goods sold to employees and one-fifth to goods sold to the hotels and messes. The workshops (bakery, laundry, factories, etc.) turned out 24,000 tons of ice, 42,000 gallons of ice cream, 5,400,000 loaves of bread, 85,256 pies and 34,024 pounds of cake. Nearly two and one-half million pieces of laundry were washed, and the printing plant produced 30,000,000 impressions.

The Commissary is an assured success. It has shown the absurdity of the ancient superstition that organized society, the state, cannot attend to the needs of a people as economically and with as efficient service as can an individual or a corporation. No doubt there are faults in the service and no doubt there are further economies yet to be reached. But a splendid achievement has been made. The claim of an employee of the department that "we deliver a greater quantity and variety of goods, over a broader area, within less time and with fewer errors than is done anywhere else in the world," is probably true in every particular. The Commissary has made possible the present efficiency of the canal workers, and the further prosecution of the work at the present rate is in large measure dependent upon keeping the Commissary up to its present standards of service.



A Meditation

BY HARRIET McEWEN KIMBALL

O MYSTERY beyond the reach
Of all created thought or speech!—
Constrained as man from nature's cage
Our God became our sacrifice.

One life, decreed all lives to lift
In union with its wondrous gift,
Constrained eternal love to show
By bearing all their weight of woe.

Sinless, as Chief Transgressor He
Poured out His blood upon the tree,
While penitence and unbelief
Reaped His compassion and His grief!

For us, for us, true God, He bled
From nail-torn hands and thorn-crowned head:
From spear-rent heart—the heart of God!—
From feet that Sorrow's wine-press trod.

Poor souls, who thirst and hunger, see
Your hope, your help, in Calvary;
Find here the crown of all your quest—
God's boundless love made manifest!

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.



Visions

BY LOUIS CHARLES KARPINSKI

THE French Journal of Elementary Mathematics, *L'Enseignement Mathématique*, recently instituted an inquiry into the methods of work of mathematicians. With striking unanimity these scientific men testified that they were the subjects of visions. By this is meant that many mathematicians affirm that they have moments of inspiration when, without premonition, suggestive and fruitful ideas come to them. The most eminent man of science in France, Henri Poincaré, recently elected to the French Academy, in the place of the poet Sully Prudhomme, gives a detailed account of his own method of work in a paper on "L'Invention Mathématique," read before the Institute of Psychology in Paris. Poincaré states that he would occupy himself at his study table with some problem regularly for a period of weeks with apparently no results. Other duties intervening, he would dismiss the problem entirely from his conscious attention, when suddenly, without warning and at a time when he was consciously engaged in other occupations, the fruitful idea necessary to solve the problem that had previously engaged his attention would flash into consciousness.

Two characteristics of these moments of inspiration are given by Poincaré as worthy of note—the first that the inspiration is always preceded by a period of conscious work, of application without, mayhap, any evidence of success, and the second is that the inspiration gives the clue to the solution of the problem, but not the complete detailed solution. The pregnant moment must be followed by

work of elaboration to perfect results, and is itself always subsequent to conscious effort.

Sir William Hamilton, the inventor of *quaternions*, relates the circumstances of the appearance of the germinal idea in the following detailed manner: "They started into life, or light, full grown on the 16th of October, 1843, as I was walking with Lady Hamilton to Dublin, and came up to Broughton Bridge, that is to say, I then and there felt the galvanic current of thought close; and the sparks which fell from it were the fundamental equations . . . exactly as I have used them ever since. I pulled out on the spot a pocketbook, which still exists, and made an entry, on which at the very moment I felt that it might be worth while to expend the labor of at least ten (or it might be fifteen) years to come. But it is only fair to say that was because I felt a problem at that moment solved—an intellectual want relieved—which had haunted me for at least fifteen years before."

Other mathematicians have testified to being awakened in the night by such inspirations—also only suggestive and requiring detailed work for their completion. So numerous and so elaborated are these experiences that this art of working may well be regarded as typical of a great class of thinkers—while not necessarily the method of all.

Nor is this unconscious working of the mind at all peculiar to mathematicians. Ibsen, in a letter to Björnson from Italy in 1865, writes that for a full year he had not succeeded in accomplish-

ing any literary work. "Then one day I went into St. Peter's, . . . and there all at once there dawned upon me a strong and clear form for what I had to say." Ibsen in St. Peter's received the inspiration for that great tragedy "Brand." Note also that he had been working, apparently fruitlessly, and that to make the vision of value to him and the world required two months of hard labor.

Goethe referred frequently to these "pregnant moments" in which harmony is brought about between the world of reason and the world of sense, usually antagonistic to each other. Strikingly similar is the language of Poincaré to the language of Goethe, both referring to this precious moment in experience as that which brings harmony out of chaos, an instant in which is revealed the underlying harmony of a series of disconnected elements. Goethe had a special name for this phenomenon, speaking of it as the "aperçu," the vision moment. Further similarity is shown in the fact that Goethe's "aperçu" is regarded by the greatest German critic, Richard Meyer, as always being subsequent to study and in that the necessary elaboration was often a kind of drudgery from which the great poet shrank. "A gift from above, . . . beyond all earthly power," says Goethe, and one which entails hard labor on the part of the recipient. "All that we find out, discovery in the higher sense, is the remarkable achievement, the activity of an original feeling for truth, which having been unfolded in repose, unexpectedly and with lightninglike rapidity, leads to a fruitful comprehension. It is a revelation developing, from the inner to the outer world, which allows man to divine his likeness to God. It is a synthesis of world and spirit which gives the holiest seal of the eternal harmony of being" (Goethe).

With some authors the inspiration does more than suggest. George Sand felt that she was a passive agent in the power of some unseen force—hardly knowing what she wrote. Hawthorne regarded it as an aspect of compelling fate and Thackeray declared that, in spite of himself, he was compelled to go a certain way. Schiller and Shelley, George Eliot and the Rossettis, and scores of other lit-

erary lights, are known to have had these moments of inspiration, these visions.

The eminent H. Beaunis, Director of the Laboratory of Physiological Psychology at the Sorbonne, advances entirely similar views in a recent article appearing in the *Revue Philosophique* on "How My Mind Works." This testimony is the more valuable in that it is the observation of a trained observer of mental phenomena. After stating that ordinarily he is a slow thinker, Beaunis proceeds: "Once the machinery is in motion, my intellectual activity evolves with the greatest ease, without effort. When I have once decided to formulate the ideas that have run in my mind for years, I have only to allow my pen to run, I write as under dictation. . . . At a given moment, without my knowing why, appears the mother idea, as I call it, that is to say, the idea which, once entered into my consciousness, gives birth to a series of secondary ideas which are like the fruit of it and which constitute the work itself. This fruit is subject to my mental activity, of which I am conscious and which I direct at my pleasure; but as for the mother idea it is not so, it surges into my consciousness without that I am in any way regarding it. It is a spontaneous manifestation of which the most minute introspection does not teach me anything. This idea surges from the depths of the unconscious, and it is upon this idea that I work with my mental activity, consciously and voluntarily." We may add: "The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the voice thereof, but knowest not whence it cometh and whither it goeth." Characteristic, for such an inspiration with Beaunis is again the necessary preliminary preparation and the equally necessary subsequent elaboration.

The universality of this form of mental experience could be further illustrated by the testimony of philosophers, inventors and workers in almost every field of human thought. Why may we not ascribe many of the visions recorded in the New Testament to similar influences? There is a widespread curious disrespect for the mental life of Jesus and the apostles, denying to them any power of independent thought. Any explanation of their methods of work is acceptable save one which

regards these men as mental workers in the field of religion. Peter, in particular, is usually regarded as an ignorant man. Ignorant he was in a narrow sense, capable in a large sense, when he began his course of study under the Master; three years under the greatest teacher of the world made him a trained thinker. Peter's education was not complete, but his training gave him a method of work.

Jesus had taught his disciples by precept and example the necessity of contemplation—of drawing apart from the mob for communion with one's self and for communion with the Higher Being. "But the Comforter, even the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things and bring to your remembrance all that I said unto you." So spake Jesus to his disciples, and who shall say that Jesus did not speak as in a parable of that light that would come to them, often suddenly and mysteriously, revealing the deeper meaning of all that He had said unto them. How strangely contradictory it is that so many are willing to ascribe to Jesus all power and yet unwilling to grant that He had any profound grasp of the workings of the human mind.

Peter, like Mary, pondered the sayings of Jesus in his heart. Then one day there came a vision of a great sheet being let down from heaven containing all manner of beasts and, at the same time, a voice saying: "Rise, Peter, kill and eat." "Not so, Lord, for I have never eaten anything that is common and unclean." Then was revealed to him that before God no thing is unclean and that before God all men are equal, Jews and Gentiles. In this clarifying instant Peter saw that the Jewish conception of the unclean was not compatible with the teachings of Jesus, and he saw further that the divine ruler of the universe had no favorites, neither among nations nor among individuals. This revelation was made to a mind prepared by contemplation, and the full significance came only thru elaboration and interpretation of the vision. In all the essential conditions the revelation to Peter was like the revelations described above as coming to scientists and poets and writers.

Paul was a more profound thinker

than Peter; he had occupied himself for many years with spiritual questions and many problems of life were troubling his mind. Paul's religion was unsatisfactory in two distinct ways. Personally he could not satisfy the requirements for righteousness as formulated by his theology, and, in the second place, this sincere lover of humanity could not harmonize Jewish views of the omnipotence and oneness of God with a scheme of salvation that included only the Hebrews. The solution of this double problem flashed upon his consciousness on that journey to Damascus like a bolt out of a clear sky, giving him a conception of righteousness by faith available to all men. Nor had Paul realized that the doctrines of this despised sect of the Christians were effecting in his mind a harmony between righteousness and law, between Gentile and Jew—between elements that had been antagonistic to each other. Indeed the very sources of his dissatisfaction with his own religion may not then have been clearly formulated in his consciousness; later the understanding of his mental unrest previous to his conversion came to him, as is evidenced by the letters more particularly to the Galatians and to the Romans. Nor did Paul at all comprehend the part played by the dramatic setting and by his own physical condition in this revelation. The dreary sameness of the desert, like the vastness of the sea, gives the necessary mental quiet that is favorable to the birth of new ideas.

The accompanying phenomena of a great light and sudden blindness offer no difficulty to the psychologist—especially when the constant glare of the desert is considered. Not to dwell upon this phase it may be stated, without fear of contradiction, that with a deeper understanding of the nature of this Oriental mind—the time, the place and the man—the incident of physical blindness of three days' duration is trivial in comparison with the revolution that had been effected in Paul's mental life.

Of profound significance for the Western World was Paul's sudden determination to go on to Greece. "And a vision appeared to Paul in the night; there was a man of Macedonia standing, beseeching him, and saying, Come over into

Macedonia, and help us." Europe and not Asia thus became the battlefield of Christianity. Diverse influences were at work to make possible this vision. The Greek influence of Paul's native city of Tarsus, the language which he spoke and his knowledge, however slight, of Greek literature, combined to attract him toward Greece as the natural outlet for his activity, no less than the fact that this was a step toward Rome. Other visions Paul had, too, but he cites in detail only these which are fundamental in the spread of Christianity.

Great thoughts, like beautiful flowers in the spring, appear suddenly full grown to enrich the world. But as with the flowers, "that time which the seed spends in the earth belongs decidedly to the life of the plant" (Goethe). So the unconscious preparation of the germinal idea is a part of the life of the soul. When the psychology of the New Testament is written revelation will be appreciated as a product of influences still at work and more widespread will be a true respect for the mental life of Jesus and the Apostles and Paul.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN ANN ARBOR



Joan Beatified

"Domremy rendit à cause de la Pucelle."

BY FREDERIC WELTY

DOMREMY! oh Domremy! the Maid is coming home!
A-riding up thru Haute-Saône, sent by the Pope of Rome!
They've crowned her at the Vatican and named her Queen of France,
And bade her rule from Vosges and recall each errant lance;
For the Dauphin, oh the Dauphin! he is dead this yesteryear,
And the Maid forsook at Rouen stands recarnate by his bier!

Domremy, oh Domremy! how the haunted woodland sighs
For the falling of her footstep, for the laughing of her eyes!
How the clover-fields have mist her, and the sparrows and the wrens,
Ah! the days how slow they wandered since what hour she left the glens
For the winning of a kingdom and the making of a King,
For the blazing of the faggots and the coarse herd's bellowing!

Domremy, oh Domremy! across the meadow dew
She is coming, she is coming, by the turning of the Meuse.
And her Voices, oh her Voices! they are calling as of old
In the happy greening pastures. Turn her sheep out from the fold.
Bring the wine-bags from the closets, heap the blossoms on her grot,
To show that you remembered when the Lords of France forgot!

Domremy, oh Domremy! the Maid is coming home!
A-riding up thru Haute-Saône, sent by the Pope of Rome!
St. Catherine rides before her and St. Margaret rides behind,
And the tramping of her legions is the roaring of the wind.
She is coming, she is coming, in the rising of the sun,
To rule as rule in Vosges till the years of God be run!

FINIS

Literature

The Crisis in Belief

THIS volume is composed of the Baldwin Lectures for 1909, a course endowed for the purpose of having annually presented at the seat of the State University of Michigan a "defense of Christian truth" by a member of the Episcopal Church. This explanation, tho necessary, is a poor way to begin the book or a review of it, for it is not in the least like the conventional course of perfunctory apologetics. Here is nothing of the partisan or special pleader, no picking of flaws or pointing out of inconsistencies in arguments or private characters of opponents, no grudging of concessions or masking of forced retreats.

Professor Wenley is not merely a man of wide reading; he is a man of wide comprehension and sympathy. He has the rare ability to discern the real significance and bearing of modern movements of thought in very different fields. This is shown in the three chapters dealing with the causes of "the crisis in belief:" Lecture II, The Waters of Meribah, outlining the rise and dominance of scientific modes of thought; Lecture III, Breaches of the House, showing how our new knowledge of ancient history has altered our conception of the role of Israel among the nations; and Lecture IV, Humiliation in the Midst, dealing with the higher criticism of the New Testament. The only fault we find with this is that it is too well done, it is the most interesting part of the book, which is altogether improper. It reminds us of the story of the preacher who announced that next Sunday he would give two sermons, dealing respectively with the arguments of infidels and their refutation. At the morning service there was a large congregation and he presented with great fairness and force the chief attacks on Christianity. In the evening it rained and nobody was there but his wife and the sexton. We fear that some of the Ann Arbor students

may have dropt off in the middle of the course, or, if not, that they found its latter part too vague and difficult to follow. In that case, their souls may be in a parlous state.

That Professor Wenley made his *Paradise Lost* more interesting than his *Paradise Regained* is natural, altho unfortunate, for the constructive argument is thorogoin and well adapted to the present crisis. We can only indicate its tenor by the following paragraph:

"Christian conviction, then, presents at least three arguments. First, it is normative, in that it erects a standard of value whereby it rates the religious worth of every event incident to life. Secondly, this standard pivots upon an ideal present to the inner vision. Thirdly, this presence is conceived as the witness of our eternity, when, having freed ourselves, thru its efficacy, from the thrall of time and sense, we come to realize that only in the dimension of the spirit can men flourish so as to accomplish work destined to deathlessness. . . . As we have seen, we know little about the biography of the earthly Jesus, so little that we cannot hope to reach the eternal Christ even by most minute study of the New Testament accounts. Christianity persists in all that Christ continues to be, far rather than in what the man Jesus did during the recorded fragment of his temporal career. The fulness of the personality transcends our most accurate determinations of the teaching as reported by disciples. . . . For the Christian, human life on this infinitesimal planet is either a quantitative phantasmagoria, or is capable of being charged with awful responsibility as the fullest theophany patent in time, destined, moreover, to perfect completion thru a divine humanity realizing itself untrammelled in the kingdom of God. And this divine humanity is achieved without flaw, once for all, by and thru Christ."

A Century of Archeological Discoveries

IN this timely appearance of a remarkable book* Dr. Gardner is brought in as a sponsor. It must be a delight to him to act in that capacity. In the brief preface he speaks of the work of the Ameri-

*A CENTURY OF ARCHEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES. By Professor A. Michels, University of Strasbourg. Translated from the German by Bettina Kallenberg, with a preface by Percy Gardner, Litt.D., Honorary and Master Professor of Classical Archaeology of the University of Oxford. With illustrations. Pp. xxi, 1966. New York: F. P. Dutton & Co. \$4.00.

*MODERN THOUGHT AND THE CRISIS IN BELIEF. By R. M. Wenley. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

can School, and adds: "It has especially devoted itself to the digging up of ancient Corinth, a task rendered very hard by the depth of earth which has accumulated over the city." With his accustomed delicacy he adds: "It would not be suitable in this place to write more as to English and American discovery in Greece." He adds to the translator: "The work, as I know, has been a labor of love, done 'for science, not for reward.'"

We know the gifted Fürtwängler whom we have recently lost, and how almost every object of art was clear as daylight to him. But his interpretations were not *always* right, altho they were nearly always so. Dörpfeld, in the realm of architecture, came to be his equal, and these two men are types of workers each in their own line. They were producers if not creators.

Michaelis is a careful looker on. Probably no man in Europe or America is so well able to form a just judgment of the whole field of classical art, and of what the workers are doing from Dan to Beersheba. If one doubts this one need only to read even a quarter of the book to be convinced. He is perfectly sane, moving serenely over cast-off notions such as prevailed in the days of Urlichs and others, who past as archeologists.

He has positive judgments also to deliver. The much talked of bronze statue from Antikythera he regards as "an example of Peloponnesian sculpture under Attic influence." He relegates the Mesenian artist, Damophon, to the second century B. C. and puts the Laocoon in the middle of the first century B. C., making it a splinter, as it were, of the Pergaman altar. Does he not nod, however, when he makes "the Apoxyomenos found at Trastevere the mainspring of our knowledge of the great reformer in art, Lysippos?" On page 323 the light seems to come from Agias.

The author takes a view which must probably ultimately prevail, that not only the bronze bowls from the region of Perugia but also the chariot reliefs and even the far-famed Chimera belong to Ionic art. The twenty-nine full page illustrations are a splendid addition to the book. The chronological table and the very full index are extremely useful.

The Chippendales. By Robert Grant. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

The Chippendales are most happily named, spindle-legged aristocrats, of Boston, who have been polished to a degree of luster, like old mahogany, and who stand stiff and precise in the rooms of old-fashioned houses. Judge Grant contrasts this family with a man of different mold, who "comes to Boston to make his fortune" in the first sentence of the opening chapter; whose success is of the bold and blatant sort, and who may be considered a fair type of plutocrat. He is not wicked in any conventional sense; he is invariably affable, neither vindictive nor cruel; but he is constitutionally obtuse to all the finer shades of feeling which are the true Bostonian's native air. He gets on the nerves of the Chippendales. His antithesis, Henry Summer, is a Boston product to the marrow of his bones. It is a city where it takes a young woman fifteen years to decide which of her suitors she prefers, and it takes quite as long for one of them to find out how to propose to her; a city where an invitation to the Puritan Ball is a vital question, involving social tragedy if it be denied; and the discussion of the statue of Bacchante becomes a fiercely contested battle which is one of the most diverting episodes in the book. This tempest in the artistic teapot is trivial in itself, but it is a matter of life and death to the deadly earnestness of its impassioned participants. Yet, in spite of his rigidity, the hero is not ridiculous; his dignity and distinction remain unshaken under satire, and he is not without aggressive moral energy, altho Judge Grant says of him and other antiquated furniture of the city of the Puritans, whether Chippendale or Sheraton:

"What a Bostonian will not do has ever been, perhaps, his highest title to distinction."



Egoists. A Book of Supermen. By James Huneker. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

This new volume of literary biographical studies has all the characteristics of Mr. Huneker's earlier ones; the sympathetic yet not uncritical exposition, the ingenious interweaving of dates, references and book titles so that they do not

interrupt or impede the flow of the theme, the quick-witted sentences, the hints of wide reading in unconventional fields and the abundant quotations. Mr. Huneker has a genius for quotations. If he sometimes drags them in, no matter, they are always worth this exertion. But there is not so much of novelty and originality about this volume as the preceding. Can it be that the supply of literary anarchists and moral iconoclasts is becoming exhausted? It looks so, for most of this book is taken up with subjects long ago overwritten, Flaubert, Baudelaire, Stendhal, Blake and Pater. The two new mystics to whom he introduces us, Ernest Hello and Francis Poictevin, he does not make very interesting to us. The best essays are those dealing with men of whom he has previously written even more brilliantly, Ibsen, Nietzsche and Stirner. On the whole we shall not be sorry if Mr. Huneker is running short of new material in this field, for then he may stop being an echo of other men and give us his own philosophy in the imaginative, sensuous style of which his first books showed him a master.



Baldassare Castiglione. The Perfect Courtier; His Life and Letters, 1478-1529. By Julia Cartwright (Mrs. Ady). Two volumes. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$7.50.

In these two volumes we have a fresh study of the Italian Renaissance presented in connection with the life of one of the most attractive characters of the period. Castiglione is more a man of the present than almost any of his contemporaries. He stands apart as having much the same conception of life and the same personal character as the "gentleman" of today. To the non-professional student of Italian history there has been in English comparatively little material for the study of the personal side of the Italian Renaissance. Under these circumstances Mrs. Ady's book is all the more welcome. Her excellent biographies of the two d'Este princesses, Beatrice, Duchess of Milan, and Isabella, Duchess of Mantua, were warmly received as valuable additions to the popular literature bearing on the period and as having just claims to be regarded as

scholarly works. They had the advantage of being composed upon a clear and simple plan, for each presented the life of a woman prominent in the world of art, letters and politics, and connected with a relatively small city state where she was placed at the very center of its life. In the present work the author has chosen a character of no prime importance in himself but placed in connection with very many of the most important personages of the period. When the reader is forced by the author to turn back to the personality of the guide of what might be described as a "personally conducted tour" among the great men and women of the Renaissance in Urbino, Rome, Spain and elsewhere, he finds that the accomplished gentleman thrusts himself a little too persistently into a prominence hardly belonging to him. Plenty of anecdote such as Cellini gives us would have been welcome but the excellent Castiglione has little of that to give us. There are too many changes of scene, too many big characters, too many and too varied events for the book to make a clear and artistic impression. It is difficult to see how this defect in the design of the book could have been avoided by the author when once she had chosen such a character as Castiglione. As a character for a biography he certainly appeals to the student. His great book, which has recently appeared in two new editions in English, has made him known to many, and some account of him was demanded. The book has been based very properly upon extensive research and careful study. The result, however, hardly compares in effect with the author's two recent biographical studies in the same period.



A Canyon Voyage. By Frederick S. Dellenbaugh. With 50 Illustrations. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.50.

Amid the multitude of volumes annually wasting superlatives on voyages, travels, and petty, prosaic explorations of country brooks, it is refreshing to come upon one in which the superlatives are not wasted. Such a book is Dellenbaugh's *Canyon Voyage*. The trip made in 1871-2, and described in this hand-

somely illustrated volume, was the second part of the famous Powell Expedition down the Green-Colorado River in the heart of the Rockies—the first, or preliminary, trip having afforded a less extended range of investigation and fewer data for a scientific report. The second voyage, never before fully written up, certainly furnished all that was necessary in the way of thrilling incident—incident due to a protracted fight with a most strenuous river on its own unequaled vantage ground of rift and cleft, scarp and battlement. The author, as artist and assistant topographer for the one-armed Major, was a youth of nineteen, ready to take any risk with cooking utensils, rocks, and river rapids for the sake of his art, and particularly for his joy in a mountain life, of which he was to have something like ten years. The first “camp kettle” of the explorers was set up at the Green River, in Wyoming, at the point where the Union Pacific had then but recently made its raw cutting through the Rockies. Six months after the start—that is, November 3rd—they heard of the great Chicago fire—a bit of news a month old to the rest of the world. They were then at the mouth of the River Paria, having repeated and bettered what was justly considered “one of the greatest feats of exploration ever executed on this continent.” Accompanying the Colorado at the bottom of its mile-deep rift, they had pierced the mountains for a distance of six hundred and fifty miles, tumbling down the stream by its most prodigious plunges to a level nearly 3,000 feet lower than that of their starting place. Often their rate of travel in that “hell of foam” exceeded the speed allowed by law to the red-devil autos of today, in rapids that had never before been taken by white man, alive. For the better part of this six months this busy exploring party had triangulated the stream, measured and named the heights, held the camera to the roaring floods, almost catching the thunder of them, and still every man was alive, and, three times a day, hungry. Their twenty-two quarter-barrel sacks of flour were exhausted; the one gill of whisky, which the author acknowledges as a part of his outfit, had lasted through

the first five months, and then was used, perhaps, in one wild medical debauch. Even the tobacco, prudently withdrawn from its first destination—the peace pipes of the Navajos—had, we infer, gone up in smoke. Once or twice, in the more open valleys, the empty larder had been replenished with venison, but usually when the deer was accessible the rifle was not.



Hero and Leander: A Tragedy. By Martin Schütze. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.25.

If it were possible to imagine such a thing as a school of literature with an original literary requirement equivalent to the thesis demanded by our present philological faculties (and why is not one plan as feasible as the other?), then Mr. Schütze's tragedy would be a very creditable performance in this kind. Mr. Schütze has correct ideas of dramatic construction and versification—even more, he has some invention; in several instances he has happily renewed or modified the episodes of his fable. But admirably as he has kneaded his clay, he has not succeeded in animating it. His drama still lacks a pulse. Let any one who is curious in such matters compare the first scene of his fourth act with the first scene in the third act of Racine's “Andromache.” Curiously enough, the situation is exactly the same. In both cases one friend is trying to dissuade another from a dangerous abduction; in both cases the former finally yields to the latter's insistency and consents to become an accomplice in the attempt. What difference does it make that in one instance the friends are called Orestes and Pylades, in the other Leander and Naukeros? The one set of names is as good to conjure with as the other. The point is that in Racine the dispute has the color, the petulance, the gristle of life; whereas in Mr. Schütze it is tame, meager and nerveless. Even in the sudden revulsion of feeling, whereby Naukeros abdicates his own reason for his friend's passion, he finds nothing better to say than

“Leander, I will do
As you desire.”

Literary Notes

....*The Bulletin of the International Union of American Republics* is one of the most attractively illustrated magazines that comes to our table. The April number contains a report of the first Pan-American Scientific Congress held at Santiago, Chile, in which twenty delegates from the United States took part.

....It requires courage and enterprise to dislodge one of the shelf-full of tall volumes bound in black or red of Plato and his philosophy, but the translation of the *Republic* by Prof. Alexander Kerr, of the University of Wisconsin, and published by his son, Charles H. Kerr, Chicago, is appearing in little pamphlets that one can put into his pocket and read on the way down town, quite as much to his interest and profit as the morning paper.

...."Songs from the Operas for Soprano," edited by H. E. Krehbiel; "Bach Piano Album, Vol. II. Larger Compositions," edited by Dr. Ebenezer Prout; "Edvard Grieg—Larger Piano Compositions," edited by Bertha Feiring Tapper; and "The Greater Chopin," containing twenty-eight of the immortal Pole's "greater" piano pieces, prefaced by one of James Huneker's brilliant and stimulating essays, are the latest volumes (\$1.50 each) in *The Musicians' Library* to reach us from the Messrs. Ditson. This unique series of beautifully printed music books is a real boon to musicians, whether professional or amateur, and to all people who really love the noblest art. And these new volumes are all edited with the same authoritative and painstaking care that characterized the earlier issues in the collection.

....Rosa Newmarch's *Life and Works of Tchaikovsky*, first published ten years ago and for a long while the only account of any worth in English of the career of Russia's greatest composer, is now reissued (imported by Scribners, \$2.50 net) with nearly 200 additional pages by Edwin Evans, treating technically and critically of Tchaikovsky's music under such headings as Instrumentation, Form, Idealism, Nationalism, Individuality and Criticism, and providing elaborate analyses of the piano trio, op. 50, the piano concerto, op. 23, and the fifth and sixth symphonies. These analyses contain much that is interesting to those with sufficient musical education to understand them, but Mrs. Newmarch's chapters and Tchaikovsky's own musical criticisms and "Diary of My Tour in 1888" still form the more interesting and the more valuable part of the book. It was worth reprinting.

Pebbles

SUCCESSFUL AD.

SEVERAL weeks ago a Kansas editor advertised the fact that he had lost his umbrella and requested the finder to keep it. He now reports: "The finder has done so. It pays to advertise." —*Kansas City Journal*.

ON a birthday before they were married she gave him a book entitled "A Perfect Gentleman." On a birthday after the marriage she gave him a book entitled "Wild Animals I Have Met." —*The Citizen*.

"Now, children," commanded the austere instructor in advanced arithmetic, "you will recite in unison the table of values."

Thereupon the pupils repeated in chorus:

"Ten mills make a trust,

"Ten trusts make a combine,

"Ten combines make a merger,

"Ten mergers make a magnate,

"One magnate makes the money." —*Wall Street Journal*.

THE young man kissed her, and she screamed.

"What's the trouble, Kitty?" demanded a stern voice from upstairs.

"I—I just saw a mouse," she fibbed.

Presently the young man claimed another kiss, and the scream was repeated. Again came the stern voice:

"What is it this time?"

"I just saw another mouse."

Then the old man came down with the house cat, a mouse trap and a can and sat in a corner to watch developments. —*New York Sun*.

THE SANJAK OF NOVIBAZAR.

[It has been suggested that, as a solution of the Balkan problem, Austria-Hungary divide the Sanjak of Novibazar between Servia and Montenegro.—*News Item*.]

As a casual newspaper reader;

As a person "just wanting to know";

As one seeking light in the darkness

(Not to be too inquisitive, tho)

On this one point I'd like information,

If you're sure I don't trespass too far—

What is it—won't some one please tell me?—

The Sanjak of Novibazar?

With many strange terms I'm familiar;

Terms smacking of peace and of war,

Which the versatile press correspondents

Delight to lug in by the score.

Kraal, kopje, and veldt—Yildiz Kiosk;

The Duma dissolved by the Czar,

But I do not yet know what they mean by

The Sanjak of Novibazar!

I can prate of the Punjab; the Mejliss,

And I know when a jehad's proclaimed,

Mashruteh is likewise familiar,

And I think I have Selamluk tamed;

I can understand, too, casus-belli,

Beni Snassen, and tribal duar,

But I'm blest if I see any sense in

The Sanjak of Novibazar.

Why should this, of all things, be conceded?

Is it flesh, fish, or fowl, anyway?

Can it sit up and beg, and take notice?

Does it live with his Highness, the Bey?

Now, I don't want to make any trouble,

And I know what so many things are,

So, won't you please kindly explain it—

The Sanjak of Novibazar?

—*Concordia Times Star*.

The Independent

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Is It a Moral Issue?

IN both parties the State of New York is pretty completely ridden by party bosses. They form combinations among themselves and sometimes with each other. The people are managed by those who are willing to give time and labor to the business of politics, for the advantage of themselves; for the multitude of voters cannot or do not concern themselves much with the matter. They think it is not worth while. Thus it often is not so much the rule of the people as it is the rule of the bosses. At times the people have the chance to express themselves, as at a Presidential election, but usually they are told by their self-appointed leaders, who select the candidates for them, for whom they should vote, and they have no other choice.

The old system does not trust the people. It calls for caucuses which choose one set of delegates for the State convention, another for the Assembly convention, another for the Senatorial convention, another for the judicial convention, and another for the county convention, and all so mixt and muddled up that the ordinary citizen, who has all he can do to attend to his own work, cannot keep

the run of it all, and the management goes to those who can make it pay; and this gives rise to all sorts of bargaining and corruption. Often the saloons rule the caucuses, and often corrupt interests pay the expenses and buy the decision.

Thus it becomes a moral issue to bring the rule back to the people, to make our Government once more democratic and not the rule of the bosses.

This reform is accomplished by the direct primary system, under which the candidates are not only elected but also nominated for election by the voice of all the members of the political party. There may or may not be a party convention of the ordinary style for nominations, but there will be time given for those who choose to agree on other candidates if so they wish. Thus for Governor, Senator, or other officer to the lowest, there may be two or three or half a dozen candidates before the members of the Republican or Democratic party, and they will all vote and select which of the names presented shall be their party candidate for the office on Election Day. No clique then will dare to put up a bad man, because it is known that the people will reject him. It is a plan to eliminate most of the evils which come thru the nomination of men of lax character, known to be the tools of greedy and corrupt interests.

The plan of direct primary nominations is more or less completely in operation in twenty-five States. It is mandatory and applied to all offices in fourteen States; in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, Washington, Oklahoma, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. These States have a population of over twenty-five millions, and it is to be observed that they include States both North and South, in the middle section of the country and in the far West. Three other States have mandatory primary laws which include nearly all officers. They are Pennsylvania, Ohio and Minnesota. This list brings us well to the East. Five other States have permissive laws covering practically all offices, and the permission is generally used. These States are Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, Florida and Alabama. In three other States the law is mandatory in cer-

tain localities. These are Massachusetts, New Jersey and Indiana. The reader will be surprised to see the rapid extension of the principle. It is growing fast. Wherever it is tried it is liked and there is no chance of its repeal. At the last election fifteen Governors were chosen who had been nominated by this direct popular method.

But the professional politicians do not like it. Of course, they do not. In the State of New York the Senate and Assembly rejected the plan offered by Governor Hughes, by an overwhelming majority, that majority controlled by the political leaders. They have beaten the Governor, but he does not stay beaten. He does not consider it a defeat when the Legislature rejects a reform measure. It is a mere temporary rebuff. He is not much concerned. He knew he could expect nothing better from them, and he goes to their masters and presents his case to the people. The anti-gambling laws were enacted not because the Legislature wanted to, but because Governor Hughes had been to the people, and the people demanded the measure. So he goes to the people again, and the people will speak. They want to get rid of boss-rule, in this State and in all our States, and one chief way to secure the riddance is by this measure. We do not pretend that any one bill, that offered by Governor Hughes or any other, is perfect, but the principle is democratic inasmuch as it appeals to all the people—and to appeal to the people is safe so long as the body of the people believe in good laws honestly executed. For an intelligent and moral people democracy is safe. Hitherto the people have been vastly better than the men whom by the indirect method of the caucus they have chosen.



The End of the Counter-Revolution

It was William Watson who, in a sonnet during the period of the Armenian massacres, following a dramatic biblical poem, represented all Hell as greeting the Sultan, and designated him as "Abdul the Damned." We may be allowed to soften the proleptic and profane vowel and designate him as Abdul the Doomed.

The Young Turks' revolution, by which they captured the government, compelled the submission of the Sultan and proclaimed the constitution and liberty, was so amazing, so contrary to Turkish precedents and prejudices, that a counter-revolution seemed likely, and the attempt came early. The more fanatical common soldiers in garrison in Constantinople dispersed the Parliament and compelled the resignation of the Cabinet, and proclaimed themselves the defenders of the Sultan and his rights. Coincident with this came the outbreaks in Asia Minor and Syria and fresh massacres of Christians. It seemed as if all was in danger of being lost, and that the old oppressive rule of the Sultan was to be restored, with fresh exactions and assassinations of the Armenians. But the stern purpose and power of the Young Turks in their committee at Salonika was not understood. Their army began to move on Constantinople. Last week they invested the city and on Sunday they entered and were most warmly welcomed, except by the Albanian Guard of the Sultan, who fought for a while, but finally capitulated, not without blood. It is said that two thousand were killed, two thousand Moslems this time. The counter-revolution had failed. The motion to reconsider was lost.

We may now confidently hope that the crisis is past and that constitutionalism and liberty for Turkey are safe, notwithstanding the terrible disorders at Adana and in other cities. But this means the extinction of the Sultan's power. He may not be killed or deposed, altho the latter is possible and really desirable, but he will lose his faithful and favored Albanian Guards and will be left powerless to intrigue, a simple puppet to be moved by strings at the will of the performer. Abdul is doomed.

From henceforth Salonika will be sung in song as the Mecca, the holy place, of Turkish liberty. To Salonika the weary people cried, in a voice like that which Paul heard, but it was: "Come over from Macedonia and help up," and the call was obeyed. Salonika was the city which Saint Paul best loved, and to which he wrote in words which might well apply to the sudden and unexpected revolution in Turkey. "The day

of the Lord so cometh as a thief in the night." It was incredible. Men would not at first believe their own eyes and ears. But it has come, and the effort to put back the old rule has failed, and we may now hope that Turkey will become prosperous and free, even as once it was the choicest part of all the world. And this we may anticipate, that even if Turkey has lost forever her shadowy rights in Bulgaria and Servia and Montenegro, Austria must forego her hope to gain the sea at Salonika. That port belongs to Turkey and will be held as precious for its history as well as for its commercial and naval value.



Cuba: The Problem

THE news from Cuba is not encouraging, and the end of our experiment of trying to make a reputable republic in that island is not at present in sight.

Officially speaking, we drove Spain from her last stand in the Western world because she ruled there so inefficiently and so cruelly that unendurable complications arose year after year in the relations between Cuba and the United States. Actually, the official history of the affair is not greatly different from the account of it that an unbiased, unofficial historian would write. That in the long run events will justify the course that Congress and President McKinley's administration took, we believe. Whether they have justified it already is a question over which dispassionate minds may differ.

We kept our pledge to make Cuba independent on condition that she should keep the peace. We did not actually cut the cable by which we had her in tow, but we gave her plenty of slack. She did not use her liberty in a way satisfactory to herself or to us. At the request of her own elected President, who acknowledged his incompetency to deal with domestic disorder, we intervened. Without bloodshed, and at a comparatively moderate expense, we restored order in the island in a very short time, and soon had public affairs smoothly running there. For the time being life and property were as secure there, and daily existence there was as humdrum as they are in Connecticut or Oklahoma.

This bit of discipline accomplished, we again gave the little craft plenty of slack, feeling this time quite sure that she would render a good account of herself. The disappointment that we necessarily feel over the reports of daily increasing crime and disorder is of a rather sobering sort. It compels us to face the question whether the course of events will not inevitably lead to annexation. As a territory of the United States for a time, and later on as a State, Cuba would become a safe and pleasant place of residence. There is no reasonable doubt of that. Left to govern herself in practical independence, Cuba will not live up to our standards of civic good behavior. Of that, too, there is no reasonable doubt.

The question that we have to answer is: To what extent should we tolerate crime, disorder, neglect of sanitary precautions, insecurity of property, ignorance and general indifference to "the opinions of mankind," rather than assume final and complete responsibility for Cuban civilization? If we could answer this question on grounds of reason and well-established expediency, it would still be difficult to decide just what we ought to do, and when we should begin to do it. The question is made immensely more difficult, however, by the circumstance that a majority of the voters of this nation certainly do not and will not look at the problem rationally. They range themselves on one or the other side of it, according to their prejudices and sympathies, influenced somewhat by business considerations. Capital would go in large quantities into Cuban opportunities if Uncle Sam assumed responsibility for its protection. But millions of Americans who have no business relations with the island, either present or prospective, shy at the proposition to "impose our yoke" upon "a free and sovereign people" under the pretext of doing our our neighbors good.

If we can manage to keep our heads and our tempers, we shall, on the whole, do wisely to let the Cubans try a rather long time to solve their own social and governmental problems. There are excellent grounds for such a policy. The Cubans are probably, on the whole, not less capable of self government than most of the Central and South American peo-

ples have been. It is not likely that Cuba will become more lawless than the Latin-American republics have been. If we had known more about South and Central American affairs, if we had had larger economic interests South and immediately North of the Isthmus, and if we had had revenue "to burn," we probably should have heard an "imperious demand" of the *vox populi* to clean up the streets and the morals of our Latin-American acquaintances. We had none of these prerequisites. They have been left to create civilization in their own way, and all trustworthy observers assure us that of late they have made and are now making a remarkable and substantial progress.

Perhaps it will be just as well if we are not in too much of a hurry to conclude that the Cuban experiment has failed.



The Task of Mr. Roosevelt

WE are specially interested in the suggestion made by Mr. Henry G. Granger in our issue of last week that a great task, which no living man could attempt so hopefully, be undertaken by Mr. Roosevelt. It is one that need interfere with no other energy or engagement of his, but which might yet be the grandest monument of his energetic history.

To Mr. Roosevelt while President of the United States was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his labors as intermediary in the negotiations between Russia and Japan. That successful achievement would pale before such a success as Mr. Granger believes would be possible. He would have the United States ask Great Britain, France, Germany and Japan to join with it in compelling and ensuring the peace of the world thru the Hague Conference. As the chief Commissioner, assigned to the task of securing such an agreement of the five nations, the five strongest nations in the world, he would have Mr. Roosevelt named. His best energy and his immense prestige would find in this effort the noblest object to be achieved for civilization.

We do not think such an attempt hopeless. The union of the nations at The Hague seemed impossible a dozen

years ago. We are making as rapid progress in public sentiment toward the establishment of a Parliament of the Nations as we are in the suicidal enlargement of our navies and armies. What with the latest scramble for Dreadnoughts, to be followed by a similar insane rivalry for war-fleets in the air, the financial ability even of the wealthiest nations approaches paralysis. The time is ripe for accomplishing the ultimate purpose of advocates of universal peaceful arbitration. There is needed chiefly a leader who will have the splendid enthusiasm, energy and faith which characterize Mr. Roosevelt.

Think of the purpose in view, nothing less than the assured end of all wars. If the United States, Great Britain and either one of the three other great Powers could be persuaded to unite in this plan, the two others would be bound to follow, and then all the rest of the world. Then the expenditures, thousands of millions of dollars annually by the nations for destructive war and waste, would be immediately reduced to the minor needs of police service, and would be partly devoted to the expansion of internal improvements, roads, waterways, education, improvement of the condition of the people, and mainly remitted to relieve the grinding taxation. Then government the world over might be for the benefit of the people, and not for the purposed injury of each other. There is no higher object that could be set before a statesman and a passionate lover of mankind; and we know of no man who could better attempt this not hopeless task than Theodore Roosevelt. The very thought of it as a possibility is enough to inflame the imagination, and that half ensures its achievement.



The Siege Perilous

THREE more American missionaries have been killed in the service of the people for whom they have literally given their lives, two of them, Mr. Rogers and Mr. Maurer, in Turkey, and one, Mr. Baskerville, in Persia. Their cases are typical of the purpose for which they chose a laborious and dangerous career.

Mr. Rogers and Mr. Maurer might

have been alive now if they had remained in the mission compound. They would not have been attacked there. Thousands of Christians have fled to the mission grounds for protection. But the houses had been set on fire by the fanatical Moslems, and these two young Americans led a little party to put out the fire of a house occupied by an aged Moslem woman. While engaged in this deed of mercy they were shot and killed. It was a brave death to die, and it may be that, like Samson, they have done more in their death than their life could have accomplished. A monument will be set up to them, and Moslems and Christians will revere their memory and be attracted to the religion of which they were examples.

Mr. Baskerville's case was different, but equally noble and tragic. He was charged with too much sympathy with the Constitutionalists who were defending Tabriz against the forces sent by the Shah, and he accordingly resigned his commission as a teacher in the mission school that he might freely express his sympathy. The city of Tabriz was invested and the people were starving. The only chance to get food was by a sortie thru the investing army. When the attempt was made his followers fell back, but he, with a very few others, made a desperate attempt and he was killed. He might have remained on the mission grounds and been safe. In all probability the mission had food enough for its own members. But they had not gone to Persia to save themselves. Mr. Baskerville was just out of college, and his young, manly courage was supported by his Christian faith and purpose, and he had been taught that he that would lose his life shall save it. When Persia is free from tyranny Moslem and Christian will erect a monument to the memory of the brave American who so loved the people that he was willing to die for them. Even Moslems will wail for him, as still they do every year for the martyrs Hassan and Hussein, sons of Ali.

It is for such examples as this when danger calls that missionaries and missionaries go to foreign lands. They teach Christianity, and all this is a part of Christianity. It was for this that Miss Shattuck stood in the door of the mission

grounds at Urfa and forbade the savage murderers to enter in to slay the thousands of Christians who had fled to her for protection. It was for this that American missionaries, men and women, suffered death at the time of the Boxer uprising in China; and when thousands fled to the British legation for safety, it was an American missionary who had the skill and wit to lay out the fortifications that saved them, while it was to the Catholic missionary and the Catholic Cathedral that other thousands of Christians fled for safety. Today in Turkey and Persia the mission grounds are crowded with these refugees. Where else can they go?

There is no business a man can engage in so richly paid as that of the foreign missionary, not in money, not often in fame, but in the noblest service for those most in need. His life may seem humdrum to those that look from a distance, and humble; but it carries Christian civilization, it creates nations. The beginning in Bulgaria and Japan was by missionaries. Hawaii and New Zealand are other examples where the missionary was pioneer and where the trader followed. In Turkey it is the missionary whose teaching these scores of years has given the inspiration for liberty. He goes into new fields, is leader and guide, and stands ready to meet opposition and fanaticism and death. But the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church; and sometimes it raises up armed men, and is the seed of national life and liberty.



Saint Joan of Arc

JOAN OF ARC, la Pucelle, is not yet quite a full-blown saint, but she is on the sure road to become one. She has been beatified, but will not be canonized for several years to come. In due course that honor will be bestowed upon her. We may understand that she has been a silent saint all these centuries, but evidence was required that would prove to us here on the earth that such has been the case. The evidence is holy character and miracles. That evidence has been thoroly sifted, with a "Devil's advocate" appointed to oppose her claims, and she has been approved worthy.

The attested miracles are these: Sis-

ter Teresa, a Benedictine nun, was attacked by acute pains in the stomach, with vomitings of blood in December, 1897, and was near death. A novena to Joan of Arc was begun July 30th, 1900. Up to the eighth day she was worse, but on that day she said she would be cured, and on the ninth day she arose from her bed well. The second miracle was of Sister Julie Gauthier, who suffered for fifteen years from cancer in the breast. She also made a novena to the Maid of Prayer for her recovery. She feared she would not be able to make the nine days, and so she had eight children of her class go together with her and say the prayers for her recovery at a single visit to the church. There the wound was closed and she returned from the church in full vigor. The third miracle was that of Marie Sagnier, a nun of the Holy Family. She had a tuberculous affection of the flesh and bones and had suffered for three months from ulcers and abscesses. She, too, made a novena. On the fifth day the inflammation had disappeared, the ulcers had healed, and she regained her former health.

It has been a long process to accomplish beatification. Petitions from 1869, but it was not till 1894 that the Pope allowed her case to be introduced. Ten years later Pius X signed the decree declaring the heroicity of her virtues. In December, 1908, the decree declaring the miracles to be authentic was promulgated, and then followed permission for her beatification, which was solemnly proceeded with on April 18th. Since that day it has been lawful for the faithful thruout the world to salute her as the Blessed Joan of Arc, and she becomes a titular protectress of France.

This is the grateful response which Rome gives to the faithful who have so deeply mourned the persecutions charged against infidel France. The churches have become the property of the nation, reserved by law for religious purposes, and movable property has much of it been confiscated for the purposes of mercy, but administered by the nation, and the teaching orders have been supprest and their members scattered. The beatification of the French heroine will be some assuagement of the grief of the Church.

Joan was born on Twelfth Night in the little village of Domremy, in 1412. She was a religious child, and she saw great lights and heard voices telling her at first to be good. Later she saw Saint Michael and other saints, and was told to deliver France from the English. At sixteen the voices became so insistent that she went with her uncle to the French commander, and told him that the Lord would help him at Lent. The rough soldier told her uncle to take her home and give her a good whipping. They tried to marry her, but she refused. When Lent came, on her seventeenth birthday, Orleans was invested and the French cause seemed lost. She again went to the French commander and was repulsed, but later persuaded him and was sent to the Dauphin, who was in despair. She promised him divine aid. She predicted that the English would be beaten and the siege of Orleans raised; that the Dauphin should be crowned at Rheims; that Paris should come back to the royal rule; and that the Duke of Orleans should return from his long captivity in England. These incredible prophecies were all fulfilled. She put on male attire, led the French armies, gained complete victories in battle and crowned the Dauphin King of France. But soon her fortune changed. That followed the breaking of her miraculous sword, with which, it is said, she had struck some common women in the camp. She was taken prisoner by the Burgundians and given over to the English. She was tried as a sorceress by the Bishop of Beauvais and an inquisitor and finally condemned and burned at the stake. But she has always been "La Pucelle," the Maid, the heroine, and now the Saint of France.



The Prohibition Party

It is a remarkable fact that we have had a Prohibition party these many years, but never once has it had a success in securing prohibition. Prohibition is successful, it covers nearly half the country, but it is not the Prohibition party that has achieved it. It has been accomplished by no party, but by the people of either party or both parties. The Prohibitionists have talked and voted and

have, doubtless, done their part to create sentiment, but not much more than their part. They have been outside of the great ranks of the foes of the saloon, just as the Garrisonian Abolitionists, in the days before the Civil War, talked loud and worked hard against slavery, but it was a question whether they gave more help than hindrance. The abolition of slavery came thru other forces.

Mr. John G. Woolley has been the chief accredited leader of the Prohibition party, and was its candidate for President. He has gone around the world in the interest of prohibition, and has lately made his residence in Hawaii, where he leads the fight against the saloon, and under the license law, which is, he says, the best license law in existence, and one that actually allows complete prohibition. But it is his present attitude towards the Prohibition party that now interests us. He says, in his speech of April 5th:

"On the evidence of the Presidential campaign alone, we have a right to take new heart of hope. The vote of the Prohibition party fell off, naturally and properly, and will continue to fall off, for the reason that the party has won a splendid victory in building so much better than it knew, that its recruiting, organizing power proved insignificant in comparison with its lifting power; so that it put the issue that it stood for so bravely and so mightily, beyond the vicissitudes of party politics and well to the top of the political program, while it itself fell back without a murmur, to the rear."

Mr. Woolley appears to us correctly to diagnose the situation. In the last Presidential election both parties would have been glad to corral the liquor vote, but neither dared ask for it. Doubtless Mr. Woolley gives too much credit to the "lifting power" of his party, but even so old so-called Abolitionists who cursed the Constitution and refused to vote, believed that it was their dynamite that blew up slavery. It is the people and no political party that are killing the saloons. It has been computed that saloons are dying at the rate of thirty a day, by the spread of "dry" territory under the local option laws, followed by State-wide prohibition. But the saloon is not on the run; it is fighting as it has never fought before, fighting for its existence, offering even to

reform itself if it may only survive. The people ought to meet fight with fight, to press the advantage persistently and mercilessly, to accept every chance to educate public sentiment and extend, town by town, or county by county, or State by State the area of closed saloons and purified homes; and for this end we are not unwilling that the Prohibition party should continue in its own way to sound its tocsin and marshal its brave, even if diminishing, hosts.

Concrete

No product of the twentieth century is more characteristic of our type of civilization and of our progress in the economic arts than concrete, a composition of the cheapest and commonest materials to create the most substantial structures. The use of concrete began in a very small way, for bridges and aqueducts. It has become the favorite material for small buildings, for sidewalks, and for pavements; and it begins to be seen that the concrete era has hardly begun. As a matter of economy we have to count in the indestructibility of the material, for it is almost imperishable if rightly made. It will outlast the best wooden structures by centuries. Fire cannot destroy it, and water wears it very slowly.

Of more importance to us, however, is the fact that in large sections of the country, in fact, nearly everywhere, the bulk of the composition is at the command of the user almost without cost. Where the soil is sandy the house builder digs his cellar, and builds his walls largely with what he has thrown out. With Portland cement a good sand can be combined in the ratio of four to one, or even five, or six, to one; that is, one of cement and the remainder the cheapest material known to the farmer and the builder. With a little practice a couple of boys, or, for that matter, even girls or women, can mix the cement and turn out the concrete blocks. They give a wall solid and beautiful. Any color can be secured or added, altho as a rule Nature attends to this affair. None of the sandstones of Missouri are more beautiful than the brown or slate artifi-

cial sandstone thus created. The most pretentious houses in our smaller cities of the West are now built of concrete. In the Southern States the use of this material is very rapidly spreading.

The ordinary laborer can often not only furnish the bulk of the material used out of his own soil, but with a cheap block machine can build his own walls and chimneys. The writer has recently seen a man with his two boys laying a concrete ground floor, and then erecting the walls and the chimneys of a modest cottage. There is nothing abstruse about the work, nor is a skilled mason necessary. Those who could not erect a wall of common brick can easily erect a plumb wall, with blocks eight by sixteen inches in diameter. There is a grand chance here, also, for the development of imagination and home-made taste, for the workman falls easily into the habit of ornamenting what he is doing. His porticos and porches will be chastely simple, and all the more beautiful. He will escape the tawdry ornamentation which is too often associated with houses of wood.

Edison's solid concrete house may yet be a reality, only his steel molds will be too costly to do the work on a small scale. His molds would cost more than his walls. It is not at all impossible, however, that before 1930, or less, we shall hear of towns voting for house-molds, just as now they vote for stone-crushers and for cement sidewalks. Why not, only that architecture would become monotonous, when fifty or one hundred buildings are molded in one pattern? Worse things might occur—provided the mold were well conceived and educative to the common people. It would do away with the monstrous and ludicrous in house building.

Some of the railroads are already testing cross-ties made of concrete, and it is prophesied that they will shortly displace those made of wood; while hollow concrete telegraph poles are already beginning to supplant those of spruce and cedar. It does not just now look as if the tens of millions of catalpa trees that have been recently planted will be called for by the railroads and telegraph companies. Fence posts are hereafter to be made, and not grown. The farmer can-

not complain of this, for, as a rule, the material will be far cheaper and more lasting. It will require no nails, and will be substantial.

Of course, the demand for timber is going to be greatly lessened. One of the engineering journals takes occasion to gibe at forestry and forest reserves as a fad and a folly. That does not follow at all, for our forests serve a vastly greater purpose than furnishing timber. It is not likely that we shall ever discover or invent any other way of modifying climate or equalizing moisture than by means of properly distributed forests. President Roosevelt has not been running a fad, nor McKinley and Cleveland before him. Every acre of forest withdrawn from needless destruction is a gift invaluable to the people. Forestry may go on safely and wisely; and the reservation of forest areas may advantageously be doubled. The demand for lumber will not decrease, at least for a good many years, while it is sure not to increase in proportion to the increase of population. While we are lessening our uses of lumber, we are increasing our uses of wood in other directions. No one of the fuel substitutes can take the place of coal, and coal is slowly but surely vanishing. We can safely continue the old advice to farmers to give ten acres out of one hundred acres to a good hard wood forest, while in our Southern States we can safely advise the reforestation with pines.

Engineering Contracting insists that our attitude is illogical, because most of the land reserved for forests can just as well be given to fruit raising. This is nonsense, so long as we hear from the fruit growers that the destruction of forests has made orange growing in Florida very precarious, while New England can no longer grow peaches where they were once universal. The Michigan crop is also diminishing for the same reason, while in Georgia and in Texas we cannot count on more than one good year out of three. The age of concrete is surely dawning, but forestry is not a useless art. We are not going back, or forward, to a stone age. The characteristic of our pioneering century was transitoriness; but that of the century ahead will be permanence.

The Cost of Sham Revision

It is well known that recovery from panic depression has been delayed by tariff revision. The upward movement was checked; business awaited the action of Congress with respect to tariff rates. This delay represents a considerable financial loss, together with hardship and suffering for many persons. There would be some compensation for all this in a real and just revision, even in one that should be in accord with the demand of the Republican platform for duties equal to the difference in labor costs, plus a reasonable profit for domestic industries. But the bill which, in all probability, is soon to be enacted will not be a real and just revision, nor will it be in harmony with that platform. The new tariff, so far as its provisions can be foreseen, will be a re-enactment of the old one, with the addition of increases—procured mainly by trick and device—to satisfy the greed of a few persons. If this could have been foreseen a few months ago, when impending revision began to retard industrial and commercial recovery, the American people could have gained something by buying off revision, paying large sums raised by public contribution to the protected manufacturers who have procured the insertion of "snakes" in Mr. Payne's bill and the bill of Mr. Aldrich, and stipulating that the present law should not be disturbed. Of course, there could have been no transaction of this kind, but we can now look back and see that if this special session, with its sham revision, had been prevented, the country would have gained several months in the forward movement toward a complete restoration of prosperity.

Bi-Partisan Boards

On matters that are not political—and there are such; education is one, and highways, insurance and immigration are others—it has been the growing custom to appoint representatives of both parties on a board or commission of authority, and often the law requires it. What Mr. Bryan thinks on this subject appears in an editorial in *The Commoner*, in which he attacks Secretary Dickinson, of the War Department, who has always

called himself a Democrat, but who did not believe in the free silver doctrine and did not vote for Mr. Bryan. Secretary Dickinson is assailed as no Democrat, as an aristocrat, as one who has been selected for the purpose of breaking up the Democratic party in the South. It is very natural that Mr. Bryan should regard no man as a true Democrat who preferred a gold Democrat to one of the free silver variety. But it is another point in his editorial that now concerns us. He says:

"There is a good deal of talk of bi-partisan boards, but as a rule where a man of one party appoints men of another party to a bi-partisan board, the man appointed has either betrayed his party or is expected to. This is not always the case, but this is the rule. In the case of Mr. Dickinson the appointment is given him because he is not in harmony with his party, and he is not expected to act in the interest of his party as a Cabinet officer."

Leaving aside the application to Mr. Dickinson, who says he cannot see how the direction of the War Department can involve partisanship, we see here the confession that Mr. Bryan is opposed to bi-partisan boards, and the likelihood that he would not have appointed them if President. His principle is the same as in the old rule that to the victors belong the spoils. It is this on which is based the opposition to the reform in the civil service.

The funded debt of the German Empire, on which interest is paid at from 3 to 3½ per cent., is about \$800,000,000, while that of Prussia is about \$1,850,000,000, at the same rate of interest. This seems crushing enough, but it is not enough. The Imperial Government plans to float another loan of \$80,000,000, and Prussia will call for a popular loan of \$122,000,000 at 3½ and 4 per cent. All this the people will have to pay in increased taxes; and these taxes are for increased military expenses, for larger army and more Dreadnoughts. How long will the people be willing to endure such exactions? Even the rich United States will have to borrow money because our income is not sufficient to pay our expenses, and chiefly for war in time of peace, for a bigger navy, and for pensions which seem never to be reduced.

It is amazing how patient the people can be under these burdens, and with what simplicity they believe that to be prepared for war is the best insurance for peace. The best insurance is a public sentiment which demands that all differences whatever between nations shall be settled by arbitration. We would have the United States press and insist on agreements between the nations; but first our own Senate should be taught the lesson, which is one that the National Peace Congress in Chicago next week is meant to advance.



The Farmer's Uplift

A farmer correspondent of THE INDEPENDENT, discussing the proposed uplifting of the farmer, wishes to know if the farmer himself has got anything to say about the matter. He thinks this uplifting will be very unpleasant if it is done entirely by outsiders. He is perfectly right, and his statement probably expresses the sentiment of nearly all the farmers that have considered the proposal of our ex-President. He is right farther in saying that the first thing to be done is to educate the farmer to see better and feel better and desire better, before he will be able to create beautiful homes, surrounded by beautiful things, and know how to provide better food with better cooking. If the farmer does not want these improvements no commission can bring about a change. Our correspondent very aptly hits the mark when he tells of a neighbor whose new house was furnished with a bathroom, but he kept his calves' milk in the bathtub. It is all well enough to talk to the average farmer about better drainage and cesspools and better sanitary surroundings every way, but if he is too poor to carry out your ideas he will only be annoyed and tortured by them. "The man whose whole time is spent kicking the wolf back thru the crack in the door does not have much time for art and culture." The only relief that we can see is more industrialism in our schools, and widening the influence of our agricultural colleges. This is being done very rapidly, far more rapidly than could have been hoped for ten years ago, and now the farmer must learn to take

his progress step by step and not jump by jump. Let him educate his boys in industrial knowledge, so that he can keep them at home on the farm. There certainly is no good reason why our back-of-the-times farmer shall not make a little improvement each year. He can put in a few berries and small fruits, and he can give his children a chance to cultivate flowers. He must comprehend and humor the tastes of his wife and daughters as well as his own. A little more intensive farming can be introduced anywhere. There is more money in it as well as more pleasure. On the whole we are inclined to think that the commission has done this good, that it has set the farmers talking about progress, and those that kick the hardest will not sleep the soundest. They will go to work with a little more zeal and enthusiasm for betterment. It will not be an uplifting from the outside, but a decided uplift from the heart of the home.



Revising the Prayer Book

There is a fair chance for some much needed revision of the Prayer Book of the Anglican Church. The English Prayer Book differs in some important points from the American. The Lower House of Convocation of Canterbury has had a committee of twenty-four at work on revision, and their report has been published. Most important of all is the amendment (six dissenting) that the repeating of the Athanasian Creed, with its damnable clauses, be no longer required. It is not in the American order of service. On the other hand, they allow the vari-colored "Eucharistic vestments," but declare that they are "not symbolic of any distinctively Roman doctrines." Some passages in the Psalms are retranslated, and such expressions as "our vile body," and the interpolated verse about "the three witnesses," are corrected. An entirely new alternative Burial Service is provided, which avoids the 90th Psalm, and makes the whole "comfortable" instead of painful. In all there are 128 clauses of recommendations, which involve a considerable revision, and will suggest these or other improvements to the American Protestant Episcopal Church.

The center of the Jewish world may one of these days, if the Zionists have their way, go back to Jerusalem, but at present it seems to be rapidly moving from Poland and Russia to this country. We observe that the leading Jewish quarterly in the English language is to be transferred from London to Philadelphia, where it will be edited by Dr. Cyrus Adler, who has been called from Washington to be president of the new Dropsie College. Moses Dropsie was a Jewish lawyer, who lately died at the age of eighty, leaving a million dollars to establish a Hebrew seminary, and leaving the execution of the project to Judge Meyer Sulzberger, who had studied law with him. We do not wonder that he declines the legation at Peking. Now, there is a Jewish theological seminary in this city and another in Cincinnati, and a third in Philadelphia is hardly needed; so this will be devoted to more pedagogic work and will educate Jewish teachers for religious work rather than rabbis. From the fact that Dr. Margolis, formerly of the Cincinnati Jewish seminary, has been called to its aid we judge that Dropsie College will not be hostile to Zionism.



The appointment at Rome of Dr. Farrelly as Bishop of Cleveland reminds us of Cardinal Newman. Father Farrelly is a convert, born in Virginia, who studied in Rome, and after ordination spent a year or so in Tennessee. During this time he wrote a paper in a Catholic weekly known as *Adam*, Memphis, in which he attacked the Catholic clergy of Andrew Jackson's State in a very bitter way. Father Walsh, of Chattanooga, answered him, and one sentence quoted by Newman has become classic. He said, "A man can never know the trials of a missionary till he has made his saddle-girths a sacristy." The meaning is, that a Tennessee priest must carry on his horse all his paraphernalia, and in consequence has little time to bother about rubrics and liturgy.



While Mr. Aldrich's committee is restoring the duty on hides and wood pulp, careful study of the committee's reported bill by experts is bringing to light many large increases which were hidden under new classifications or obscured by

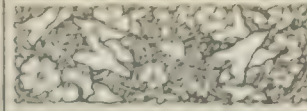
the substitution of specific for the present ad valorem duties. For example, a committee of merchants sends to Senator Root a practical analysis of the cotton goods schedule, showing advances ranging from 25 to 77 per cent. upon a long list of fabrics. Silk merchants point out increases of about 60 per cent. in parts of the silk schedule. And numerous other additions have been unearthed. As samples may be mentioned the duties on razors, very nearly doubled, and a provision which would have the effect of doubling the duty on sardines. Senator Dolliver asserts that he has found one increase of 600 per cent. But the effect of many parts of the revision will not be known by the public until the new law has been enforced for a time.



It may interest readers to learn how the commission appointed by Pius X to secure a correct text of the Vulgate, which is Jerome's translation of the Bible into Latin, is going at its work. They have Pope Clement VIII's revised text of 1592, now the received text, set up, without punctuation or capitals, in narrow columns of about three words to a line. Four hundred copies are available for comparison with manuscripts, the object being to classify the manuscripts into families, much as Westcott and Hort have classified the manuscripts of the Greek Bible. Six Benedictines have been entrusted with the task, which is likely to be prolonged so that none of them may live to see the work done.



One of the most cheering signs as to conditions in the Southern States is the increased appropriations which the legislatures are giving to the State universities, agricultural and mechanical colleges and colleges for higher education of women. For buildings, support and equipment Virginia appropriated at the last last session \$336,000; North Carolina, \$260,000; South Carolina, \$388,000; Georgia, \$360,000; Florida, \$107,500; Kentucky, \$178,000; Tennessee, \$50,000; Virginia, \$300,000; Alabama, \$315,000; Mississippi, \$357,000; Louisiana, \$87,000; Arkansas, \$150,000, and Texas, \$323,000. To these amounts are to be added the receipts from the funds established by Congress for agricultural colleges and some other funds.



Superintendent Hotchkiss and the Dinner of Life Agents in New York

THE executive committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters met in New York City on April 16. The visitors were entertained at dinner at Martin's in the evening by the Life Underwriters' Association of New York. Something like 150 members of the association and their guests sat down to table. Notable addresses were made by Haley Fiske, vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Superintendent of Insurance William Horace Hotchkiss, the Rev. Dr. Van De Water and Charles Jerome Edwards, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. President D. G. C. Sinclair, of the association, acted as toastmaster. Superintendent Hotchkiss made an excellent impression on the assembled life insurance agents. He stated that it was his hope to be able to serve the people of the State and the business of insurance to good purpose. He pointed out the value of organization among insurance men and stated that its value had been demonstrated during the "late unpleasantness." He pleasantly called attention to the brevity of his incumbency of his office by remarking that "you would scarcely expect one of my age to speak in public at this stage." He said that while he had not sought the office of superintendent, he had, nevertheless, found, after two months of experience, that the office was very interesting and he wished to retain it with all of its responsibilities for the full term of three years. His announced purpose was to shape his administration in such a way as to make it possible for every one to have a hearing. Complaints and criticisms will be fairly investigated. Every problem and every proposition is to be given a judicial decision. He promised a square deal to the public, the companies and the agents. Further than this he was not now prepared to talk shop. There was, he said, more fun in the department at Albany than most peo-

ple suspected. Opinions had to be prepared on such questions as whether a slot machine is an insurance agent, requiring a license. A learned opinion had been submitted that an agent must be a person. The machine was not a person and could not put in any demand for a license, but every man, machinist or truckman, who had any duties in connection with the machine must be licensed under the certified agent act.

The superintendent, by his droll reading, caused much laughter in his presentation of the prospectus, under the emblem of the stork, of an insurance scheme to provide an endowment of \$500 for each baby born to a member of the fraternity or sorority. The requirements for membership were highly amusing. The insurance department had decided not to take charge of the cradle, and the application of this insurance concern for a license to transact business had been disposed of by the suggestion to the promoters that they refer themselves to the departments of health and public safety. Superintendent Hotchkiss said he expected to find opportunities to be serious during the next three years. It was his purpose to give his support to every proposition that is good for the people and the insurance business.

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THE Prudential Insurance Company of America, of which John F. Dryden is president, paid to policy-holders during 1908 over \$19,000,000 and had a dividend fund to the credit of participating policies on December 31st of nearly \$15,000,000. The gain in life insurance in force last year was over \$97,000,000, and the total payments to policy-holders since organization, plus the amount held at interest to their credit, is over \$313,000,000. The tax payments last year were nearly \$1,250,000, and over \$10,000,000 was loaned the last year to policy-holders on security of their policies. The number of policies now in force is 7,731,730, insuring \$1,434,551,347. All these figures are most gratifying and show the hold which life insurance has on the people of the United States.

Financial



New Checks for Travelers

IN our issue of last week we said that travelers then crossing the Atlantic were carrying the first issues of the American Bankers' Association's new "international money," or travelers' checks. The introduction of these checks, supported as they are by leading banks and bankers in all parts of the world, is a most commendable movement, which will promote the convenience of American travelers everywhere and be duly appreciated by foreign banking institutions that have been asked to cash checks from many sources in this country. Uniformity, absolute safety and worldwide co-operation make these checks time-savers for tourist and banker alike. The introduction of them and the management of the international system were undertaken by the Bankers' Trust Company, of 7 Wall street, this city (E. C. Converse, president), whose board of directors is composed of prominent officers of nearly a score of our leading banking institutions.

A great amount of preliminary work was required. This included correspondence with about 25,000 banks and bankers in this country and several thousand banks abroad. The results are shown in part in a book of 180 pages, issued by the Bankers' Trust Company, and containing a list of foreign correspondents who will cash the checks. These corre-

spondents (banks and bankers, including all of the first rank) are to be found wherever banking business is done, whether it be in Europe, Alaska, Hawaii, South America, Australia, Siam, Africa, Iceland, or the Fiji Islands. There must be 6,000 places named in the list, and more than 7,000 banks. Wherever a traveler goes, he may be sure that if he carries these checks he can get them cashed near at hand without delay or annoyance.

Plain instructions are given in print to all who use them, and they are to be issued in all of our cities. The Bankers' Trust Company is now filling banks' orders for them as fast as the work can be done by the American Banknote Company, whose resources are taxed by the demand. The checks (one of which is reproduced on this page) are printed upon paper scientifically protected to prevent counterfeiting. Tourists and bankers the world over will be grateful to those who devised this international money and have so admirably made provision for a wide use of it.

....The New York Legislature has past a bill prepared by the Attorney-General and designed to prevent further delay in the payment of special franchise taxes by public service corporations. These taxes are in arrears to the extent of \$27,000,000.

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Survey of the World

The Government's Trust Policy

Attorney General Wickersham was the guest of the members of the bar of New York at a dinner in that city, on the 30th ult. The speech made by him on that occasion, concerning the policy of the Department of Justice with respect to the enforcement of the Anti-Trust law and certain other statutes, is regarded as one of much significance and weight. It is asserted that his statement had been approved in manuscript by President Taft and the Cabinet. He said:

"You all know that the attitude of a very large part of the business community toward some of the laws enacted by Congress was prior to six or seven years ago one of indifference when not of hostility. There was a prevailing impression that many of the laws dealing with economic subjects had been passed to be pointed to with pride rather than to be enforced.

"Then there came a rude awakening. The last Administration set to work with vigor, with energy, which was accompanied at times with newspaper clamor, to enforce these laws. Business men who eight years ago had not read the Sherman anti-trust law today know it by heart, and railroad men and shippers alike have an intimate personal acquaintance with the interstate commerce act. No American business man can today truthfully say that he does not know that it is a crime for a railroad to give or a shipper to accept a rebate from the established interstate rates.

"The work of the present Administration is none the less important than was that of the last in continuing to enforce the laws of the country and in endeavoring to effectuate the intent of the people speaking thru Congress, in preventing the things which the people have come to believe to be inconsistent with the welfare of the republic, but the methods which were necessary to awaken the business community to a recognition of the existence and vitality of these laws are no longer essential.

"It may be, it probably is, true that in the movement to impress upon the whole business world the meaning and force of certain laws

and the necessity of attention and obedience to them, some suits were instituted and some prosecutions commenced without sufficient consideration and without adequate cause. When such conditions are found to exist the present Administration will not hesitate to withdraw the suits or dismiss the prosecutions. Such action must not, however, be taken as any indication of an intention by the Administration to abandon in the slightest degree the vigorous, impartial enforcement of the law or to undo in any degree the splendid work of the last Administration."

We had heard frequently of late, he continued, from representatives of certain business interests cries of "Let us have peace!" and "Let us alone!" The price of peace was obedience to law. "Those who honestly try to keep the law need not fear prosecution." He was aware that there was uncertainty as to the precise scope and meaning of the Sherman Anti-Trust law:

"I should be the last to authorize the institution of a criminal proceeding against men who without intent to violate the law have nevertheless acted in technical contravention of an extreme and most drastic construction of that enactment. But certain of the principles underlying that law are assuredly now understood, and any attempt made at this time with the present construction of that law agreed-upon by all the higher courts to combine in the form of a trust or otherwise with the obvious intention of restraining commerce among the States or of creating a monopoly of an important part of that commerce would evidence such deliberate intention to break the law as to justify and compel the Government to use all or any of the remedies given by law adequate to prevent the accomplishment of such purpose and to punish the attempt."

It was to be hoped, he said in conclusion, that at an early day the Supreme Court would authoritatively define the full scope and effect of the Sherman act. If that court should give to it "a construction as far reaching as some of the Judges of the Court of Appeals in this

Circuit gave in the tobacco case, Congress may so amend the act as to except from its provisions the ordinary agreements which are the necessary result of healthy business conditions, while still effectively prohibiting the creation of those far-reaching monopolies which are believed to be incompatible with the wholesome growth and progress of the republic." The present Administration had the subject under consideration with a view of submitting to the next Congress proposed amendments to the act. —Joseph H. Choate presided at the dinner, and the remarks with which he introduced Mr. Wickersham were not regarded as complimentary to the latter's predecessor or to Mr. Roosevelt's Administration. Said he:

"Under Mr. Wickersham, justice will not be administered as a burlesque and a travesty. You will see no corporation fined \$29,000,000 as the result of an ill-advised demand, only to be reversed and to be regarded as a travesty. There will be no encroachment of the Executive upon the judiciary, no criticism of the one by the other at intervals. He will demonstrate once more that ours is a Government of laws and not of men. He will defend the Constitution. He has been a corporation lawyer, a defender of institutions which twelve months ago were everywhere condemned. It is quite time they had their innings."

Among those present were about fifty Judges of the Federal or State courts.

Restitution by the Sugar Trust

In a test suit brought by the Government, the American Sugar Refining Company (or Sugar Trust) was recently found guilty of defrauding the Treasury by a device attached to the scales which determined the weight of the company's imported raw sugar, on which duties are paid. The penalty fixed by the verdict in that suit was \$134,116. The Government at once set out to collect from the Sugar Trust about \$2,250,000 more, alleging that the Treasury had been defrauded of this sum, at least, by the false weighing of cargoes not involved in the suit which we have mentioned. On the 29th, the Sugar Trust voluntarily submitted the justice of the charge and settled with the Government by paying \$2,250,000 in cash, this sum including the \$134,116 awarded in the suit that was tried. The payment was made by advice of the Trust's counsel.

It appears from the statement of these attorneys that there was a prospect that the Government's claim would be raised to \$3,000,000, and that proceedings for forfeiture of the sugar fraudulently weighed would have increased greatly the sum to be paid. The Trust abandons its protest and gives up its right to appeal. This settlement has been approved by the Attorney-General and the Secretary of the Treasury. It does not, however, restrain the Government from prosecuting criminally the officers of the Trust, or the employees; who were guilty of these frauds. They will be prosecuted vigorously, it is asserted by attorneys representing the Government, and earnest efforts to bring them to justice will be made.—The same company, or Trust, has been sued by the City of New York for taking water from the public mains by means of pipes running into the refineries and having no meters attached. It has offered to settle by the payment of a sum which the city authorities will not accept. They demand \$230,000.—The fine of \$1,808,753 imposed upon the Waters-Pierce Oil Company in the suit of the State of Texas against that company for violation of the Anti-Trust law has been paid. Officers of the company carried the money in an automobile from a bank to the State Treasurer's office in Austin.

Tariff Rates in the Senate

The most interesting incident during last week's tariff debate in the Senate was the introduction, on Friday, of the Finance Committee's amendments relating to maximum rates, a customs court, and the employment of investigators by the President. In the early part of the week Mr. Bailey spoke for several hours in support of an income tax, urging that the weight of taxation should fall upon wealth rather than upon poverty, and asserting that a reduction of the tariff rates by one-third would leave enough to insure a legitimate profit to protected industries. He suggested that labor might be protected by restricting immigration. Mr. Overman offered an amendment increasing the head tax on immigrants to \$12. On the 28th, during a discussion of the duties

on lumber, the declaration of last year's Democratic platform (for free lumber, wood pulp and print paper) was repudiated by several Southern Democrats. Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, said the platform had been drafted over night by a few men and did not represent the sentiment of the party. Mr. Fletcher, of Florida, argued for the retention of the present duty on lumber. This was also the position of Mr. Simmons, of North Carolina. It is said that about one-half of the Democrats will vote for a lumber duty as high as the one now imposed. Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, who severely criticised the Senate bill and preferred that lumber should be on the free list, was willing to compromise on a duty of \$1 per thousand feet.—The committee's plan for maximum rates provides for much higher duties than were indicated in the bill past by the House, which for convenience may be called the Payne bill, while the Senate committee's revision is commonly called the Aldrich bill. The Payne maximum was an addition of 20 per cent., or one-fifth, of the ordinary or minimum duty. But the Aldrich bill would add to the ordinary duty 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. This would multiply some of the ordinary rates by two, or even by three, for a 15 per cent. rate would be increased, not to 18 per cent. (as in the House bill), but to 40 per cent. Inspection of the Senate committee's table of average rates under the Aldrich bill shows that duties would be increased as follows: Chemicals, from 28.21 per cent. to 53.21; glassware, from 48.70 to 73.70; metals, from 31.08 to 56.08; sugar, 65.30 to 90.30; agricultural products and provisions, 32.25 to 57.25; cotton goods, 47.14 to 72.14; silk goods, 60.76 to 85.76. Of course, the rates so increased would in most cases be prohibitory. The reported amendment provides that these maximum rates shall go into effect upon imports from all countries automatically on March 31st, 1910, but the President is empowered to give, by proclamation, then or thereafter, the ordinary rates to any foreign country if he is satisfied that the country in question imposes no export duty on goods sent to the United States, and does not discriminate, directly or indirectly, against imports from the United States.

There is no provision for any concession on our part, of a rate lower than the ordinary Aldrich duty. It is also provided that in the application of maximum rates a duty of 10 cents a pound on tea, and one of 5 cents on coffee, may be imposed. The committee also proposes the establishment of a Customs Court of Appeals, composed of five judges (salary, \$10,000), which is to have exclusive appellate jurisdiction to review decisions of the Board of General Appraisers, and whose decisions are to be final. For this court there is to be appointed an Assistant Attorney-General, with a deputy and four attorneys. The committee was asked to provide for a permanent advisory tariff commission. Its amendment merely authorizes the President to secure information for his use and for Congress by employing such persons as may be required to make thoro investigation concerning domestic and foreign products.—Foreseeing the enactment of maximum and minimum rates, the State Department has given to the several foreign countries with which we have commercial agreements notice of our intention to terminate them.—Advocates of an income tax have ascertained, it is said, that a majority for such a tax cannot be obtained in the Senate. It is understood that Mr. Aldrich needs a few votes for the committee's bill. Some predict that they will be procured by certain concessions in rates. The number of Republican insurgents who demand revision downward is said to be about eighteen.



Labor Questions At the convention of anthracite coal miners, on the 28th ult., the agreement made by their representatives in conference with the mine owners was approved by unanimous vote, and on the 29th it was signed. The term of it is three years. It is identical with the agreement which expired on March 31st, except that the following provisions have been added:

(1.) The rates which shall be paid for new work shall not be less than the rates paid under the Strike Commission award for old work of a similar kind or character.

(2.) The arrangement and decisions of the conciliation board permitting the collection of dues on the company property and the posting

of which thereon shall continue during the life of this agreement.

(3.) An employee discharged for being a member of a union shall have a right to appeal his case to the conciliation board for final adjustment.

(4.) Any dispute arising at a colliery under the terms of this agreement must first be taken up with the mine foreman and superintendent by the employee, or committee of employees, directly interested, before it can be taken up with the conciliation board for final adjustment.

(5.) Employers shall issue pay statements designating the name of the company, the name of the employee, the colliery where employed, the amount of wages, and the class of work performed.

An impression prevailed among the miners that no further concessions could be obtained, and that renewal of the old agreement would probably prevent a reduction of wages. It is expected that there will be less work at the mines for some weeks to come, because the companies have about 10,000,000 tons of coal on hand.—The strike of employees in the carrying trade on the Great Lakes is now in force, and it involves about 30,000 men. The controversy began with the refusal of the marine engineers to sign contracts in which there was an open-shop clause.—In Pittsburg, the threatened strike of the street railroad employees has been averted. The demand for higher pay was withdrawn, and the company will make a more satisfactory arrangement of work hours.—Carpenters, bricklayers and painters in Montana are on strike for an increase of wages.

Politics in Newfoundland

An election is soon to take place in Newfoundland, and the canvass has been a lively one. Sir Robert Bond, formerly Premier, has been making addresses in villages along the coast. It was recently reported that he had been quietly negotiating with the Dominion Government to bring about confederation of the island with the Dominion. This report excited the sharp hostility of many voters. When Sir Robert, on the 20th ult., approached Western Bay in a small steamship, intending to make an address at that place, he was met by a party of residents, who came out in a boat and warned him not to land. He insisted, however, upon going ashore. He was permitted to ascend the steps leading up to the floor of the pier, but when he reached the top he was seized by

those who had assembled there, was kicked and was then thrown headlong into the sea, where he nearly drowned before rescuers lifted him into a small boat, which carried him back to the steamship. The campaign has been one of much bitterness. At Western Bay a majority of the residents are supporters of Sir Edward Morris, leader of the party in opposition to Sir Robert Bond.

The British Budget

Confronted with the necessity for meeting a deficit of \$80,000,000, caused chiefly by the adoption of old age pensions and the demand for a greater navy, the British Government has been obliged to seek out new sources of revenue. The new budget presented by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the House of Commons on April 29th will arouse strong opposition from the moneyed classes, because it is devised to throw upon them the burden of the increased taxation. The budget speech by Mr. Lloyd-George occupied four and one-half hours. The sitting had to be suspended for half an hour in the midst of it for the Chancellor to recover his voice. Mr. Lloyd-George congratulated the country on the decrease of revenue from one of the sources, that is, the consumption of liquor due to the growth of temperance sentiment. On the naval question he admitted the necessity of greatly increased expenditures for defense, but stated the Government refused to incur the enormous expenditure advocated by the Opposition unless there was manifest need for it. "We cannot afford, great nation as we are, to build navies against nightmares." There must also be an extension of the old age pension system and a measure for state insurance against unemployment. The treasury would be called upon to contribute a million dollars to supplement the compulsory contributions of the working classes for this purpose. Legislation must be enacted for the encouragement of small agricultural holdings and the reclamation of waste land. A system of afforestation would be started by an appropriation of \$1,000,000. To provide for the increased expenditure, the amount appropriated for the sinking fund would be reduced by \$15,000,000. The income tax would be unchanged on earned incomes

below \$15,000. Fourteen pence to the pound would be imposed upon incomes above that. Persons whose incomes are less than \$2,500 a year would have an abatement of \$50 for each child under sixteen years of age. The super-tax of six pence in the pound, making a total of one shilling, would be placed on all incomes over \$25,000. Death duties would also be increased. Estates of £5,000 value would pay 4 per cent.; those of £20,000, 6 per cent.; £40,000, 7 per cent.; £70,000, 8 per cent.; £100,000, 9 per cent.; £150,000, 10 per cent.; £200,000, 11 per cent.; £400,000, 12 per cent.; £600,000, 13 per cent.; £800,000, 14 per cent.; and above £1,000,000, 15 per cent. The extra yield was expected to be \$63,850,000. Automobiles will be taxed for the maintenance of highways. A six horse-power motor car will pay two guineas and one of sixty horse-power or over forty guineas, with others in proportion. A tax of four cents a gallon is placed on gasoline, with a rebate for commercial motors. Doctors' cars would pay only half rates. The stamp duties on the transfer of real estate would be increased from one-half to 1 per cent. Stock exchange transactions and bonds would pay 1 per cent. Legacy and succession duties were to be raised from 3 to 5 per cent. when the beneficiary is a brother or sister, and to 10 per cent. where there is no relationship. The cost of liquor licenses would be increased to \$50 in small villages and to \$175 in London. A tax of three pence on the pound would be imposed upon all receipts from the sale of liquor. The tax on spirits would be increased, while that on beer would remain unchanged. Eight pence on a pound is added to the tax of manufactured tobacco. Tea and sugar, being accounted by Mr. Lloyd-George necessities of life, will bear no additional burden. The unearned incomes due to the increase of land values will be taxed 20 per cent. Labor exchanges would be established in England at a cost of \$500,000 to the Government.

Abdul Hamid Deposed The Young Turks have again met a perplexing crisis with promptness and decision. On April 27th, Abdul Hamid was dethroned and his younger brother, Mohammed Rechad, made Sultan. The deposition was duly effected

according to the forms of Moslem law by a fetwa or legal decision by the Sheik-ul-Islam in response to the following hypothetical question:

"What becomes of an Imam who has destroyed certain holy writings and who has seized property in contravention of the Sheri, who has committed cruelties and ordered the assassination or imprisonment of exiles without justification by the Sheri, who has squandered the public money; who, having sworn to govern according to the Sheriat, has violated his oath; who by gifts of money has provoked internecine bloodshed and civil war, and who is no longer recognized in the provinces?"

"Answer of the Sheik-ul-Islam: 'He must abdicate or be deposed.'"

The notification was conveyed to Abdul Hamid at 3 p. m. by a committee of two officials, two deputies and two senators.



ENVER BEY.
Leader of the Young Turks.

As they entered the Yildiz Kiosk they looked to their arms, fearing an outburst of murderous rage from the Sultan. He was brought out from the Harem carelessly dressed, pale and trembling. As soon as he was informed of the fetwa he begged for his life, and when assured that his life was not in danger he protested that he had deserved better treatment from the nation, that he had defended his country against the Greeks, that he had kept his oath to support the constitution, that he had refused to sign many death sentences, and even spared the life of his brother Mohammed and treated him well. "Any other Sultan," he said, "would have had him killed." Finding the committee reticent and in-

exorable, he said: "It is fate. I will do whatever you desire. Only protect me and my family and permit me to retire to the Cheraghan palace, where I was born." The Young Turk leaders, believing that it would be dangerous to allow the de-throned Sultan to live near Constantinople, sent him to the center of their power, Salonika, where he is lodged in the country house of a Jewish banker. He left by train on the following day with eleven of his wives, a son and two daughters and a few servants. It is uncertain whether he will be tried by court-martial or left undisturbed. That he was the instigator of the recent mutiny has become

The New Sultan

The fetwa of the Sheik-ul-Islam was laid before parliament about ten o'clock in the morning of April 27th, and within a few minutes the joint assembly of the two houses had declared the deposition of Abdul Hamid and selected Rechad Mehmed or Mohammed as his successor. The new Sultan arrived at the Ministry of War at 3.30 accompanied by Chefket Pasha, commandant of the victorious troops from Salonika; Said Pasha, President of the Senate; Ahmed Pasha, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and the Sheik-ul-Islam, in his purple robes and white turban. Rechad wore a black frock coat and red fez. His manner was unpretentious, and after taking the oath of office administered by the Sheik-ul-Islam, he received the homage and congratulations of the deputies and senators by shaking hands with them instead of requiring them to kiss his hands or robe. On Friday he drove thru the streets of Constantinople almost unprotected to official religious exercises, the Selamlik at the Mosque of St. Sophia. Very little is known of Rechad Effendi, who now becomes Sultan Mohammed V, for he has been kept in seclusion, practically imprisoned, by his brother thruout his reign, and many persons have been executed or exiled for attempting to communicate with him. He was born November 3, 1844, and is therefore two years younger than Abdul Hamid. He has two wives and several children. He is believed to be of a mild and gentle disposition, and to have acquired, during his imprisonment, some knowledge of modern life. He inaugurated his reign by granting the following interview to a correspondent of the *London Chronicle*:

"During my seclusion of thirty-three years my enemies have slandered me. They have said that I was a madman, bordering on imbecility, and shut me up for years. But Allah has so willed it that now in His merciful bounty He has been pleased to call me to fulfill my destiny and rule over Islam.

"My voice has been silent for thirty-three years, but the voice of true conscience has never been stilled. You ask me what I think of the situation in modern Turkey as I find it today after the political resuscitation of long years. I will tell you that tho shut up here I have contrived, feebly perhaps, to keep in touch with the march of progress of the outside world.

"The few partisans who have been loyal to me thru the dark days of adversity are aware



CHEFKET PASHA.

Commandant of the Turkish Army which recently threw the Sultan.

evident. Many of the soldiers and minor officers concerned in it were found when taken prisoners to be well supplied with gold coin. The mutineers are being tried by court-martial, and 250 of them have been found guilty and shot. Nadir Pasha, the second eunuch of the palace and favorite of the late Sultan, was hanged on the Galata bridge. He was a Nubian slave of gigantic stature and one of the three men on whom Abdul Hamid had relied for carrying out his secret orders and intrigues. He was active in planning the mutiny of April 13th, which, it is now believed, contemplated the massacre of the foreign residents of Constantinople. This was prevented by Chefket Pasha, who took possession of the city a day sooner than had been anticipated.

that from my earliest years, while faithful to the precepts and teachings of the Koran, I have been an advocate of a constitutional charter and parliamentary institutions. From this opinion I have never deviated. I hold it today as strongly as I did when a young man, seeking to imbibe the knowledge of Western civilization and its methods."

The Riots at Adana

There have been several outbreaks of fanaticism during the past week and the danger is not entirely over, but it is believed that there will be no more serious massacres. The reason why the riot was unchecked for many days was because the local authorities were uncertain of the outcome of the struggle in Constantinople and feared to take any decisive action, lest they should find themselves upon the wrong side. Accordingly they let Turks and Armenians fight it out among themselves. The few Turkish soldiers that were stationed to guard the mission buildings at Adana and Hadjin deserted, leaving the hundreds of girls in the mission schools unprotected. After the disorder had abated many of the girls were sent down to Mersina to avoid the pestilence which followed the massacres. There were 1,400 sick and wounded in Adana. Smallpox and other epidemic diseases have broken out. Great numbers have perished from starvation. A large part of Adana has been burned, including the Jesuit and Armenian churches and schools. The American Mission building, the Catholic Sisters' school and one Gregorian church have been saved. The bodies of the murdered Armenians are being gathered up in carts and dumped in the river. Rev. Mr. Gibbons, of Hartford, Conn., reports counting a dozen cartloads being carried to the river within half an hour on Saturday morning. Latakia is filled with refugees from the adjacent villages which have been destroyed by the Mohammedans. The number is estimated at 5,000, and the supply of food and medicine is altogether inadequate. The Government at Constantinople is doing what it can to check the disorders in Asia Minor. The Governor-General of Adana who was placed in power by Abdul Hamid has been removed and a new Governor-General sent to the province, with 3,000 reliable soldiers from Salonika. A military tribunal has been

organized to court-martial the leaders in the massacre. Parliament has appropriated \$100,000 for the relief of the sufferers in that region.



Foreign Notes

The birth of an heir to the Queen of the Netherlands on the morning of April 30th has relieved the people from the fear that their country would at her death devolve upon a German prince, Grand Duke William of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, as next of kin, and so lose its independence. Twice before they have been disappointed in their hopes, so now they are wild with joy, altho it is regretted that the infant is not a boy. The princess will receive the names of Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina. Queen Wilhelmina was born in 1880, ascended the throne in 1890, and was married in 1901 to Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. — May Day past off in France much more quietly than was expected. There were no revolutionary manifestations in Paris except violent speeches, and the public services were not interrupted. The general strike which was threatened by the Federation of Labor as a demonstration of the power of "Syndicalism" has evidently been deferred to a more favorable moment, when the Government is less prepared. M. Lepine, Prefect of Police, had troops stationed at strategic points about the city with bicycle and automobile corps to keep them in communication, and all parades were prohibited. Seven postal employees have been summoned by the Government before the disciplinary council on charges of insubordination because of their anti-patriotic and revolutionary speeches. — The Russian troops under General Snarsky have arrived at Tabriz, Persia, and relieved that city from the state of siege. The foreign residents have been in danger of massacre and the people of starvation for months on account of the conflict between the Constitutionalists under Satar Khan, who were holding the city, and the Shah's troops, under Ain-ed-Dowleh, who were attacking it. Provisions have now been allowed to enter the city and order is restored. The Russian troops number 7,000 or 8,000 infantry, besides cavalry and artillery, and preparations have been made for staying at least a year.



The Navy from the Business Standpoint

BY REAR ADMIRAL CASPAR F. GOODRICH

[The following article is the substance of an address delivered last week, Thursday, before the Business Men's Association of Hartford, Conn. Admiral Goodrich is one of the most progressive and able officers of the Navy and what he says is of much importance.—EDITOR.]

THE naval appropriations have risen from comparatively insignificant beginnings until they have reached the not inconsiderable sum of 130 odd millions of dollars per annum. The only real and justifiable object of this large expenditure is the efficiency of the fleet, something which must appeal to every true American. It is, however, altogether right that our business men should insist upon knowing whether those sums are wisely and economically disbursed. In a general way I hope to satisfy your anxiety under this important head.

Speaking broadly, the naval appropriation covers three fields: First, the actual maintenance and operation of the fleet; second, the supplies for the fleet; third, the construction and repair of the fleet, including the installation of its armor, armament and equipment. There is a fourth field, to which I shall recur later.

As to the first, I think but little ground can be found for adverse criticism. The scale of pay and wages being higher in this country than abroad, each unit, whether ship or man, must and does cost more than the corresponding unit in foreign navies. An exception should be made in the case of the higher officers, who receive less pay and fewer allowances than is the case, for instance, in the British service. On the other hand, the junior officers are much more liberally compensated than those abroad. An-

other item of increased expense is the superior quality of our navy ration, a matter rather for congratulation than complaint. Ill-nourished troops are not good fighters. As Napoleon said, "An army marches on its belly." Ships of the same horse power burn practically the same amount of coal, no matter under what flag they move. Herein we are better off than our neighbors, whose fuel cannot be had on terms as favorable as our own.

The question involved in the second field, that of supplying the fleet with the thousands of items needed by the modern man-of-war, has been solved in a way which must compel the admiration of even the most critical man of affairs. At New York, for instance, our purchases amount to between twenty and thirty millions of dollars a year. In spite of a very rigid inspection and the holding of contractors to strict compliance with specifications, which almost, if not quite, represent the standard of excellence, I believe that it may be claimed that the navy buys as advantageously as and possibly more advantageously than any other concern in the market. One reason for this good standing is that supplies are inspected with the utmost promptness; miscellaneous articles which require no prolonged test are either accepted or rejected within twenty-four hours of delivery, and the public bills covering these purchases, made out at

once, are sent to the disbursing agent, who, without even the formality of a receipt, mails to the contractor the full face of his account in a check on the treasury of the United States. It is not in the least an uncommon occurrence for a business house to receive its cash in

Certain articles, such as cement, which has to undergo a rather long test, metals whose physical characteristics have to be determined, or tool steel, india rubber, cloth, etc., that have to be chemically analyzed, are necessarily subject to slower payment, but the fault, if fault there



ADMIRAL GOODRICH.

forty-eight hours after making delivery. The result of this system is that firms are only too anxious to quote their lowest figures. It is no small thing for a house to know that it can get its money almost by return mail. Can the same be said for the houses which you gentlemen represent?

be, lies in the nature of the things themselves and not in our business methods. It would abundantly repay any one to look in at the New York Navy Yard, go thru its great storehouse, handling the multitudinous variety of objects, ranging from a needle to an anchor, and including stationery, books, metals of all

linen, cordage, chinaware, etc., in short, practically everything except millinery. I think one would be amazed at their variety and at the magnitude of the operations of this great depot, from which emanate most of the goods past to our shops. He would also be struck by the excellent order and the evidence of rigid accountability at all points.

The third division of the allotment of public funds is one which has recently and justly attracted widespread public attention. Certain phases I may not touch upon, but in the main the wisdom of the policy inaugurated by our last Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Newberry, and continued by his successor, Mr. Meyer, cannot be denied. Mr. Newberry found a condition of affairs in our navy yards which was the result of methods in vogue many years, for which some justification was possible, but only when considered from an individual and perhaps selfish point of view.

To tell the whole story would absorb too much time. I shall only venture to sketch in a very hasty and imperfect manner some of the salient features.

We must hark back to the organization of the Navy Department when seeking the cause. By statute, the business of the navy is divided among certain offices, called bureaus, in such a manner as the Secretary may think desirable. Certain of these bureaus were intimately associated with work at navy yards. First, was the Bureau of Yards and Docks, whose province may be described as the real estate, comprising buildings, roads, wharves, dry docks, etc., for the care, maintenance and repair of which this bureau is allotted funds by Congress. It has its own corps of employees, some peculiar to itself, such as masons, bricklayers, teamsters, etc. Others, however, could be quite generally employed. Such were carpenters, joiners, painters, patternmakers, machinists, blacksmiths, etc. The next bureau is that of Construction and Repair, whose duties relate to the building and repairing of ships. It is not necessary to enlarge to such an audience as this upon the vast number of trades called upon in this varied and extensive duty. Peculiar to itself, of course, were the shipwrights, yet it too

had carpenters, joiners, plumbers, blacksmiths, painters, machinists, etc. The next bureau is that of Ordnance, charged with the construction of guns and carriages and the making of shell and battery accessories in its great gun shop at the Washington Navy Yard, inferior to none extant either in size of plant or in quality of production. This bureau had, at every navy yard, a certain number of machinists, blacksmiths, patternmakers, carpenters, etc., besides specially trained ordnancemen, who had to do with the handling and installing of things peculiar to ordnance. The fourth bureau, that of Steam Engineering, has for its domain the propelling machinery of vessels. With its variety of shops at each yard it, too, had carpenters, joiners, patternmakers, a foundry and blacksmith shop, machinists, painters, etc. The last is the Bureau of Equipment, which deals with many of the matters which go to the fitting out of ships, particularly the electric installation, so that it, too, had at the yard its own machine shops and foundry, its machinists, patternmakers, blacksmiths, carpenters, joiners, etc.

It thus appears that there was a great multiplication of plant and in many cases as many shops of one kind as there were bureaus. For example, at New York, we had five carpenter shops, five joiner shops, five blacksmith shops, five machine shops, five paint shops, etc., requiring an adequate staff at each to direct its operations. It was held by those who favored this plan that, as each bureau was responsible for the proper expenditure of its appropriation, it must exercise complete control of the necessary plant and personnel. The logic of this induction is open to question. Such a scheme does not exist, so far as I am aware, in any private industrial establishment. I am not alone in believing that, if such were the case, the corporation, when sought for, would be found in the hands of a receiver, and that it is due to the taxpayers of this country that the Government work should be conducted with the utmost economy.

In one respect, this last remark is subject to qualification. The navy yards are simply the instrumentality by which the fleet is kept in good order. For this

reason their plants must be extensive enough to meet the demands of a sudden emergency, which is but another way of saying that frequently many tools lie idle waiting for a call, and that for pure military reasons navy yards cannot compete with concerns which depend for financial success upon running as much as is humanly possible at full blast.

The condition I have briefly sketched was extremely repugnant to Mr. Newberry, who, as a manufacturer of large experience, could not approve a manifestly and unpardonably wasteful system. To put things on a better basis, he exercised his wide powers with a moral courage which should command universal admiration, and directed that shops of the same nature should be consolidated, and the whole mechanical work at the yards concentrated in a manufacturing department under one head, subject, of course, to the general and military control of the commandant, who is, as he ought to be, the representative on the spot of the Secretary of the Navy and the several bureau chiefs. This was taken in the face of the most powerful opposition. For example, the local politicians, however strenuous for economy elsewhere, could not but clamor for large disbursements in their own districts. Furthermore, the move diminished the prestige of the bureau chiefs, and, by eliminating many sinecures and by instituting keen competition side by side among employees of the same trade, with retention in slack times as the reward for the greatest skill and industry, the volume of discontent was notably increased.

The saving to the Government, or, better said, to the people, is as yet solely a matter of estimate. The new plan has been in operation too short a time to yield the figures necessary to a fair comparison. The gain in rapidity of work is self-evident. Where several sets of men, working independently, were formerly employed on parts of the same general job, often having to wait for each other to get out of the way, one central direction keeps only those men busy for whom there are space, time and material.

It would, I am confident, be quite

within the bounds of moderation to hope that the new order will give the navy a new battleship each year without calling for special appropriations.

The new administration at Washington is known to be determined to reduce its budget to the lowest practical figure and to hold its officials to a rigid economy. Its attitude toward the economics of the navy is shown in selecting, as Mr. Newberry's successor, a gentleman skilled in affairs, who has demonstrated his value in every post to which he has hitherto been summoned. At present he is wisely keeping his judgment in suspense, in order to be guided by facts and not by fancies. If navy yard reorganization cannot prove its worth by the event, then a return to the old *régime* will be in order. Personally, I have no doubt that, while making such changes in details as time shall show to be necessary, Mr. Meyer will be glad to adopt the present system in its broad outlines and to add to it features drawn from his own experience. In this heavy and important task I beg that he have the hearty support of such associations as yours, which do not begrudge so essential a branch of the Government as the navy the most liberal appropriations, but which deprecate the spending of a dollar except for full value received.

To fulfill my promise at the beginning of these remarks, I should invite your attention to the fact that the navy has to bear the blame for the spending of large sums of money from which it derives no benefit. The eight hour day, the granting of leave with pay for fifteen days a year to workmen, and Saturday half holidays on pay, calculated to cost hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, comprise a weighty handicap in the race with outsiders. If we also refer—in bated breath—to the navy yards and shore stations which in a business way are wholly unnecessary, we shall perceive abundant reason for saying that when the business men of this land insist upon having a naval establishment conducted on business principles, the navy, the real navy, will be relieved of the reproach sometimes urged, that it makes an extravagant and indefensible drain upon the public purse.

The Outlook in Turkey

BY GEORGE WASHBURN, D.D., LL.D.

[This article, written the day before the deposition of the Sultan, gives an inside view of the Turkish situation in the present crisis. Dr. Washburn, as our readers will remember, was president of Robert College, Constantinople, from 1877 to 1903 and is one of the world's recognized authorities on the politics of Southeastern Europe.—EDITOR.]

THE Turkish mind does not work as ours and it is very difficult, even for one who has lived in Constantinople for fifty years in close rela-

sacred in the name of the prophet—and this only a few months after the people of different races and religions all over the Empire had been embracing one another and rejoicing together over the proclamation of an era of liberty, justice, equality and fraternity.

The only thing that we can do in view of such anomalies is to try to understand, from our point of view, the



MEHMET REŞAD EFENDİ
(MOHAMMED V).

The new Sultan of Turkey.

tion with the people, to predict from one day to another what is likely to happen. It is generally the unexpected which happens. The bloodless revolution of last July was unique in the history of Turkey or of the world. The counter-revolution of April 13th was equally surprising, and nothing could have been more unexpected than to see a Turkish army once more besieging and capturing Constantinople, while the population turned out to see the battles as Americans would go to see a football game, while in another part of the Empire thousands of Christians were being mas-



ABDUL HAMID II.

The deposed Turkish Sultan.

causes of these events. We can see that the revolution of last July was a revolt of patriotic and enlightened Turks who could no longer endure the unmitigated tyranny of the Sultan and who, having won over the army in Macedonia, hoped to save the Empire from destruction by substituting for the autocracy of the

Sultan a liberal constitutional government. For some months it appeared to the outside world that they had not only carried the people with them, but that the Sultan himself had been transformed and was in sympathy with the new order of things. Then like a thunderbolt out of the clear sky came the counter revolution of April 13th, the reaction in Asia Minor and the terrible massacres there and in Syria. It seemed that the Sultan had regained all his power and that the Young Turks had utterly failed to establish any real control over the Government.

It is evident that, in some measure, they had failed, and that they had been overconfident of their power to surmount the obstacles which stood in their way. The chief obstacle was the Sultan, a past master in intrigue, having the sympathy and support of all the fanatical and reactionary forces and all the agents who had been his partners in the plunder of the Empire, surrounded by troops ready to die for him, and possessor of an enormous private fortune, with which he knew how to buy support. They could not have believed in his conversion, but they failed to discover his secret plotting against them. Until he is removed

from the scene they can never be secure.

Next to the Sultan himself the greatest obstacle in the way of the Young Turks and one which they fully appreciated, was the work which the Sultan had done in destroying the old-established civil hierarchy of the Empire—the administration of the government by the Grand Vizier, the Ministers and the officials appointed by and responsible to them—not a very perfect, but a trained and established civil service. He transferred the authority from the Porte to the Palace and gradually the officials in the provinces became simply the agents of the Palace Camarilla—the natural enemies of anything like constitutional government, and knowing no other law than the orders of the Palace. When the Young Turks came into power they could find good men to fill the highest offices in Constantinople, but it was impossible for them to replace the vast army of officials in the provinces and the government bureau in Constantinople by trustworthy men. Even when changes were made the new officials, who were bound to abandon the old arbitrary methods, had little influence. The people fancied that liberty meant the abolition of all government. The Young Turks



THE OLD SULTAN TAKING A CEREMONIAL DRIVE.

found themselves without tools to work with.

Another obstacle in their way was the foundation of an opposition party, which called itself the Liberal Union and professed to be more liberal and constitutional than the Committee of Union and Progress, the recognized leaders of the

Turks is the fact that many of the people of Turkey of different races and religions, each for reasons of its own, do not desire to see a strong centralized government at Constantinople. The Arabs, the Kurds, the Albanians, are Moslems, most of them, but they have thoughts of independence or autonomy, as have the



SERASKIERAT IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

At the time of writing it will result in the proclamation of Mohammed V as Sultan.

Young Turks. This new party was made up of a variety of elements, Moslem and Christian, and was patronized by Kiamil Pasha. It attacked the Committee of Union and Progress in its newspapers and in Parliament with a violence which almost exhausted the vituperative vocabulary of the Turkish language, and it played into the hands of the Sultan by so disturbing public opinion as to make his *coup de main* possible—a result which some of its members could not have foreseen or desired. The Greeks were especially active in this party and the *Levant Herald* was one of its organs.

A general difficulty for the Young

Greeks, Armenians and Bulgarians. Only one-fifth of the population is Turkish. The Young Turks hoped to conciliate all these conflicting interests by a liberal, constitutional form of government, where the rights of all would be equally respected. At first there seemed to be a general response to this promise in the more important parts of the Empire, but all the old race hatreds seem to have revived in full force from Albania to Arabia.

In view of all these obstacles to be overcome we cannot but ask what hope there is of the final success of the Young Turks. At the time of writing it is not certain what is to become of Sultan

Abdul Hamid. As long as he lives he will be a source of trouble, but it may be reduced to a minimum if he is shut up in the palace where he held his deposed brother a prisoner for twenty-five years. The new Sultan can never inherit his power. This obstacle out of the way, I think that the outlook for a constitutional government in Turkey is still hopeful, altho we may wait long before we see it firmly established. We cannot expect the Turks to do better than we did, and our record of the years from 1783 to 1789 is very humiliating, however proud we may be of the Constitution which came out of it.

The Young Turks are genuine patriots with unbounded faith in their principles. Many of them are men of high character and great ability. They have an army that can be depended upon. Their march on Constantinople and overthrow of the counter-revolution in eleven days after its apparent triumph was a military achievement as brilliant as anything in Turkish history, and the discipline of the army was marked in the perfect security of life and property in Constantinople. They have also succeeded in organizing a Parliament which seems capable of accomplishing its purposes. I see the Constantinople papers and have read the daily reports of the sessions from the beginning. The Chamber of Deputies represents all parts of the Em-

pire and all races, but the majority is Turkish and a still greater majority is Moslem. Among these are a large number of the *Ulema*, the religious functionaries. As in all parliaments, there has been too much oratory and some stormy debates, but on the whole it has shown a remarkable knowledge of the real needs of the Empire and the nature of free representative government as seen thru Turkish eyes. There have been frequent appeals to English and French precedents and certainly an honest effort to put an end to the autocracy and make the Parliament the real governing power. It compares very favorably with the parliaments of the neighboring states.

It is to be hoped that the party calling itself Liberal Union will profit by its experience and become nothing worse than a loyal, parliamentary opposition party, and when once the Sultan is out of the way it will be possible for the Young Turks to gradually organize an honest and capable civil service thruout the Empire and thus secure the protection of life and property. It will take long to restore the prosperity of the country, but as it comes it will do much to put an end to the more violent manifestations of race hatreds. So that, notwithstanding all that has happened and all the obstacles which still remain to be overcome, I am still hopeful for the future and still believe in the Young Turks.

BOSTON, MASS.



MUEZZIN OR TURKISH PRIEST, PROCLAIMING
THE HOUR OF PRAYER

UNIVERSITY of CALIFORNIA

by EDWIN E. SLOSSON

WHEN Dean Berkeley, disgusted at an age and clime barren of every glorious theme, set out for the new world to found the university which should inaugurate the Golden Age, he had fixed upon Bermuda as its site, apparently because its sunshine, beauty and tropical luxuriance attracted his imagination. Finding his dream, for which he had sacrificed his fortune, was impracticable, he did the next best thing, which, as often happens, proved to be very much better. He helped along other colleges. He had much to do with the founding of Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania, but Yale was his favorite. To it he gave his library and his land, and the roll of the Berkeleyan scholarship at Yale bears the names of twelve college presidents.

As the course of empire took its way westward it bore with it Berkeley's influence, and, what is unusual, his name.

On the hills overlooking the Golden Gate, where climate and scenery are most like those he had desired for his utopian university, the College of California was founded by Yale men whose ideals he had helped to form and who hoped that here his prophecy would find its nearest fulfilment.

Great individuals are apt to be the offspring of mixed parentage. So are great institutions. The University of California derives its origin from the union of a new England classical religious college and a Morrill Act school of agriculture and mechanic arts. It takes after both sides of the house, according to Galton's law. This combination of qualities that are quite diverse and often antagonistic gives the institution a unique attractiveness. I know of no other university which cultivates both mechanics and metaphysics with such equal success, or which looks so far

GREAT AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES.—This is the fifth of a series of articles on the present condition and future prospects of the larger universities of the United States by one of the editors of THE INDEPENDENT. The dates of publication of these articles are as follows:

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| 1 Harvard University.....Jan. 7th, 1909 | 8 University of Minnesota....Aug. 5th, 1909 |
| 2 Yale University.....Feb. 4th, 1909 | 9 University of Illinois.....Sept. 2d, 1909 |
| 3 Princeton University.....March 4th, 1909 | 10 Cornell University.....Oct. 7th, 1909 |
| 4 Stanford University.....April 1st, 1909 | 11 University of Pennsylvania...Nov. 4th, 1909 |
| 5 University of California.....May 6th, 1909 | 12 Johns Hopkins University...Dec. 2d, 1909 |
| 6 University of Michigan.....May 27th, 1909 | 13 University of Chicago.....Jan. 6th, 1910 |
| 7 University of Wisconsin.....July 1st, 1909 | 14 Columbia University.....Feb. 3d, 1910 |

into space, and, at the same time, comes so close to the lives of the people; or which excavates the tombs of the Pharaohs and Incas while it is inventing new plants for the agriculture of the future.

It must not be assumed that this happy

so violent in the early years of the union that the friends of both parties urged a divorce, and if it had not been for the legal impediments it would have been accomplished. Those who are interested in the history of the strife, which indeed is not uninteresting, may find abundant



BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER.
President of the University of California.

marriage of dissimilar colleges was effected without trouble. Quarrels were

material in the reports of legislative investigation committees, and the crossfire



THE GREEK

of pamphlets, petitions and speeches. Some hint of it may be derived from reading an editorial in the *Atlantic Monthly* for July, 1874, which deplores the

"bold effort made openly and persistently by farmers' granges . . . that blacksmithing and carpentry as well as plowing should be taught." "Fortunately the danger has been averted."

"Many persons wonder why the friends of the University of California prefer State aid plus State interference, rather than private generosity minus State interference."

The University of California chose the better part, that is, both. In accepting State aid it has not forfeited private generosity, and, on the whole, it has not suffered more from State interference than rival institutions have from patronistic interference. Fortunately, the danger referred to was not averted. I wish that the writer of the *Atlantic* editorial could have been with me when I went thru the new granite palace constructed by private generosity at a cost of \$800,000, the Hearst Memorial Mining Building, and saw in it a room filled with models of timbering and another with forges and anvils. "A mining engineer would lose the respect of his men," said Professor Christy to me, "if he could not sharpen and temper a drill as well as any of them." That reminded me of another significant remark coming from the University of California. In the early days of agricultural research, which were not many years ago either, Professor Hilgard was under

fire in some convention because he advocated the usefulness of soil analysis which he was one of the first to employ. "Why," exclaimed one of his critics, "a farmer can pick up a lump of earth and by squeezing it and smelling of it tell more about what it will grow than an agricultural chemist can find out with his test tubes." "Possibly," retorted Professor Hilgard, "but is a man entitled to be called an *agricultural* chemist if he cannot tell at least as much about a lump of earth by squeezing and smelling as any farmer can?"

In 1877, ten years before the Hatch Act had established experiment stations in all the other States, Professor Hilgard reported the beginning of the scientific development of the agricultural resources of California. If the millions that the Government has paid out for such investigations had all been as wisely spent as his first appropriation of \$250, the United States would have been many times richer than it is. All of the important lines of work that have been developed since are represented in this report of nearly a generation ago, lectures, institutes, correspondence, experimental farms, seed introduction and analysis of water, fertilizers, alkali and soils, the last including a feature whose value the world was slow to recognize, the physical analysis according to the size of the soil particles. Last year the agricultural department published 70,000,000 pages of literature for the instruction of the farmers of the State and wrote 15,000



THEATER.

personal letters in answer to their inquiries.

Looking back on the fight of forty years ago we can see that both parties were right in their fundamental contentions, and we can rejoice that both have succeeded in realizing their aims, with a completeness that they could not anticipate, in the present University of California. The classical party had reason to charge the grangers with being prejudiced against literary studies and narrow in their ideas of education. On the other hand, the grangers were right in insisting that the State ought to provide a different kind of training from either the old-fashioned college or sort of agricultural college which had been conceded to them. They refused to be satisfied with an agricultural education which took agriculturists and turned them into teachers and lawyers and clerks, which lowered the standing of the occupation it was intended to elevate by continually drawing the brightest boys from the farms and preparing them for the city.

An indignant member of the Board of Regents in a hearing before an investigating committee of the Legislature at that time demanded of his agricultural opponents "Do you wish us to teach your sons to plow and harrow, to peg shoes or set up steam engines?"

This has been answered, as rhetorical questions are apt to be, in a way unanticipated by the querist. I do not find any Professor of Shoe-pegging in the faculty list, tho possibly that subject is

taught in the affiliated Wilmerding School of Industrial Arts, but the students not only set up steam-engines, but design and make them, and a 750-acre farm has recently been purchased at Davis in order to give them a chance to plow and harrow.

So much for the junior partner of the firm, the Morrill Act college of agriculture and mechanic arts. How about the senior partner, the College of California, whose prestige and property were generously, tho with many misgivings, turned over to the State in 1869. Fearful, and not without reasons, lest the College they had labored so hard to create should be swamped in a polytechnic institution of low grade the authorities of the College had it stipulated in the charter that their classical course should be taken over and maintained unbroken as the "College of Letters" of the new State university. They neglected, however, to provide any legal assurance that the supply of students for that course should be kept up. If the University should cease to give courses in Latin and Greek leading to the degree of A.B. it would be in danger of forfeiting its site on the Berkeleyn hills, now immensely valuable, but what would happen if there should be no candidates for the A.B. degree not even a lawyer can tell. Of such a catastrophe there is no danger altho the number of classical students is falling off both relatively and absolutely. The College of Letters in 1900-1 had 13.55 per cent. of the undergraduate body; in 1907-8 it had 5.05 per

cent. The explanation commonly given me, that "the boys are being crowded out by the girls," will not apply here, if it does anywhere, for the classical departments are losing girls faster than they are losing boys. In the five years 1903-4 *et seq.* the number of classical young men fell off 42 per cent. and the number of young women 44 per cent. And since in Harvard, Yale and Princeton a similar falling off among the Greeks is observable in spite of vigorous efforts to check it, I think it would be just as well if the classicists should lay aside the argument of feminine encroachment to be used only in emergencies, and direct their attention to the more real causes of the decline, with a view to finding out how they can extend the influence of the thought and spirit of ancient Greece to a generation which has an unconquerable aversion toward its language.

The course of empire cannot be checked or diverted by faculty action. In the latest presidential report I see that Professor Ferguson had 10 students in the History of Athenian Democracy, while Professor Moses had 44 in Latin-American History. Professor Allen's class in the Iliad numbered 31; Professor Fryer's in the Chinese Language numbered 54. Ten students were beginning Thucydides under Dr. Linforth and fifteen were beginning Japanese under Mr. Kuno. The class in Sanskrit was small, four students, only one more than in Herodotus, but a boom in Sanskrit may be expected when Pacific transportation improves.

The University of California has thus inherited only the good traits of both parents, and eliminated their bad ones. It has escaped from the bonds of the traditional curriculum which some would have imposed upon it and has found outside a larger humanism than they dreamed of. It has become something far different from the congeries of trade schools, which others wanted, and has developed new forms of vocational training, both more practical and more theoretical than they thought possible. The majority of the undergraduates are now in neither the classical nor vocational groups, but in the social science courses leading to the degree of B. L., and in the natural science courses leading to B. S. Both these colleges remain rather stable

in proportional size, the former comprising about 42 per cent. of the undergraduate body and the latter about 8.5 per cent. This large middle class keeps the institution from separating into two camps as at Yale. Then at the head of this whole university of sixteen colleges there is a philologist who has outgrown philology, who has done his share of root digging, but has not been made near-sighted by it, who is "Greek minded" in the true sense of the word, not merely because he knows more than the ancient Greeks did about their language, but because he is a man of the world and a politician (also in the true sense of the word). The fact that he was two years ago asked to become president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which has nothing Greek about it except its name, is not only a compliment to him, but an indication of a better feeling than used to prevail between the rival educational movements.

At the University of California I found several things that seemed to me signs of a coming together of the right and left wings of the faculty. In mechanical, mining, civil and chemical engineering courses of four as well as five years are given, requiring, respectively, 144 and 160 units of work, the extension of time being made to permit the inclusion of more cultural studies. It shows how little importance is nowadays attached to degrees, that the same degree, B. S., is given for five as for four years' work. Professor Gayley repeats his inspiring course on the great books of the world for the benefit of the engineering students. The Greek department does not disdain to let some light shine upon the barbarians. Dr. Linforth gives a popular course on Greek literature in translation, as Professor Murray does at Stanford.

It seemed to me that there was in the University of California more unity than was to be expected in so large, complex and diversified an institution, that there was in the faculty an unusual degree of harmony, or at least of mutual comprehension and respect for each other's ideals. I may be altogether wrong in this, for such chance impressions are unreliable, but I hope I am not, and I have sufficient confidence in its correct-

ness to suggest two possible causes of it, two factors which have always been rather prominent in California, but conspicuously lacking in most State universities. I refer to the artistic and to the philosophical tendencies of the institution. The former chiefly find expression now in the musical and dramatic activities connected with the Greek theater, and in the architectural scheme of the campus. As an indication of the literary impulse it is suffi-

stead of securing him an appointment, and if they had been handed in as Sophomore themes they would have come back marked "D minus" on account of their numerous barbarisms, solecisms and improprieties.

For the philosophical impulse the university owes much to Prof. Joseph Le Conte, one of the original faculty, occupying the settee of "Geology, Natural History and Botany." His devotion to his specialty, geology, did not prevent



SENIOR SEAT, NORTH HALL.

cient to say that in 1870 Bret Harte was elected "Professor of Recent Literature and Curator of the Library and Museum" at the highest salary paid, on the strength of having written "The Luck of Roaring Camp" and "The Heathen Chinee." He did not accept, preferring New York and London. One wonders what effect it would have had on his work if he had. I mention it merely because the production of these two little masterpieces would have debarred him from most universities in-

him from considering the human and popular aspects of the science. He frankly championed the cause of Darwinism when that was perilous to a professor, but instead of meeting intolerance with contempt he provided in his "Evolution and Religious Thought" a *modus vivendi* very much needed in this great crisis of the nineteenth century.

There are two organizations of instructors and advanced students in the university devoted to the discussion of philosophical questions, and this year

they have practically exchanged subjects. The Philosophical Union, composed chiefly of professional philosophers and humanists, is taking up the sciences, and in successive meetings calling before it representatives of each science to explain its fundamental concepts. The Kosmos Club, largely men of science, is devoting the year to the study of pragmatism, which, if not a philosophy, is nearer to being one than any that scientists have hitherto been willing to accept.

President Jordan says "the pressure

of higher education to the square inch is greater in California than in any other State." Perhaps the unit is wrongly chosen, for California is a large State, but otherwise the statement is probably correct. The same might be said of literary activity. I understand that the offer of a prize by a New York magazine for the best story brings more manuscripts from California than from any other State, even Indiana.

If California is to live up to its scenery and its climate it must develop its own characteristic art form, adapted to a new environment. We should expect it to be something grandiose and spectacular, a larger and more comprehensive combination of all the fine arts. It seems to me that California is most likely to produce a school of open-air dramatists. The sunlight has recently come into our paintings, but it is still shut out of the theater. This art would, I imagine, be a development of the pageant in which the poet and the musician and the colorist would have a better opportunity for the display of their powers than ever before, but the choragus would be greater than them all. It would be suited to the Western spirit, for it would be a more democratic form of art than any we have now in a double sense, for it could be seen, heard and comprehended by more persons, and in the performance masses of people would play the parts formerly assigned to individuals, to gods first, heroes next and stars now.

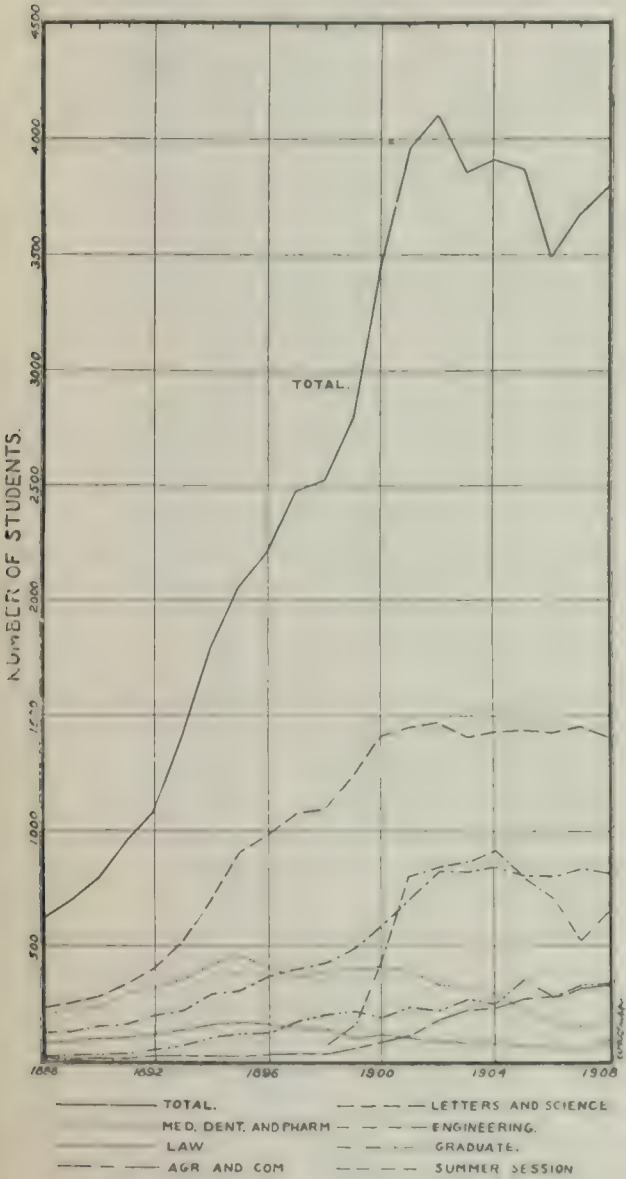
The development of the "High Jinks," of one of the San Francisco clubs, into an open-air opera, with the mountains and sky for backdrop, giant redwoods and granite rocks for properties, and all outdoors for spectacular effects, is an indication of the direction of the Californian artistic impulse. At the University there are many manifestations of the same tendency. The annual pajama parade is sloughing off its vulgarity and becoming more elaborate year by year, without losing its carnival spirit. In the student plays at the Greek theater the chief feature has come to be the "mob," and this is drilled with the greatest care and costumed without regard to expense. The enthusiasm and effectiveness shown by the students who form this mob or chorus suggest that it has

STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, 1888-1908.

	'08	'07	'06	'05	'04	'03	'02	'01	'00	'99	'98	'97	'96	'95	'94	'93	'92	'91	'90	'89	'88
Graduates	324	324	281	351	243	269	210	230	183	218	194	171	152	143	140	134	127	122	117	112	107
Students	121	132	145	194	215	232	284	284	281	266	216	195	182	173	163	153	143	133	123	113	103
Faculty	220	220	221	191	189	192	202	194	178	141	120	110	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20
Total	1025	1101	1040	1054	1054	1054	1054	1054	1054	1054	1054	1054	1054	1054	1054	1054	1054	1054	1054	1054	1054
Grand total*	3791	3673	3499	3868	3916	3863	4105	3946	3459	2817	2515	2393	2214	2050	1789	1390	1097	780	945	614	701

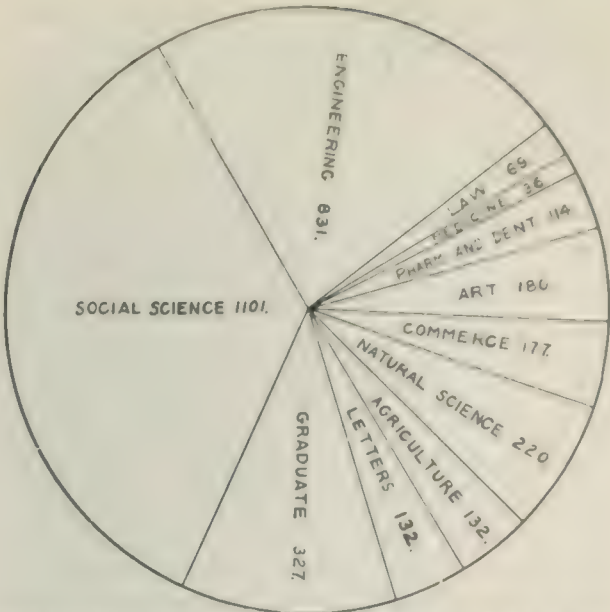
*Some students added and double registration deducted.

been a mistake to leave to mercenary "supes" so important a part. When the first Sanskrit play seen in America was produced here the students at their own initiative brought up an elephant from San Francisco, to walk twice across the stage of the Greek theater in the pro-



THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

cession. This year Professor Van Dyke's poetical drama, "The House of Rimmon," was staged with like elaborateness, under the direction of a professor who had studied Assyriology in Berlin and taken his advanced work in Semitics in an Arabian tent. It might have been expected that the Princeton boys would have been the first to bring out "The House of Rimmon," but the Triangle Club prefers comic operas like "The



DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, 1907-08.

Duchess of Bluffshire" as better fitted to their tastes and talents.

In all the universities I visited there is a strong dramatic movement, but in no other does it take so wide a range in time and space as at the University of California. Here is the record of the student activities in the last year or two: "The Little Clay Cart," a Sanskrit drama; Aeschylus's "Eumenides"; "Samson," a spectacular Biblical play; "Abraham and Isaac," a fourteenth century mystery; "Thersites," a sixteenth century drama; "The Merry Wives of Windsor"; Ben Jonson's "Hue and Cry after Cupid"; Pinero's "Trelawney of the Wells"; the Junior farce and the Senior extravaganza; not to specify the plays given by the German, French and Spanish clubs.

The women students take an active part in university dramatics, both as authors and actors. The Junior farce and part of the Senior extravaganza mentioned above were contributed by women in open competition. The co-educational universities have in this field a great advantage over institutions like Princeton, Pennsylvania and Yale. The Yale Dramatic Association, for example, is ambitious and conscientious, but cannot hope to achieve artistic success so long as it is hampered by the conventions of the Elizabethan and Japanese stage. Boys may do very well in such rôles as Rosalind and Viola, but to at-

tempt the impersonation of the modern women of Ibsen, Pinero and Shaw puts too much of a strain upon their histrionic genius. The marvel is not that they do it well, but that they can do it at all. The action of the Harvard Dramatic Club this year in introducing Radcliffe students into their plays shows a commendable disposition to break with traditionalism.

The building of the Greek theater has done much to promote the musical and dramatic interests of the University of California. It is the largest of its kind in the world, seating seven or eight thousand, every one of whom can see and hear perfectly. What this means can be appreciated by those universities which have auditoriums of inadequate size or of impossible audition on account of the echo. The Greek theater is built of concrete, at a cost of \$50,000, the gift of William Randolph Hearst. It is located in a wooded, semicircular dell, reached by a steep and winding path, and is most effective at night, when the scena is lighted by the reflected glow of the electrics, the tall, dark trees rise around like pillars supporting a lofty dark blue dome. But sometimes the roof leaks.

Once a year interclass games are held in the classical style. Each of the four men who represent a class contest in all events, running, jumping and throwing, and the prize is a laurel wreath. This is good so far as it goes, but it is too purely imitative. What we need in art and athletics is a renaissance, not a revival. I suggested last month that the love of the beautiful and the love of the strong which in this age of specialization are rarely cultivated together, might be united, especially in California, in some new form of out-door sport which should be both spectacular and competitive. I was convinced of the need of such a revolution when I went into the Harmon gymnasium and saw several hundred young men, standing as closely as possible in a hot, steamy, sweaty, carbonated atmosphere, simultaneously going thru a long series of muscular exercises, right biceps contracted so many times, left ditto, right sartorius flexed, etc., etc., monotonous, mechanical, stupefying drudgery, when just out of doors were

hills and plains bathed in California sunlight and swept by Pacific winds. No doubt the system of muscular exercises was ingeniously devised to bring into use in due turn every one of the four hundred, but I know that most of them are employed in a quick climb up to the big C on the crest of the hill. I tried it.

California, isolated from the other States, can control its own athletic policy, and the two universities by mutual agreement have adopted the Rugby form of football in place of the American game. There is great diversity of opinion as to the respective merits of the two games. The students of Stanford are now quite reconciled to the change. The students of the State University would prefer the old football. Perhaps the fact that Stanford has usually beaten the State University may have something to do with the feeling. The Stanford boys have beaten the British at their own game, holding the championship of the Pacific Coast by defeating the Vancouver fifteen, and they are now ambitious to compete with England and Australia. The Rugby is a more open and spectacular game, using a wider field and giving more chance for individual initiative, but it has little advantage in respect to roughness. Injuries are just about as frequent as in the old game, but are less apt to be serious.

Military drill is required of all male students in the Freshman and Sophomore years at the University of California, as at all State universities which receive the national grants. About the value of this opinions also vary. The anti-militarists object to it, of course, on principle, others think it takes up too much time and attention with little benefit to the student or advantage as a training for martial service. But, on the other hand, it gives an out-door physical exercise, tho not of the best kind, and the two years' training in spruceness, conformity and swift obedience is good for the somewhat crude and undisciplined material received by the State universities. More important yet, perhaps it strengthens the feeling of obligation, of duty owed to the community, which is the most striking difference in the atmosphere of the State and endowed universities.

In California it has another advantage in bringing together, shoulder to shoulder, students of many different nationalities. On the parade ground I saw a Japanese putting another of the same race thru the manual of arms, and I took a snapshot of four Chinese cadets who may in the future take an important part in the regeneration of their country. I was told a pleasant incident of a Chinese student who had risen to the rank of lieutenant, altho he was afterward reduced for some trivial mistake. One day as he was drilling his company of American cadets he had a visit from his family, his mother in full Oriental costume of embroidered silk and his two sisters in fashionable American attire. Without any embarrassment or affectation he gave his company "place rest" while he turned away to pay his respects to his mother and greet his sisters, and then returned to his drilling. At Harvard a young instructor told me that it was a great mistake to let the Chinese come to the university, that we were giving them arms to use against us. I did not hear such sentiments in the University of California or in Stanford, tho no doubt I might have. Considering the intensity of race prejudice on the Coast, it seems to me rather remarkable that the two universities should show comparatively little of it. Anti-Sinicism does not appear to be any stronger in the Californian universities than anti-Semitism in Princeton, Pennsylvania and Columbia. It is an indication of good feeling that a Japanese millionaire, the potting of California, recently sent in a check to pay for fitting up a room in the students' infirmary. There were registered last year in the University of California ten students from China, as many from Japan and fourteen from India.

I do not mean to convey the impression that there is no prejudice against Asiatics in the University. Intolerance is the common failing of young people everywhere, and the Californian students are not free from this form of it. It has even given rise to disorders on the campus. The Asiatics are contemptuously referred to as "Skibbies," and are subjected to various slights which will not give them a favorable opinion of

American standards of democracy and equality. There is a Cosmopolitan Club at Stanford, but none at the State university.

The treatment they receive from both their instructors and their fellow-students is, on the whole, better than might be expected under the circumstances. Every effort should be made to keep the University free from racial discrimination and antagonism, for its future very largely depends upon close relations with Asia. Here will be found the commercial, industrial and educational opportunities for usefulness and profit, and the University of California is in the best position to take part in it, to buckle the belt of civilized nations around the globe. If, by any untoward event, it should lose its hold on the East or the West, the duty would fall on other universities. As the universities most likely to become formidable competitors of California in this new field I would suggest Chicago, Harvard, Cornell and Illinois.

But it is misleading to speak of "competition" between universities when they are merely rivals for a nominal or numerical priority. As well say that two fishermen are competing when they are angling from the same dock. There are just as good fish in the sea as ever were caught, and plenty of them. The best instance of this is California. No other State offers such opportunities for higher education, two first-class universities open to both sexes without any tuition fee. It is no wonder that the friends of the State University felt some apprehension of the effect of the founding of Stanford. Here was a limited field, for it is hard to draw students westward, even from Detroit to Ann Arbor, from Omaha to Lincoln, or from Kansas City to Lawrence. Here was a university, receiving insufficient support from the State, forced to do much work of high-school grade, having only a few hundred students, with its buildings getting old and shabby and little prospect of getting better ones. Query, what would be the effect of opening within thirty-five miles of it another free university with new and beautiful buildings and an endowment of unprecedented magnitude? Whatever the effect may have been, the University of California has now four

times as many students, and of higher grade; it is well supported by the State, and receives generous gifts from private sources and has started on a more ambitious building program than any other university in the country. It would be absurd to say that this is altogether due to Stanford. The university would in any case have grown and prospered, as all the other State universities have done. But it is safe to say that its normal growth and prosperity have been very materially accelerated by the presence of its so-called rival, and that in no respect has it been injured or impeded.

The University of California has had a hard struggle to provide room and instructors for the students who have crowded to it in such rapidly increasing numbers. The end of the struggle is not yet in sight. An additional building affords no more relief than another subway in New York. The new architectural scheme is designed to accommodate five thousand students, but there are likely to be ten thousand before it is completed. The old buildings cannot be torn down, as the new ones are put up, for they are as indispensable as before. The chemistry building, for example, proliferates in vain; the added cells are at once filled to overflowing. The old carved black-walnut desks are still in use and new desks are put around the open court between the buildings, not a bad arrangement in a mild climate, and in a study where draftiness is good for the health. The instructors are as overworked as laboratories are overcrowded. One man, with a part-time assistant, has charge of sixty students in quantitative analysis.

Like Stanford and the State universities in general, the University of California places little dependence upon entrance examinations, but admits by certificates from accredited schools. Only about eight students a year are admitted *wholly by examination*. At the end of the half year students who have failed to make satisfactory grades in half their work are "flunked out." There are now *117 secondary schools in the accredited list, and these are treated as factories are judged, by the character of their product*. The average grade of the first term's work of entering students for a

series of years serves as a basis of comparison for the different preparatory schools. Tested in this way the private schools, which supply about 11 per cent. of the total number of students, make a very poor showing compared with the public schools. For the last seven years the percentage of students from the public high schools doing work of first and second grades—there are five grades—was 51.52, while the corresponding percentage for the private schools was 37.83. Of the students from the public schools, 13.84 per cent. failed in their first term's work. Of the students from the private schools, 25.07 per cent. failed. The records of examination and class work in Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Pennsylvania show that the same is true in the East, where the private schools have been long established and held in high esteem. Since there are so many conspicuous examples of governmental inefficiency and wastefulness it is worth while calling attention to the fact that in the field of secondary education public management has proved to be more efficient and economical than private enterprise. It is sometimes argued in behalf of the private schools that they receive an inferior grade of material and therefore are not able to turn out so good a product in spite of greater expenditure per individual and more personal attention. I do not know how much weight to give this plea, but whatever the cause it is evident that a university which would get the highest quality of students must keep a close connection with the public high schools.

Michigan was the first to conceive the idea that the public school system of a State should be a unit, with no decided break in the educational ladder from the primary grade to the graduate school of the university, but California adopted and extended the plan. Each accredited secondary school, public and private, was visited every year by university professors representing different departments. This practice was an important factor in the development of the excellent high school system of the State, and the reflex influence on the university was not less beneficial. As the number of high schools increased at the rate of more than five a year for the last twenty-five

years, the visitations became a heavy expense to the university and a burden to the faculty, so President Wheeler has abandoned the system. This may be necessary, but it is unfortunate. The university needs it, if the high schools do not. A single examiner, however efficient and well qualified, cannot do so much good as the various professors, for the inspection and accrediting, which were the ostensible occasion of the visits, were less valuable than the mutual understanding and spirit of co-operation resulting from the acquaintance between men working in the same department in the secondary school and the university. No averaging of grades can take the place of this personal knowledge of each other's difficulties and ideals. Just as the chief purpose of the examination system in the university is not to find out how much the students have learned, but to make them learn more, so the chief purpose of the inspection system is not to find out whether the secondary school is worthy of the privilege of sending stu-

dents to the university, but to make the university more worthy to receive them.

But the statistical study of grades made by the Examiner of Schools* for the purpose of keeping a check on the work of the preparatory schools brings many other interesting points. One is that there has been no falling off in the average grade of scholarship in the entering students for the last seven years. In several other universities I heard the complaint: "The high schools are sending us poorer material every year of late." It seems that in California at least this is not the case.

The examiner finds that the average grade of the first year students in the College of Letters (classical course) is higher than in the College of Social Science (main liberal arts department), and that in the Technical Colleges it is lower than in either of the others. The examiner assumes that this indicates that poorer work is done in the technical col-

*Biennial Report of the President, November, 1908, pp. 118-141.



CHINESE CADETS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

leges than in the others, and he suggests the following reasons: That the work of these colleges may be intrinsically much more difficult than in the Colleges of Letters and Social Science; that the pupils from the high schools are too immature or are not properly prepared; that the recent popularity of technical careers has drawn many lacking the natural ability for such work; lastly, that the large percentage of women, who, as a rule, make better marks than men, may have

That women students do as a rule get superior grades is undeniable, but I am inclined to believe that this is due more to their faithfulness to daily duties than to any superiority in natural ability. This, however, may be due to masculine prejudice on my part. They are certainly less apt to indulge excessively in outside activities, or, if they do, they do not allow them to interfere with their class work. Another point often overlooked is that college women as a rule enjoy



FRESHMEN CADETS DRILLING BEFORE CALIFORNIA HALL.

raised the average for the other colleges "to an abnormal high."

University catalogs and annual reports make very entertaining reading on account of the delightful naiveté of some of their expressions, such, for example, as the word "abnormal" in the above sentence. I have often heard male students express the opinion that the scholarship and industry manifested by their feminine competitors were abnormal, but I did not expect to find this view of it officially endorsed.

better health than college men. This is brought out by the infirmary statistics in this same California report. During the year 40 per cent. of the men and 35 per cent. of the women were excused from classes on account of illness during the year 1907-08. The male students lost on the average 4.8 days apiece from illness and the female students 2.0 days apiece.

A marked line of distinction is being drawn at the University of California between the first and last halves of the college course. All work in the Lower

Division must be completed before the student passes into the Upper Division, and the Junior Certificate, which is granted at that point, is required for admission to the four years' medical course. Eventually much of this Lower Division work will probably be done in the high schools or small colleges. The graduate school has been strengthened by the new State law which requires all high school teachers to have taken a year or more of graduate work in a university belonging to the Association of American Universities, or at least a half-year of such work in addition to a half-year of advanced study in a normal school. Stanford and the State University are the only institutions on the Coast belonging to the Association, and the nearest eligible institution outside the State is the University of Minnesota, 1,500 miles to the East. This law brings to both universities a desirable class of students, earnest and practical, altho not necessarily candidates for higher degrees.

Altho the California universities are ambitious to develop their graduate schools, yet it is common for the professors to advise their students to go to the Atlantic universities for their advanced work, in order to get a broader education. The Harvard and Yale alumni associations of California provide scholarships of two or three hundred dollars for graduates of Stanford or the State University who wish to study in these institutions. These are very generously printed in the University catalog. The universities of the East might well reciprocate and send some of their students to the universities of the Pacific Coast, both for broadening their views and for special lines of work, such as Oriental and Spanish-American history and biological and anthropological research, in which they offer unique opportunities. One of the reforms most needed in our collegiate system is greater freedom of migration, and the University of California has already shown a disposition to go more than half-way in facilitating this. At present the percentage of undergraduate intrants born in the State is about 58 and slowly increasing, with the rise in the proportion of the native born population and in the local prestige of the University.

Altho it takes only a few minutes more to go to Palo Alto than to Berkeley from San Francisco, yet the State University draws its students much more largely from the metropolis, and altho Palo Alto is less than thirty-five miles south of Berkeley as the aeroplane flies, the young people from the southern part of California show a preference for Stanford. This in itself makes a certain difference in the character of the student body. It may be necessary to remind the Eastern reader that the people of northern and southern California regard themselves as distinct in their physical, psychical, social and religious characteristics as do the people of Connecticut and South Carolina or of England and Italy; and with as good right, too, for they are as many miles apart. The existence and importance of this difference are frequently impressed upon the stranger, but it would be rash in him to attempt to characterize it, lest in trying to be fair to each he should offend both. Stanford has a much larger number of students from the eastern part of the United States than the State University.

The University of California is to be classed with the metropolitan universities like Chicago, Columbia, Pennsylvania and Harvard, and thus takes on a different character from Yale, Princeton and Stanford. A sail across the bay and a trolley ride up the hill, running up to about forty minutes, brings the student from San Francisco to the campus. At present about 7 per cent. of the undergraduates doing work at Berkeley come over daily from the city, but this element tends to increase. Of the rest of the students about 80 per cent. live in Berkeley and 10 per cent. in the contiguous suburb of Oakland. The University, like most of the State universities, maintains no dormitories; consequently the fraternity system has developed to supply the need of student homes. There are 21 Greek letter fraternities and 9 sororities, beside 14 house clubs for men and 6 for women. The house clubs differ from the fraternities chiefly in being non-secret and less permanent. In many cases they develop into fraternities by applying to one of the national organizations for a charter when they get a congenial lot of fellows together.

Being practically in a city, the University of California is in some degree relieved of the responsibility for the behavior of students, which, as we saw last month, has been the cause of considerable difficulty at Stanford, where there is not even a village organization. Beside this, an efficient and smoothly running system of student control has been developed within the last few years at Berkeley, and has accomplished some much needed reforms. The faculty Committee of Student Affairs boasts of its idleness. It meets once or twice a year, apparently more for the purpose of maintaining its statutory existence than for any more serious object.

The center and symbol of this undergraduate self-government is Senior Hall. This is to be found hidden away in Strawberry Canyon, which is the bed of a traditional creek running all the way down thru the campus in order to provide opportunity for several picturesque bridges. Passing over one of these and under a Shinto torii, and dodging the limbs of the live oaks that look dead in the daylight, but jostle you most rudely in the dark, you see a cabin made of redwood logs, and if it is Thursday evening you will hear the Senior Sing. Here are discussed and settled, not merely the problems of the universe at large, but also, what is more important, of the University in particular.

The inner circle is the Society of the Golden Bear, composed of twelve men elected at the end of their Junior year, who add to their number, when they become Seniors, three or more of their own class. There are also several honorary faculty members, including the president, elected for life. The aim is to include in the Golden Bear representatives of various departments, and the leaders in all branches of student activity, athletics, journalism, debating, dramatics, even scholarship. This society is secret, keeps no record of its conclusions, and takes no official action in university affairs, but is able from the character of its membership to initiate movements and to mold public opinion without the extent of its influence being fully realized by the students generally. It is not, however, under an ostentatious taboo, like the Yale Senior societies.

The official body having charge of undergraduate discipline is the Student Control Committee, composed of Seniors and, by something more than a coincidence, chiefly of members of the Golden Bear. This committee is appointed by the President of the Associated Students, of which body all students, men and women, paying the annual dues of one dollar, are members. The women have a similar organization devoted to their own affairs. A movement to disfranchise them from the general association on the ground that they had a separate organization was defeated by a heavy vote. The offices, in the Associated Students, are in practice confined to men.

It would be easy, of course, to bring theoretical objections against the system of self-government in California. One might doubt the wisdom of putting one class in control of the other three and of granting extensive and indefinable powers over their fellow students to a secret and irresponsible society. One might question what would happen if the faculty, president and trustees found it necessary to take some action in decided opposition to undergraduate opinion, such, for example, as the abolition of intercollegiate athletic contests. One might venture to predict that there will come in California, as there has in other universities, a time when public spirit and the sense of responsibility will decline, and the Student Control Committee come to be composed of men of no character or of bad character instead of the capable and representative students who have hitherto composed it. But this is only another way of saying that California has not discovered any automatic safety device that will insure student self-government against the evils that beset self-government outside universities. The only superiority I can see in the Californian system over those in some other universities is that it works. This, however, is an advantage of sufficient importance to outweigh any theoretical objections. The students in authority seem to have followed a policy of conservative reform rather than of radical idealism. They have not adopted the honor system of examinations, but have materially curtailed the amount of cheating. Estab-



SENIOR HALL.

lished customs of disorder, such as hazing, rough-housing and rushing, have been abolished or reduced to comparatively innocuous forms. In place of hazing, a certain mild penance is imposed on Freshmen, such as serving refreshments, moving the grand stand, etc. The class rush, formerly rather a brutal affair, has been done away with, and as the sign of its abolition and the seal of the perpetual treaty of peace between the warring classes a gigantic "C" has been laid in concrete on the highest hill of the campus, visible across the bay and for miles down the valley. The University of Utah boys have put a "U" that is still bigger on a mountain near Salt Lake, but it does not mean any more. Every year the Sophomores with great ceremony turn over the guardianship of the C to the Freshmen, who keep vigil over it around a camp fire all night and pledge themselves to protect it against all comers, especially against Stanford students armed with an ax and a can of cardinal paint.

A Californian custom that could be

adopted by many other universities, much to the improvement of their looks, is Labor Day, when all the students turn out to beautify the campus. It is like a scene from a utopian romance, the wageless workers, ready to do anything useful, each according to his ability, all duly co-ordinated and directed by volunteer experts; the civil engineers superintending the grading of roads and cutting of new paths; the arboriculturists the planting and trimming of trees and shrubbery; a season of general cleaning up, clearing out and putting to rights; a working day of socialistic brevity, for shortly after noon the boys are called from their labors to a bean feast prepared by the girls in the gymnasium, and the afternoon and evening are spent in sports and merrymaking. The value of the work done last Labor Day is estimated at \$2,800, but the greater gain to the university in the development of an interest in the looks of the campus cannot be calculated in dollars. The only fault to be found with Labor Day as an institution is that it has been placed on

a most unfortunate date, the most unfortunate date, February 29th.

The University of California has been rather backward in the development of its professional schools. There are five of these located in San Francisco; The Institute of Art, the Hasting College of the Law, the College of Medicine, the College of Dentistry, and the California College of Pharmacy. They are still in the transitional stage, loosely affiliated, chiefly supported by fees and not largely attended. The plan for the future seems to be to establish gradually at Berkeley

those who ought not to be deprived of all chance of professional training because they cannot give six or eight or ten years to it. Of this dilemma California takes both horns, sticking one in Berkeley and the other in San Francisco.

The first two years of the medical course have now been transferred to Berkeley, giving an opportunity to establish a university hospital at San Francisco. The new Boalt Memorial Hall of Law will be built on the Berkeley campus.

Another movement that should be



THE HEARST MEMORIAL MINING BUILDING.

schools of medicine, law, architecture, etc., of a thoroly university character, keeping the San Francisco institutions as auxiliary schools, carrying one or two years of the course or giving instruction adapted to students living in the city who are not able to take a long and advanced course. That is, California is confronted like the other State universities, with the dilemma of raising its standards to meet the modern demands for a wider culture and more thoro training in the professions, and at the same time of providing for the needs of

mentioned here, altho it is independent of the university, is the development of centers of religious thought at Berkeley. The Roman Catholics have founded there Newman Hall, an admirable students' club and much more than that. The lecture courses given in it on religion and philosophy are of as high character as those of the university. The various Protestant denominations are establishing theological seminaries at Berkeley in co-operation with each other, avoiding as much as possible the duplication of chairs and utilizing the instruction of the

State University for the secular branches, including Latin, Greek and Hebrew. Similar movements are on foot in other States. The old days of rivalry, antagonism and distrust between the denominations and the State universities have evidently gone by, and we are entering upon a new era of mutual helpfulness, whose possibilities we can only dimly foresee.

The belief is still prevalent in certain sections of the country that the State universities while they may do excellent work in utilitarian lines, can never do anything in the higher branches of scholarship and scientific research. The University of California shows how far this view is from the truth. The branch of science for which it is most distinguished is the least utilitarian of them all, astronomy. For its practical purposes astronomy requires no more apparatus than a three-inch telescope and a clock. Even a 36-inch objective like that of the Lick Observatory discovers nothing likely to be of the least practical benefit to this planet. James Lick bequeathed \$700,000 to provide the University of California with the biggest telescope in the world, located on Mount Hamilton, about fifty miles south of San Francisco, but this sum was not sufficient for an adequate endowment of its work so the State has to provide about \$20,000 a year for running expenses and improvements. Besides this, the University keeps up an observatory at Berkeley equipped for research as well as instruction.

The list of the publications of the University of California shows how far they are from being confined to utilitarian subjects. Among them are six volumes in American archeology and ethnology, three in botany, one in classical philology, one in economics, one in entomology, two in education, four in geology, one in pathology, one in philosophy, three in physiology, two in Semitic philology, four in zoology, three in Græco-Roman archeology, one in Egyptian archeology, and twelve in astronomy.

Of course, only a minor part of the work of the faculty is published directly by the University, most of it appearing in the usual periodicals. In the last biennial report about fifty-three per cent. of the faculty are reported as having

contributed to the literature of their respective departments. From this list one would judge that about thirty-three per cent. of the faculty were engaged in research in natural science and ten per cent. in philological or other humanistic lines. The proportion of productive scholars, therefore, seems to be about twice as great as in the faculties of Yale and Stanford. Of course, I am necessarily leaving out of consideration the all-important question of the relative quality of the contributions to knowledge.

It used to be thought that State universities could not expect private benefactions of any considerable value, but this also has been disproved, first and most conspicuously by California, which, it used to be said not long ago, had received more gifts than all the other State universities put together. This statement is doubtful now for the Universities of Vermont and Virginia, as well as many others, have been generously treated of late, and when the University of Wisconsin comes into the Vilas bequest it will rival California in endowed wealth. Philanthropists everywhere are coming to realize that donations to public institutions are likely to be more permanent, more widely useful and more generally appreciated than private foundations, and the town libraries, city museums and art galleries, and State universities are beginning to benefit by this realization.

Of the benefactions received by the University of California those of Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, a member of the Board of Regents, have been most varied and continuous. Besides supporting many scientific and archeological researches, she has furnished the funds for the architectural plans of the University and for two of its first buildings. Ten years ago the Regents invited the architects of the world to compete in designing a harmonious building scheme providing for the future development of the University, without regard to the existing buildings on the campus. The total cost of the competition was about \$160,000, and the first prize was won by M. Emile Bénard, of Paris.

This international architectural competition was worth all it cost, perhaps not for the actual value of the Bénard plans in

themselves, but for the publicity it gave to the ambitious ideals of the University and for the impulse it gave to the movement for harmonious collegiate architecture all over the country. The portfolio of prize designs was distributed freely to other universities, and on many a campus we find indications, sometimes amusingly or pathetically futile, of an attempt to realize its grand conceptions. Even to the campus of California the plans of M. Bénard were not very closely adapted and by the time they are put into stone there will not be much left of them except the general scheme of arrangement. Notwithstanding that a plaster relief map of the campus was sent to Paris and the winning architect later came in person to locate the buildings, the plans do not fit the ground, and the axis of the whole has had to be shifted. Not even the second building, the new mining building, could be placed where he had designated, for it would have involved a fill of sixty-five feet on one corner. It shows how American universities look to European eyes that the dominant note of the scheme which M. Bénard elaborated in detail was a spectacular dome intended as a sort of Hall of Triumph to the greater glory of athletics. It would have done very well as a Hotel de Ville at Lyons, or a Palace of Peace at The Hague, but no one would have suspected it of being a university or of belonging in America, least of all in California. The supervising architect, Professor Howard has abandoned this feature altogether, putting a drill ground in its place, and in drawing the plans for the other buildings has given them some touches of originality and indigeneness in varying degrees. Thus tho the new law and library buildings will adhere rather closely to classical lines, California Hall, which is used for classrooms and administrative offices is somewhat less conventional, the new Hearst Mining Building shows still greater individuality and the future Agricultural Building will be decidedly novel as befits the State. The three buildings of the Greater University, so far constructed are here illustrated so the reader may judge them for himself. I liked the design of the Mining Building best, except for some

details. It is handsome from all sides and cleverly adapted to its peculiar purposes, as in the treatment of the central hall, sixty-four feet high, with a five-ton traveling crane running its entire length of 120 feet, and in the rows of tall chimneys for the furnaces; but I must confess, altho it may expose my ignorance or lack of taste, that I do not see any artistic or utilitarian justification for the two columns and entablature that are stuck in the large windows.

The new library, of which we present on the cover an original drawing made from the architect's sketch for it is not yet completed, will cost over a million dollars, half paid by the State and half from the bequest of Charles F. Doe. It is much needed for the present building is painfully inadequate for 200,000 volumes and those who want to read them. The latest important addition to the library is the unique collection of Herbert Hume Bancroft on Western and Spanish-American history. This contains about 50,000 books and twice as many manuscripts, and was recently purchased by the University for \$150,000. Whatever may have been Bancroft's deficiencies as a historian he performed an invaluable service to history in getting hold of the letters and journals of the pioneers of California, and of the records of the Spanish whom they displaced. There are sixteen students now working over this rich material.

The most interesting building to me was not one of the new million dollar palaces, but a chalet of rough pine boards just across Strawberry Canyon, for this is the laboratory of Professor Jacques Loeb, one of the few scientists that the outside world is not willing to let alone. But such unheard of things as hatching sea-urchins that have a fatty acid for a father will get into the papers, however carefully concealed "in the obscurity of a learned tongue" such as German or technical English. I found Professor Loeb happier than in Hull Court at the University of Chicago, for here he has fewer reporters and an ocean full of experimental material. He wants no marble or granite palace; he wants only room and salt water, with partitions movable to suit the exigencies of the experiment, for his physiology is not a

static subject. He showed me an experiment. It looked easy. I could have done it myself if I had thought of it. Into a glass of sea water he put some minute marine animals and then sensitized them to light by a dash of carbonated water from a siphon. As promptly as at a word of command they all headed toward the electric bulb like a herd of cattle toward a watering trough. I wondered whether some reagent could not be discovered that would induce such photo-tropism, such an eagerness for the light, in a crowd of human beings. Carbon dioxid does not seem to work that way on people in a lecture room. I merely mention the matter here to reserve the field for future investigation.

Leaving the physiological laboratory I went on up the hill, past a building full of clattering machinery, the realm of "the scholar in overalls," on up the steep winding path thru the tall trees to the barren brow of the hill whereon is the big C. Here I was 900 feet above the ocean and could look over the tops of the trees and the two cities of Oakland and Berkeley, out across the bay where lies the city of San Francisco. To the left I could see far down the valley hemmed in by mountains, among them Mount Hamilton, the site of the Observatory. Straight in front was the Golden Gate, ever open and inviting westward toward the Far East.

I was reminded that the Gate opened in as well as out when I saw a young man sitting in the glare of the afternoon sun on the bare and dusty hillside. I thought he was asleep, but as I came closer I found he was reading a Sanskrit book; Vedantic philosophy, he courteously informed me. I squatted at his feet like a disciple before his guru, while he gave me a first lesson in yoga practices, drawing diagrams in the sand with a broken twig to illustrate the theory of the four selves and to show how all paths led to absorption in the All. It was surprising to find the Absolute here established, serene and unshaken, asserting its old time prerogatives of unity and infinity just as if Prof. William James had not visited the campus only a few months before.

I inquired if he were not homesick.

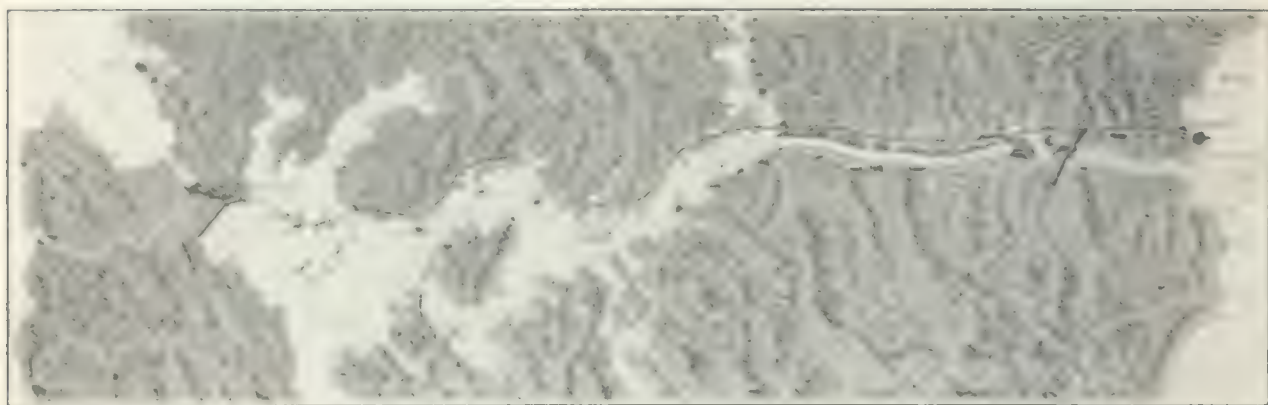
The philosopher is equally at home in all lands, he replied, also demonstrating it geometrically. He was obstinately uncomplaining, still I gathered the impression from the conversation that there were times when self-denial ceased to be a virtue and became a painful necessity; that when the crops in India failed and the ryots could not pay their penny or two a year to the Swadeshi fund, the Hindus in America had to practice more abstinence than yoga required. The Indian students are mostly sent to this country by the Scientific Industrial As-



A HINDU STUDENT ON THE HILLSIDE.

sociation of Calcutta to study agriculture and manufacturing in order that they may achieve the economic independence of their country. There also seems to be a desire to get them out of British influence and into a more democratic atmosphere. Every campus, as I have said, thinks it has the most democratic atmosphere in the world. I wonder what the Orientals think about it. It is worth considering now that they are looking to us for help in the development of their civilization. There is a new form of university coming, which is foreshadowed in California. Greater and more influential than a State or a national university will be the international university of the future.

NEW YORK CITY.



RELIEF MAP OF THE COMPLETED CANAL,
Showing the line of the canal, the Panama Railroad, the locks and the artificial lake.

The Construction of the Canal

BY GARDNER RICHARDSON

[This is the third article in our series on the Panama Canal written by our special representative. The first appeared in our issue of April 15th, the second on April 22d, and a fourth will follow next week.—EDITOR.]

A LOCK canal across the Isthmus of Panama is promised by January 1st, 1915, thirty-one years after the French first broke ground and eleven years since the American occupation. The first plan of the French called for a sea-level canal, and it was only after the enormous difficulty and expense of the undertaking became apparent that a change to a tentative lock plan was made in 1887. When the first French company failed in 1889, a total of \$265,000,000 had been spent. The New French Company excavated in a desultory way for fifteen years, confining their work largely to the Culebra Cut, and making their excavation serviceable for either a lock or sea-level canal. The New French Company removed a total of only about 7,000,000 cubic yards, an amount which the Americans now take out in two average months.

The rate of excavation has increased enormously since the Americans began. In one month the amount of earth now removed is double the amount taken out during the entire year of 1905. "All Records Broken" is a frequent headline in the *Canal Record*, the official organ of the Canal Commission. The issue for April 7th, 1909, announces the excavation for March as 3,880,000 cubic yards, establishing a new high record. Of this amount 2,353,000 cubic yards

were removed by steam shovels, and 1,527,000 by dredges. The excavation made for outside construction work, and not directly in the Canal prism is not included in these figures. If this work were added, the total for March would be over 4,000,000 cubic yards. March is one of the most favorable months for establishing a record, as the rainfall is then at the minimum. It has been said, however, that there are two seasons in Panama, one the rainy season, and the other the wet. At all events, during a supposedly dry month we witnessed a tropical rain-storm that would have been designated as a cloudburst in the United States.

The following table gives the figures for the total excavation up to the present time:

AMOUNT OF EXCAVATION IN CUBIC YARDS ON THE PANAMA CANAL.	
Excavation by French companies . . .	81,548,000
Excavation by Americans:	
May 4 to Dec. 31, 1904 . . .	243,472
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1905 . . .	1,700,227
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1906 . . .	4,948,497
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1907 . . .	15,705,200
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1908 . . .	37,070,887
Jan. 1 to March 31, 1909 . . .	9,953,767
	<hr/> 60,781,140
Total excavation	151,329,140

President Taft has expressed the wish that the Panama Canal be completed by March 4th, 1913. The members of the Isthmian Canal Commission feel that the tentative date of January 1st, 1915, can be bettered, but the completion of the Canal during President Taft's present administration will be a difficult task. The excavation can be finished unless unforeseen difficulties arise. The present state of this branch of the work is shown in the following table:

AMOUNT OF EXCAVATION IN CUBIC YARDS NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THE CANAL.

Estimate of excavation to be done	
by Americans	174,666,595
Excavation made to March 31, 1909.	69,781,140
Amount remaining.....	104,885,455

At the present rate, not taking account of the steady increase in the monthly records, the actual work of excavation can be finished in the three years. The determining feature in the completion



THE OLD FORTRESS AT PORTO BELLO.

This was an important town in early Spanish days, but was destroyed by Henry Morgan, the privateer.

date is the construction of the locks and dams at Gatun.

This is a gigantic project, and figures alone do not convey the change that must be brought about to build what is practically an artificial mountain, a mile and a half long and a third of a mile wide at the base. This great barrier will form a lake 110 square miles in area, and 80 feet deep in a considerable portion. The area to be flooded contains several villages, that are to be transported bodily to higher ground. The building of the locks will require 3,500,000 cubic yards of concrete, the largest piece of masonry constructed in modern times.

The rock taken from the Canal prism is not of a suitable quality to be used in the concrete work. Most of the rock is an argillaceous sandstone, and the small amount obtainable of harder formation would be expensive to sort out and transport by rail from Culebra to Gatun, a distance of almost thirty miles. This situation has led to one of the most interesting supplementary pieces of work undertaken by the Commission.

About twenty miles from the Cristobal entrance of the Canal, on the Atlantic Coast, is situated the historic town of Porto Bello. The old fortresses, captured by Henry Morgan, and the Spanish



THE SINKING OF AN EMBANKMENT AT GATUN.

It was this settling at Gatun that caused some unfounded alarm. The depression has been filled in, with no further sinking.



THE SITE OF THE LOCKS AT GATUN.

The excavation has been completed and the masonry work will soon be started. Each lock is 1,000 feet long

convent still stand, overgrown by weeds and surrounded by the squalid thatched huts of the native village. Porto Bello is the best natural harbor in that section of the Caribbean Sea, and has a depth of from five to fifteen fathoms. At the entrance of the harbor two natural buttresses rise sheer up from the water's edge, and it is from these that 2,000,000 cubic yards of crushed stone will be brought to Gatun. The rock here, a massive andesite, is well suited for concrete, while the quantity is practically unlimited; enough, in fact, not only for the work at Gatun, but also for a breakwater at the Atlantic entrance of the Canal. This breakwater will be constructed of large squares of rock, transported from Porto Bello in barges and sunk in Limon Bay. An exploration by means of borings justifies an estimate of 20,000,000 cubic yards of good rock available at the quarry. Other considerations in selecting Porto Bello were that the rock could be sent from the quarry

to the crusher and from the crusher to the barges by gravity.

An expensive machine shop is also being installed, and it is hinted unauthoritatively that the United States will retain possession of Porto Bello permanently as a coaling and naval station. If this plan is in view rare foresight is shown, for the harbor is unexcelled, and is in a region where suitable harbors are a rarity.

From an engineering point of view, by far the most interesting section of the work is at Gatun. In the construction of the great dam, three features are prominent—the building of the rock toes, the placing of the impermeable core or hydraulic fill, and the construction of the spillway. The rock toes have been laid to furnish a solid foundation and prevent any possible slipping. The core of the dam will not be made of loose material excavated from the Canal prism, as the seepage in that case would be considerable. The material will be chiefly

a mixture of clay and sand pumped in by hydraulic machinery. The laying of the concrete in the spillway has been started. The work to be done is the lining of the channel that runs from the point where the regulating works will be built to the north toe of the dam, a dis-

large to accommodate a considerable fleet, and docks and warehouses will doubtless be built along the new water front. What was formerly a tropical jungle will become a thriving seaport, where the goods of all nations will be handled.

The work at Culebra, which is the



IN THE DAYS OF THE FRENCH.

This photograph was taken on February 1, 1880, and shows a group of French engineers enjoying a day in Panama.

tance of 1,200 feet. Thru this channel, which will be 285 feet wide and ten feet above sea level, the Chagres River will be diverted within a year. The Gatun Lake will then be allowed to rise and take its place in the world's geography.

Gatun will undoubtedly be the most important place on the Canal line, after the completion of the work. In addition to the necessity of a permanent force to operate the locks, there will probably be a harbor of some importance at this point. In preference to docking at Colon, ocean vessels will go thru the locks and dock in fresh water at Gatun. The fresh water destroys the bromelias and sea weed that gather with great rapidity on all vessels in tropical waters. There will be an anchorage at Gatun sufficiently

backbone of the Isthmus, is progressing satisfactorily. In round numbers 29,000,000 cubic yards had been taken out by the Americans up to April 1st, 1909, and there are still 47,000,000 cubic yards remaining. The following table gives the complete figures for the amount of excavation still to be done in the different divisions:

RECORD OF EXCAVATION IN CUBIC YARDS ON THE PANAMA CANAL.

	Amount excavated.	Amount remaining.
Atlantic Division	17,041,711	25,135,000
Central Division		
Culebra	20,724,280	47,068,015
Other points	6,445,153	6,557,045
Pacific Division	15,069,996	26,124,795
Grand total	69,281,140	104,885,455

Two of the locks on the Pacific side are to be located at Pedro Miguel. At this point in the valley of the Rio Grande, the Canal will drop from the 85-foot level of Gatun Lake to the 55-foot level, the first step of the descent to sea level that will be completed at Miraflores, where twin locks are to be built between the converging hills. The final plan on which the French worked included a lock at Pedro Miguel, and some excavating was done at this point, but the American plan involves an additional excavation of 1,200,000 cubic yards. Compared with the great barrier at Gatun, the Pedro

While the breakwater on the Atlantic side will be constructed of specially procured rock, an extensive system of breakwaters will be built on the Pacific side of material taken from the Canal prism. The proximity of La Boca to Culebra admits the transportation of material to tidewater at small expense. The channel runs out from the mainland into Panama Bay, a distance of five miles, and to lessen the silting up of this channel, a breakwater is being built from La Boca to Naos Island, a distance of two and one-half miles. This breakwater is a long embankment of earth and rock ex-



ANOTHER PHOTOGRAPH TWENTY YEARS OLD.

This was taken on October 15, 1888, and shows the stage of the work reached by the French at Culebra.

Miguel dam is small, but it involves a fill of over a quarter of a million cubic yards, and is being constructed as carefully as the Gatun Dam itself. Instead of the hydraulic fill that will form the impermeable portion of the Gatun Dam, a dry-clay core is being placed in the dam at Pedro Miguel. Over 20,000 cubic yards of this fine, yellow clay will be carefully packed in the center.

cavated from the Culebra Cut, and dumped from a trestle that reaches out toward the island in advance of the rapidly lengthening fill. The tide sweeps along the coast with great force, and in addition to preventing the channel from silting up, the breakwater may in the course of time become enlarged to a considerable peninsula. At all events, a railroad will be built on the embankment to

connect Naos Island with La Boca, and docks can be located along the breakwater if the facilities at La Boca prove inadequate.

In addition to the breakwaters, a large area at La Boca, which is three feet under water at high tide and a mud flat at low tide, is being filled in to a height of fifteen feet above the high-tide mark. This improves the health and appearance of the locality, and what is more important furnishes valuable land for terminal and warehouse purposes where it is most needed.

The question of the relative merits of

essential details. The final choice between a sea-level and an 85-foot-level lock canal was made in 1906. The deciding advantages of the lock canal were the decreased cost and the shorter time required. The advocates of the sea-level canal fear the possible destruction of the locks by earthquake, accident or the dynamite of an enemy. The objections to a sea-level canal are the difficulty of controlling the Chagres, and the fact that locks cannot entirely be avoided in any case, as the difference in tides between the Atlantic and Pacific would necessitate a tidal lock in a canal built at sea-



THE NORTHERN END OF THE CULEBRA CUT.

Viewing the future lock (marked in this section). There is still a distance of about ninety feet to go.

a lock and sea-level canal has occupied the minds of the world's most expert engineers, and so many as eighty different plans have been presented, all varying in

level. The total cost to the Americans to complete the present lock canal is estimated at \$297,766,000. The estimate for a sea-level canal is \$477,601,000.

These figures do not in either case include the \$40,000,000 paid to the French company and \$10,000,000 paid to the Republic of Panama.

The present Commission is using

prism. It was raised again last November and was repaired, with plates dug out of the mud at San Pablo, and fitted with machinery from an old dredge at Gorgona, left on the banks of the



A LIDGERWOOD UNLOADER AT WORK.

The advantage of unloading a train of cars by this steam plow over manual labor is enormous.

every effort to economize. The cost of material and labor is worked out in the most careful detail and published in the *Canal Record*. The French machinery is used to the utmost extent. As an illustration, the floating of the old French ladder dredge "Marmot" is an interesting example. The hull of the dredge had been erected by the French and anchored at La Boca. Before the machinery was installed work was suspended and the hull abandoned. Early in the American occupation it was sunk in the old French Canal, to get it out of the way. A change in plans made it necessary to raise the hull and sink it again outside the Canal

Chagres by the French. Within a month it will be at work in the Pacific entrance of the Canal, doing the excavation, for which it was designed twenty-five years ago.

One thousand pounds of old French scrap iron have been forwarded to the Director of Mints at Philadelphia to be used in making medals for employees who have a record of two years' consecutive service on the Isthmus. Up to January 1st, 1909, about 2,400 medals had been earned and it is estimated that the number of medals to be earned in the future will aggregate about 500 a year. Medals earned by employees who have died sub

sequently will be delivered to their heirs. These medals will be prized more than the public at large might believe, for to many men they represent two years of hard work, under trying conditions, and a share in an enterprise of international importance. The awarding of these medals reminds one of the erection of the statue of Columbus at Cristobal, as a tribute to de Lesseps and the French thru the efforts of Empress Eugenie, who was then an exile in England.

Many of the facts and figures in this article are taken from the *Canal Record*, and, in this connection, it is well to say a word of praise for this publication. It has been the object of repeated attacks and criticisms by the Senate and the House, who claim it is an expensive luxury and an improper Government activity.

The *Canal Record*, however, binds the forces at Panama together in a manner otherwise impossible, and is accountable in a large measure for the *esprit de corps* among the employees. The report on the work of the individual steam shovels and dredges causes a friendly rivalry among the crews. The publication of

social notes, baseball league standings and letters from employees are all of interest and of assistance in keeping the different points on the line in touch with each other. The monthly report in detail of the progress of excavation, showing a steady advance, is encouraging to the men and shows them they are not working on a task whose margin fades forever when they move.

President Taft, speaking at New Orleans on February 12th, said there were many who favored a sea-level canal and many who favored a lock canal, and neither faction would give up their views after a decision had been made. But it was necessary to build some sort of a canal, and build it at once. If a continual change of plans were made, there never would be any canal at all. President Taft is right. Nothing is more discouraging than a fire in the rear, and the men at Panama are working with their whole hearts and souls to accomplish the greatest engineering enterprise of centuries. If the men now in charge are left unhampered and undisturbed ships will be crossing from the Atlantic to the Pacific in five years.



Glove and Hand

BY MARY A. P. STANSBURY

TEARS, dearest, here within my arms!
What ill-winged shape has fluttered nigh
To vex your heart with vague alarms?
You "fear lest one of us may die!"

But listen! Here's your glove, a bit
Of silk-mesh sweet with breath of you,
Creased daintily the flesh to fit,
Where slipped the slender fingers thru,—

Yet, when you came to me today,
And I would kiss your hand—like this—
You drew the glove off, smiling—"Stay,"
You said, "let the hand feel the kiss!"

Sweet, do you read my riddle right?
Lo, this fair body, a live web
Of netted tissues, rose and white
As the free pulses flow and ebb

In brodered veins,—with sinuous swell
Of muscles strong and fine, with grace
Of motion, and all charms that dwell
Within the blossom-tinted face,—

What is it but a glove upon
The hand—the spirit—by so much
Defrauding insight of its own,
And subtly dulling touch on touch?

And still your dream of fleeting breath
Shake the calm patience of that love
Which waits—beyond the door of death—
The touch of hands—without the glove?

ARMED. WIS.

Literature

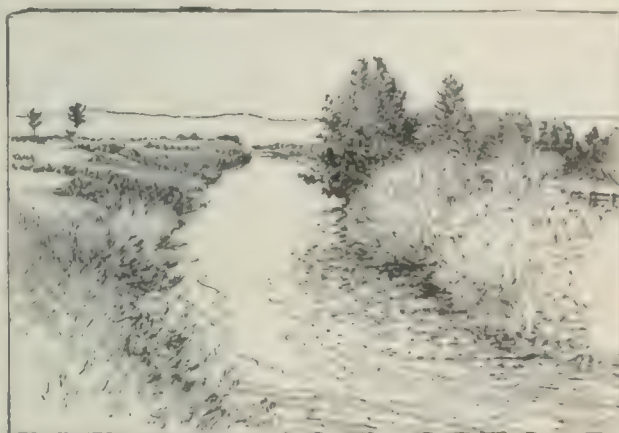
Cyclopedia of American Agriculture

IF the farmer should attempt to keep up with the literature of his occupation as the doctor, minister and lawyer are supposed to he would not get enough outdoor exercise to keep him in good health. In the new volume of Bailey's *Cyclopedia of American Agriculture** there is a list of 437 agricultural periodicals now published in the United States. Every State, territory and insular possession has one or more experiment stations, each of which must publish at least four bulletins a year and usually

er, has been sifted by experts and brought into compact form, without, however, making it so condensed as to be dull reading. It is bulky enough as it is. Each of the four volumes contains 600 to 700 pages, measuring $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 10. But it is well arranged and divided into chapters, sections and paragraphs, with separate heads so one can turn directly to the subject he is interested in without even reference to the index. The cuts, of which there are more than two thousand, are just where they are wanted, little line drawings stuck in the text, illustrating just one point apiece and no more. Besides these,



APPEARANCE OF AN IRRIGATION DITCH WHEN FIRST COMPLETED.



AN IRRIGATION DITCH TEN YEARS AFTER COMPLETION.

From Bailey's "Cyclopedia of American Agriculture."

publishes two or three times that number. Then there are the voluminous publications of the national Department of Agriculture, besides State reports, proceedings of conventions, farm notes in the country papers, and books. No wonder most farmers protect themselves against this flood of printed pages by refusing to read at all.

Here is where the usefulness of the present work comes in. This immense mass of material, wherein what is really original and valuable is hard to discover

there are a hundred full page halftones. The only improvement one would suggest in the way of illustration would be a few color plates where they are really needed, and the free use of diagrams and other graphical methods of presenting statistics.

The list of contributors is practically a roll of the leading American investigators. It is hard to think of a prominent name that is missing. About 150 men have collaborated and as many more assisted in the preparation of each volume. Their contributions have been welded together with such skill that there is comparatively little repetition or conflict, but the cross references should be more numerous.

*CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE. A popular survey of agricultural conditions, practices and ideals in the United States and Canada. Edited by L. H. Bailey. Vol. I, Regions, soils, farm, plans and atmosphere. Vol. II, Crops. Vol. III, Animals. Vol. IV, Farm and community. New York: The Macmillan Co. Per vol., \$5.00.

The work follows the evolutionary order, minerals, plants, animals, man, beginning with the farm and ending with the farmer. The last volume deals with the economics and sociology of farm life, with such questions as why there are thousands of abandoned farms in New England, how much commission the middleman has a right to, in how far cooperation is practical, within what limits is intensive farming a paying proposition, and how to keep farm accounts. Considerable space is devoted to agricultural education and to the elevation of country life thru traveling libraries, reading courses, telephones, and free delivery. The volume concludes with 250 brief biographies of leading American agriculturists of the past.

This cyclopedia should be put at the head of the list of books to be bought by every public library having a farming constituency. The smaller the library the more important that it should have it, for it would require many other volumes to take its place. It also is a useful reference work for school libraries in town and country.



Crawford's Last Novel

IN these days when everybody writes whether they know how or not it gives one a pleasurable sense of relief to come upon the work of a practised hand. We may not understand the cause of the difference but we feel it just as we feel the difference when an experienced motorman replaces a green hand on a trolley car. Marion Crawford wrote forty volumes and yet the world sorrows because it can have no more from his pen. Of what other novelist could this be said? Since 1882, when "Mr. Isaacs" appeared, the taste of the public has changed several times. Schools of fiction have come and gone, but Crawford always remained in favor. There are two reasons for his continued popularity: he always had a story to tell and he knew how to tell. He was a born story-teller, and, what is more rare, a trained one. He takes an open, naive delight in his power. In *The White Sister**, for example, at the end of the fifth chapter the clouds seemed to be

clearing away and Angela and Giovanni were likely to marry and live

"happily for many years, because they were suited to each other in all ways and were possessed of excellent constitutions. If all this had happened, their story would have little interest except for themselves, or as an example for young couples; and it is a deplorable fact that there is hardly anything so dull and tiresome in the world as a good example."

After this little explanation to the reader why he cannot let the course of true love run smooth the author proceeds to put the couple thru thirteen chapters more of separation and torture, mental, moral and physical, before bringing them together at the last. The story is the thing



E. MARION CRAWFORD.

Author of "The White Sister." Born August 2, 1834.
Died April 9, 1909.

and he is not going to allow it to be spoiled for anybody's happiness.

Another characteristic of Crawford's style is his extreme clarity and simplicity of diction. He has been accused of being melodramatic, and so he is if that means the use of dramatic coincidences and violent catastrophes. In this novel a man is killed by an automobile, two more are shot, a dynamite magazine is blown up, a will is stolen, and the theft confessed in delirium, the heroine is in turn a princess and heiress, an outcast and a foundling, a nun and a wife; the hero is a slave five years in Africa and has his arm amputated; all this and much more of the kind happens that we

**The White Sister*, by E. Marion Crawford. (New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.00.)

must not disclose, yet it has not the faults of melodrama. The characters are not wooden, but very lifelike and spontaneous in their actions, and the language is never theatrical. In the most dramatic moments the style is as plain, straightforward and unpretentious as ever. He just tells what happened. In *The White Sister* he defends his objective method indirectly by a criticism of the psychological novelists. Possibly he had in mind George Moore's "Sister Teresa."

"An accomplished psychologist would easily fill a volume with the history of Angela's soul from the day on which she learned the bad news till the morning when she made her profession and took the final vows of her order in the little convent church. But one great objection to psychological analysis in novels seems to be that the writer never gets beyond analyzing what he believes he himself would have felt if placed in the 'situation' he has invented for his hero or heroine. Thus analyzed Angela Chiaromonte would not have known herself, any more than those who knew her best, such as Madame Bernard and her aunt the Princess, would have recognized her. I shall not try to 'factorise' the result represented by her state of mind from time to time; still less shall I employ a mathematical process to prove that the ratio of dx to dy is twice x , the change in Angela at any moment of her normal growth. What has happened must be logical, just because it has happened; if we do not understand the logic, that may or may not be the worse for us, but the facts remain."



The Story of My Life. By Ellen Terry.
New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.
\$3.50.

Miss Ellen Terry is to be congratulated upon the vivacity of her recollections; they possess a rare quality of varying mood that is charming because temperament finds itself so closely allied with intellect. These are more than reminiscences; they are likewise reflections—upon people, upon acting, upon the artist's life in general. Since 1856 Miss Terry has been intimate with the stage, and her life connects the era of Tom Taylor and Charles Reade with that of Ibsen and Bernard Shaw; her remembrances of Charles Kean, of her meeting with Henry Irving in December, 1867, of the Lyceum days, have the advantage over a mere chronicle in the fact that her observation is of no casual order. There are lights and shadows in this "autobiography"—a very human account that is

surprisingly free from prejudices, considering the life with which it deals; it is poetically vivid, sometimes incisively so. It is whole-souled and frank, especially when it sounds the note of self-criticism; it is interesting reading, altho it is rambling, which means that it is formless. Miss Terry is sound in her criticisms, altho she overestimates the inevitableness of Irving's interpretations; her comparisons, for instance, of Duse and Bernhardt are little short of excellent criticism; they are impressionistic. On all matters relating to the world behind the curtain she is eminently safe to follow, more so than any recent "raconteur" of the stage. In fact, this book, with its adequate illustrations, if rightly read, would awaken many a stage-struck girl, altho in no respect does it forsake devotion to the theater. Miss Terry has had her literary associations, and she has not lost the value of knowing such men as Tennyson, Rossetti and Burne-Jones, in the flattery of the moment. Her experiences have left their personal mark; they have this advantage over those of Clara Morris, published several years ago, that whereas the former have real substance the latter are largely fiction in their total effect.



The Standard of Living Among Workingmen's Families in New York City. By Robert Coit Chapin, Ph. D. New York: Charities Publication Committee. \$2.00.

There is a growing study in this country of the cost of living. New York City has been made the basis of two detailed studies within recent years. Mrs. L. B. Bolard, two years ago, published a volume based on two hundred family budgets of families in the neighborhood of Greenwich Village, in the Southwestern section of New York City. The present volume is based on 391 families living in various parts of Greater New York. Professor Chapin has done a most thoro piece of work, and he deserves the commendation of students of the subject for the very careful workmanship he has shown in putting together in readable, compact, accessible shape the mass of data gathered by his investigators. The work is the result of an investigation pursued under the auspices of a committee of the New York State Conference of Charities and Corrections, Professor Chapin act-

ing as secretary of the Committee. It was subsidized by the Russell Sage Foundation. The attempt was made to find families of "normal composition and moderate size." The incomes of the greater part were between \$600 and \$1,100, but there were included some as low as \$400 and some over \$1,100. "An income of \$900 or over probably permits the maintenance of a normal standard, at least so far as the physical man is concerned." This is Professor Chapin's conclusion as to an average family for New York City. A family falling below that is liable to suffer deterioration. He says "almost every family in the \$600 and \$700 groups shows some manifest de-

light on a matter most important to our social welfare. There is attached a report on the standard of living among workingmen's families in Buffalo by John R. Howard, Jr., based on an investigation of 100 families.

Siena. *The Story of a Medieval Commune.* By Ferdinand Schevill. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

In spite of the unceasing and overwhelming flood of literature on Italy there is room for such a book as this, which is neither a volume of snap-shot impressions nor a dry compilation of archeological monographs, but a well-digested, well-balanced and well-written



"GUALFREDO DA TOLENTINO,"
By Michele Cini. Palazzo Pitti. From Schevill's "Siena."

ficiency." Assistant Professor Frank P. Underhill, of Yale, calculated the food values of food materials purchased by the families, a number of the schedules having been submitted to him. His conclusion was that twenty-two cents per day was the lowest sum which could be expended for an adult man in order to give him full normal sustenance. Professor Chapin points out that one-third of the \$600 families spent less than this sum, and must, therefore, be underfed, if the calculation as to the sustaining power of the food materials is correct. There is some difference of opinion as to this. Nevertheless, such a study throws great

light on a matter most important to our social welfare. There is attached a report on the standard of living among workingmen's families in Buffalo by John R. Howard, Jr., based on an investigation of 100 families.

story of the city from its origin to its overthrow in the sixteenth century. The author seems equally at home in discussing the religious spirit which found its highest expression in St. Catherine, the civic spirit which brought a commune out of factional groups of nobles, clergy, merchants and artisans, and the artistic spirit which adorned the medieval skyscrapers and striped churches. Altho Mr. Schevill has sufficient enthusiasm for his city to do it justice yet he does not fall into the common error of exaggerating its achievements or of insisting upon the admiration for every obscure artist or author.

Literary Notes

.... Within its modest limits, Mr. Jesse Lynch Williams' *Mr. Cleveland: A Personal Impression* is a welcome, a useful, and an informing little volume, giving a suggestive glimpse of the man behind the President. (Dodd, Mead, 50 cents).

.... The edition of *The Works of James Buchanan*, comprising his speeches, state papers, and private correspondence, collected and edited by John Bassett Moore, reaches, in Vols. V and VI, recently issued, the years 1841-46. (Lippincott, \$5.00).

.... A sizable volume of some 500 pages contains a new edition of *The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay*, first issued in this country by its present publishers in 1875, in two volumes, and printed, it would appear, from the original plates. (Harper's, \$1.50).

.... One of the latest contributions to a library of amazing proportions in many languages is Edward L. Andrew's *Napoleon and America*, an "outline of the relations of the United States to the career and downfall of Napoleon Bonaparte." Mr. Andrews believes that American disregard of the Continental blockade was the proximate cause of the Russian campaign and Napoleon's downfall, a somewhat bold theory. (Mitchell Kennerley, \$2.00).

.... The progress which wireless telegraphy has made in the last few years is traced in a new edition of A. E. Kennelly's book on the subject, which we welcomed in 1906. The author has brought this new issue entirely up to date, adding to it whatever is worth saying at the present moment on the subject of still another service of science to practical life, wireless telephony. The new book is therefore called *Wireless Telegraphy and Wireless Telephony*. For the benefit of those unfamiliar with the series of "Present Day Primers" to which it belongs, it may be said that the book is written for the general reader as well as for the technical student. (Moffat, Yard, \$1.00).

.... The Lincoln centenary has left in its wake some minor publications that call for but brief comment. First of these is Ida M. Tarbell's *Father Abraham*, told in the homely style that has become so intimately associated in our imagination with the great President, and, be it added, told admirably well. The spirit of the popular memory of Lincoln is reflected in this little book, which is good reading for the young. (Moffat, Yard, \$1.25). Mr. James Creelman's *Why We Love Lincoln* fills acceptably its mission as a brief centenary survey of his life and career. It sounds the proper note, and does it with conviction. (Outing, \$1.25). A lecture on *Abraham Lincoln*, by Brevet Brig.-Gen. Benjamin Rush Cowen, an appreciation rather than recollections by the official in charge of the Lincoln funeral cortege, who, moreover, in the course of his career, had been in personal contact with him, has been put between covers. (Cincinnati: Robert Clarke Co., \$1.00). An *Anthology of the Epigrams and Sayings of Abraham Lincoln*, edited by Francis

D. Tandy, contains all the winged words that have become familiar to us, and many more, **less well known, but well worthy of being made thus readily accessible.** (New York: Francis D. Tandy Co., 75 cents.)

Pebbles

MATRIMONIAL advertisements are not the exclusive privilege of the emancipated Western woman. The newest civilization of Japan has also assimilated them, with improvements. Here is a specimen:

"I am a very pretty girl. My hair is as wavy as a cloud. My complexion has the brilliancy and softness of a flower. My expression is as noble as the leaf of the weeping willow. My brown eyes are like two crescents of the moon.

"I have enough worldly goods to pass happily thru life with my husband, hand in hand, gazing at the flowers by day and the moon by night. If this should meet the eye of a man who is intelligent, amiable and of good address, I will be his for life, and repose with him later in a tomb of red marble."—*Dundee Advertiser*.

THE popular after-dinner speaker rose to respond to a toast.

"Gentlemen," he said, "the unexpectedly flattering manner in which your toastmaster has introduced me this evening reminds me of a story which strikes me as being appropriate to the occasion. By the way, how many of you have heard the story of the Pennsylvania farmer and the young wolf he bought for a 'coon dog'? Will those who are familiar with it from having listened to it half a dozen times or more please raise their hands?"

An overwhelming majority of his auditors raised their hands.

"Thanks, gentlemen," he said. I shall not inflict it upon you."

With their rapturous applause still ringing in his ears, he sat down.

He made the hit of the evening.—*Chicago Tribune*.

He was a naughty little brother, but little brothers very often are naughty on such occasions.

His sister's suitor was awaiting patiently in the drawing-room, and Tommy, who was entertaining him, opened fire with:

"Are you going to propose to my sister tonight?"

"Why, I—er—. —er— what do you mean?" asked the young man uneasily.

"Oh, nothing," was the reply. "Only if you are, don't think you are going to surprise her. At dinner just now she gave me and my little brother a quarter each to go to bed at half-past seven. She's hung four Cupid pictures on the parlor wall, moved the sofa over in the darkest corner, got ma and pa to go calling next door, shut the dog in the cellar, and been practising 'Because I Love You' on the piano all the afternoon. You'll get her all right, but if she tries anything on about it's being so sudden, just tell her it's all bunkum!"—*Washington Post*.

The Independent

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
100 N. YORK STREET, NEW YORK

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE, FOUNDED IN 1848
NEW YORK, \$2.00; SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS.

Subscription prices: One year, \$2.00; Six months, \$1.00; Three months, \$0.50. Single copies, 10 cents. The magazine is published every week, except on Sundays and public holidays, and is sent by mail to all subscribers.

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Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Trusts and the Government

MR. TAFT, with the aid of the learned attorneys in his Cabinet, will strive to improve the machinery by which the laws against combinations and rebating are enforced, and to prepare needed amendments to the Anti-Trust law which Congress and the people will accept. To improve the machinery, a new distribution of the duties of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of parts of two Departments is required. This is not an easy task, but amendment of the Sherman act is a much more difficult one. That law should be modified, but public opinion opposes any relaxation of its severity.

The influence of the prevailing public sentiment upon Congress was shown by the report of the Senate Judiciary Committee last winter, that the statute ought not to be changed. That report is hostile to the recommendations which, in all probability, the President will submit for the amendment of the law. It is not realized by a majority of our people that

strict and universal enforcement of the Sherman act, as it has been interpreted and applied by the courts, would profoundly disturb the legitimate business

of the country, subjecting to prosecution and punishment a great number of persons whose operations have been beneficial rather than harmful.

In his remarks at a dinner in New York last week, Attorney General Wickersham spoke of the President's purpose, and of the need of amendments which would "except from the provisions of the law the ordinary agreements which are the necessary result of healthy business conditions." In that address, Mr. Wickersham, defining the policy of the Administration, did not propose any retreat from the position taken by Mr. Roosevelt:

"The work of the present Administration is none the less important than was that of the last in continuing to enforce the laws of the country and in endeavoring to effectuate the intent of the people, speaking thru Congress, in preventing the things which the people have come to believe to be inconsistent with the welfare of the Republic; but the methods which were necessary to awaken the business community to a recognition of the existence and vitality of these laws are no longer essential."

He did say, however, that some "suits were instituted and some prosecutions commenced without sufficient consideration and without adequate cause," and he gave notice that proceedings in such cases would be discontinued. He found it necessary to be frank, altho he might appear to be criticising his predecessor and Mr. Roosevelt. Perhaps it would have been better to withhold that criticism and to permit the statement of reasons to accompany and explain the action to be taken. He gave notice that he should not authorize the criminal prosecution of men who, without intent to violate the Sherman act, have taken a course technically at variance with an extreme and most drastic construction of the statute. If the men in question do not wrong the public by such technical violation of the law, the public will not condemn his policy.

Some who have read the report of Mr. Wickersham's remarks in connection with the accompanying report of what was said by the gentleman who presided at the dinner, may have been unconsciously led by the speech of that gentleman (Mr. Joseph H. Choate), who introduced and eulogized the Attorney-General, to ascribe to the latter's address a reactionary tendency which it really

did not exhibit. Mr. Choate's unfavorable opinion of President Roosevelt's policy and of the course pursued by Attorney-General Bonaparte was quite plainly—perhaps too plainly—expressed, and we do not see how the expression of it could have been enjoyed by Mr. Bonaparte's successor.

Mr. Choate pointed out that Mr. Wickersham had been "a corporation lawyer, a defender of institutions which twelve months ago were everywhere condemned," and he added that "it was quite time that they [the corporations] had their innings." It is true, as Mr. Choate also said, that corporation lawyers are deservedly eminent in their profession, but the corporations which engage the Attorney-General's attention are those which violate the laws. On the day before this dinner Mr. Wickersham had approved a settlement by which the Sugar Trust restored to the Government more than \$2,000,000 which had virtually been stolen by means of fraudulent weighing machines. Mr. Choate recently appeared in court for the defense in a suit in which this Trust, or corporation, and a railroad company were prosecuted by the Government for rebating, and his defense was not successful. We are confident that he does not think such corporations are now to "have their innings" because Mr. Wickersham is at the head of the Department of Justice.



The Humanists and the Scientists

IN the article on the University of California in this issue, as well as in previous articles of the series, attention is called to the tendency of the rival factions of college faculties to come together and forget their traditional rivalry. There is arising a new spirit of mutual toleration and comprehension and a disposition on both sides to moderate exclusive and exaggerated claims and to join forces for the promotion of modern education.

The old warfare between science and classics is practically over. The old weapons are still flourished occasionally but merely from habit. The former pugnacious zeal and dogmatism is lacking. This is not so much because the classi-

cists have been defeated as it is because the scientists have been triumphant. There is widely prevalent in technological as well as in literary departments, a feeling of disappointment at the results of a generation of scientific training, a feeling that science has had its chance now and has not "made good." Spencer's tract on "Education," and Huxley's simile of life as a chess game played against Nature, are as unanswerable as ever but they are not so convincing as formerly. The men now coming out of our laboratories and shops, do not, to say the least, stand head and shoulders above their mates in the humanistic departments. They are not so distinguished by their broadmindedness, tolerance, practicality, truthfulness, logical power and freedom from superstition and like infirmities, as to demonstrate the intrinsic superiority of scientific training.

Whether or not it has been proved that the advantages to be gained by the study of science are the same as, or equal to, those derived from the study of the classics, it has been undeniably demonstrated that the evils resulting from poor teaching of the sciences are the same and quite as great as those produced by poor teaching of the classics. That is, the subject matter of science does not in itself have any magic power to make it practical, to prevent the student from falling a victim to an instructor's dullness or laziness. All the ancient evils which the advocates of the new learning so vigorously criticised in the old are to be found too often in classes devoted to the most novel and utilitarian of subjects, that is the aloofness from life, the memorizing instead of thinking, and the cheating the pupil into the belief that he is gaining valuable information when he is only learning new words.

Of course, it is not fair to expect reformers to keep their promises. They never can "deliver the goods." It is doubtful if any reform would be zealously enough propagated to carry it thru or strenuously enough opposed to prevent it if advocates and opponents were not deluded into the belief that it would make more of a change in human affairs than it ever does. It may also be argued that science has not had a fair chance because

its teachers have not had the real scientific spirit. That is true but beside the question. Everybody will agree that zoölogy, as taught by an Agassiz or Huxley, is an inspiring and profitable study, but the question is whether zoölogy as taught by the ordinary high school teacher is better than Latin as taught by a man of the same caliber.

The humanists must not interpret the dissatisfaction with the results of scientific training as indicating that they are to be reinstated in their ancient rights and privileges. A restoration of the Bourbons, if they have forgotten nothing and learned nothing, would be followed by another revolution. But they may find in it an opportunity to co-operate with their disillusionized colleagues of the opposite wing of the faculty in founding a new education which shall have the advantages of both.

The humanists were eternally right in maintaining that the proper study of mankind is man. They lost ground when they departed from this principle and acted upon the idea that the proper study of mankind is words. The scientists won their cause by showing that a study is not necessarily devoid of educational value because it has a practical bearing on modern life. We are disappointed in them when they desert their winning colors and act upon the assumption that the ultimate ideal of humanity is a mathematical formula. If the two parties can be kept to their respective ideals there would be little conflict between them and a few mutual concessions would bring them together. The classicists should concede that the human race extends beyond the Mediterranean basin and that there are other avenues of approach to it than half a dozen books in Greek and Latin. The astronomer should be required to teach that man is the center of the universe and that the sun, stars and comets really revolve around our earth, however convenient it may be for him to adopt temporarily an extra-terrene standpoint for the purpose of calculating their orbits. The zoölogist may devote his life to the anatomy of the South Sea urchin but he should be able to tell why he is doing it. The editor of a scientific series should do as the editor of a daily does, hand back the manuscripts to their

authors marked "H. I." with a blue pencil, this meaning to a reporter "run human interest into your story."



Oliver Wendell Holmes

THE Wonderful Year gives us now another centennial, that of the birth of our own Dr. Holmes. He is one of that marvelous company of poets that, as professors, made Harvard College famous fifty years ago. Nowhere have we the like of them in this degenerate day. But why should we call this degenerate which fills the literary gap with astronomers and engineers and inventors? Emerson's squirrel replied well to the mountain who had called him "little prig":

"You no doubt are very big,
But I count it no disgrace
To occupy my place.
If I'm not a leg as you
You are not as small as I, and not half so spry
I'll not deny you make
A very pretty squirrel-track.
Talents differ: things are well and wisely put.
If I cannot carry forests on my back
Neither can you crack a nut."
Surely so: Emerson and Longfellow and Holmes and Lowell could not build a Brooklyn Bridge or a Gatun Dam, or invent the telephone or the electric light. Those were too hard nuts for them to crack.

The Harvard trinity were all very human men, every one lovable, flawless in their thoughts and sweetened by the affections that make life beautiful. They differed, nevertheless. Longfellow was so like other men, with no special quality, except, as each sentiment and feeling was developed or idealized, men called him commonplace, because sentiment and feeling are common, and need only to find some one who can express them. Lowell added sparkling humor; and Holmes bubbling wit. They were all, as became college professors of their day, thoro scholars, but scholars in the way of their day, which could all be extracted from or put into books, words, thoughts; nothing concrete, brick or stone or steel.

But Holmes's department was not literature but medicine, which in his day was one of the three exclusively learned professions. He earned his salary by teaching a physically useful art; but

he won his fame by what he was not paid for, by breaking into literature, and particularly by his shrewd wit, which became extravagant in some of his poems, but was tempered often by a tender touch of mirthful sympathy and sometimes by a philosophical or even scientific flavor which, as in the "Professor at the Breakfast Table," added a new variety to authorship. Who of the elder generation can forget the delight with which in 1858 he read the eagerly awaited numbers of the new *Atlantic Monthly*—no pictures then needed to float it—containing these serial papers, which were the articles first devoured, even before those by Lowell and Longfellow in prose or verse? And it is on these that Holmes's fame will chiefly rest. Nobody reads his learned medical papers now; but his table-talks are a permanent addition to English literature.

But before that he had delighted the children as well as their parents with his poems, apparently so easily dashed off, and yet so choicely worded, and so funny! Even still they cling to memory—such as "The Kaytidd":

"Did Katy love a naughty man,
Or kiss more cheeks than one?
I warrant Katy did no more
Than many a Kate has done."

Or the "One Hoss Shay":

"How it went to pieces all at once,
All at once and nothing first,
Just as bubbles do when they burst.
End of the wonderful one-hoss shay.
Logic is logic—that's all I say."

Or "The Last Leaf":

"I know it is a sin
For me to sit and grin
At him here,
But the old three-cornered hat,
And the breeches and all that
Are so queer.

"And if I should live to be
The last leaf upon the tree
In the spring,
Let them smile as I do now
At the old forsaken bough
Where I cling."

And he gave the same measure of fun to the "dear unmarried aunt" who would

"Curl her wintry locks
In such a springlike way."

And yet the most famous of all his poems, one spouted on every school platform, had in it not a tone of wit, only

the passion of patriotism. We can yet repeat "Old Ironsides":

"Ay, tear her tattered ensign down!
Long has it waved on high.
And many an eye has danced to see
That banner in the sky;
Beneath it rung the battle shout,
And burst the cannon's roar;—
The meteor of the ocean air
Shall sweep the clouds no more

"Oh, better that her shattered hulk
Should sink beneath the wave;
Her thunders shook the mighty deep,
And there should be her grave.
Nail to the mast her holy flag,
Set every threadbare sail,
And give her to the god of storms,
The lightning and the gale."

When another century shall have past, not then will these three Cambridge poets have ceased to be remembered and repeated. Yes, and we will also save a niche in our memory for our Bells and Edisons, for we have not quite forgotten Morse and Henry.



A Good Man

WE have occasion many times a year to make the obituary mention of great men and women. This is fitting and due, altho we would prefer to write of living men and issues. If ever it is desirable, however, to take space to eulogize the dead, it is surely so in the case of Samuel J. Barrows, whose death from pneumonia occurred in this city a week ago.

Here was a man who, for more than forty years of active life, has fought on the firing line of progress, asking only how he might serve his fellowmen, seeking no social approbation or personal gain, simply a modest, efficient, great-hearted American devoted to the common good. Born and brought up on the East Side of New York City, he was a living refutation of the proposition that a modern city cannot produce a great man. After returning from the Civil War he prepared himself to become a Unitarian minister. After a brief term in the pastorate he was called to the editorship of the chief organ of his denomination, *The Christian Register* which he controlled with fidelity and ability for nearly twenty years. It was during a vacation in Europe that he was nominated without his knowledge for Congress. As soon as he was notified by cable he

returned to Boston and entered so enthusiastically into the campaign that contrary to general expectation he was elected.

While he was in Congress he was the special Washington correspondent of THE INDEPENDENT, and he used to send us weekly letters signed "Floor Correspondent." Even till the time of his death he was a frequent contributor to our columns, often in the editorial pages. President McKinley was greatly impressed with his ability and nominated him for Librarian of Congress when his term in the House was about to expire. Before the nomination had been confirmed by the Senate, however, Mr. Barrows wrote a semi-humorous interview with himself in his Washington letter, telling what he would do if made Librarian. This gave a handle to a few of the little minds in the Senate and they held up his confirmation until Congress adjourned without action. The next Washington letter Mr. Barrows sent us was signed "Floored Correspondent."

He was quickly engaged by the New York Prison Association as its Secretary, which office he held till his death. He represented the Government officially on several occasions at prison congresses and he was especially interested in the great international prison congress that is to be held in this country soon, and was planning to spend the summer in South America in its behalf. Mr. Barrows was one of the leading penologists in this country, and he has probably done more than any other American to promote the probation system and indeterminate sentence, and, in general, to change our prisons from brutalizing dungeons to great reformatory institutions.

He was the first man in this country to join the Interparliamentary Union, and the first to know just the value of the cause of international peace second to that of no other Americans. He was a master of a dozen languages, some of which he studied after he was sixty years old. He once learned Hungarian simply to make a public address in Budapest. He was one of the few who made it their business to learn the languages of the nations with which we had to do. He had but two children of their own, their home was the only one known to many a plane. It was no un-

common thing in their family for children of the white, yellow, red, brown and black races to sit down to dinner together. Mr. Barrows had no race, class, sex or religious prejudice. One of his last articles in THE INDEPENDENT told how he wished the churches were so broad that he could join them all, Catholic, Jew, Presbyterian, Unitarian, Episcopal, etc. He belonged to all the more important philanthropic and charitable societies of New York. Why should he be expected to hold fellowship in only one church?

Perhaps the saddest thing about Mr. Barrows's death was that his devoted wife was in Russia at the time on an errand of mercy—no less an undertaking than to attempt to prevail on the autocracy to liberate from jail that noble prisoner, Madame Breshkovsky. Their home life was ideal. They married first and got their education afterward, tho they are the kind of people who never cease learning. When Mrs. Barrows wanted to take a course in medicine in Europe Mr. Barrows earned the money for both. When Mr. Barrows went thru the theological seminary Mrs. Barrows supported him with her pen. For nearly fifty years this devoted pair have worked with and for each other, ever cheerful, ever fresh for new service, ever the inspiration and despair of their fellow workers. They have had no time to make money, no inclination for the conventional social pleasures, when so much was waiting to be done. But when the Russian revolution and famine came they were the ones who first stretched the hand of brotherhood across the ocean from America. And many a heartsick prisoner and motherless boy whom they have befriended are praying for them these days.

No prettier story can be told than that when Mr. Barrows was in Congress and the tariff bill was up for discussion. A high duty was about to be put on a product manufactured in a certain little European town. The whole town was engaged in the manufacture of this product, which was its sole means of livelihood. Mr. Barrows recounted his experiences in that little town on his vacation during the previous summer, showing how happy and prosperous all the people were as a result of their ability to

sell their goods in the American market. He begged Congress not to bring ruin and desolation on them, even if it would enable some infant industry in America to compete with them. His eloquence won the day and the duty was cut off.

Not a famous man, as fame goes, not a rich man as riches are counted, yet Samuel J. Barrows was on the whole the best type of man it has been our privilege to know.



Safeguarding Opportunity

IT takes a startling bit of news, like the publication of the new British budget, to make the average intelligent man in the United States realize how far behind some of the countries of Europe our own nation is in the evolution of politico-economic policy. An exceptionally well informed minority of students, publicists and journalists of course understand the situation, and voters of less than average intelligence are satisfied to go on believing that ever since the fourth of July, 1776, this country has achieved the only progress on this planet worth talking about. The multitude, of average intelligence and information, hold the balance of power, and it is a good thing that now and then something compels them to "sit up and take notice" of the rest of the world.

We do not wish to intimate that a certain backwardness of the United States in matters of public policy is discreditable to us as a nation. European nations are trying experiments which to us seem radical because the increasing economic pressure upon the middle and working classes compels their governments to do something. In America the pressure is increasing, but it has not yet reached the European degree of intensity. We still have an enormous amount of cheap land, and the occupation of the farmer is on the whole more profitable than it was twenty-five years ago, while the farmer's life is being made, if not as agreeable as it was seventy-five years ago, at least more attractive than it was a generation ago.

The underlying question governing both American and European public policy is the question of opportunity. So long as nature and freedom provide and

safeguard opportunity, we have little demand for public or other collective action for relieving distress, "elevating the masses," or assisting the average man to find employment or to provide for his old age. The demand for these things comes when population has become dense and society has become complex, and when corporate organizations control natural resources and the industrial opportunities. Then the question arises: How shall the average man be protected? Shall we take our chances under merely restrictive legislation, and multiply the laws and ordinances forbidding the captains of business to do this and do that? Shall we try the socialistic experiment, and convert the dominant means of production into collective property subject to collective control? Or shall we take a middle course, and thru governmental agency provide such protective measures for the masses as insurance against sickness and unemployment and pensions for old age, and supplement these measures by generously planned schemes for a national development of agricultural lands, forests, waterways and so on?

It is possible that these three policies are broadly correlated with three stages of development, and that some day or other the great nations of the world will work out a successful scheme of commonwealth co-operation, the details of which seem to us, in this present age, both vague and difficult. That possibility we consign to our posterity. For the time being, it does seem to be in a general way true that the policy of restrictive control which we are trying to work out in the United States, and the policy of safeguarding economic life and opportunity which Germany, Belgium, France and now England are committed to, are respectively the policies of nations that, on the one hand, have not, and on the other hand have, arrived at experiences of the more intense degrees of economic pressure. If this is true, we may expect to see American policy in the course of time follow along the lines that are now being blazed by such experiments as the new British budget.

The feature of such policies that perhaps will prove to be best worth watching is the broad application of the insurance idea. Insurance is perhaps the sim-

plest and most easily managed method of creating a collective guarantee for the benefit of an individual. All human life is contingent upon a certain compromise between the communistic and the individualistic principles. The public safety, for instance, is based upon a communistic give and take. Every individual, in exchange for his own security, takes his chance of being called upon to risk his life for the general defense. Insurance is an application of this communistic principle, subject to luck. The insured contribute to the general fund from which those individuals upon whom bad luck falls are reimbursed. That this principle should be taken up by a commonwealth or nation, and so broadened out as to make the entire community safeguard each individual against the more intolerable calamities of life, such as ruinous loss by illness or accident, unemployment and a pauper old age, is theoretically quite as reasonable as that the entire community should, in like manner, guarantee the safety of each individual on a communistic or insurance basis against domestic disorder, or invasion by a foreign foe.

Is the policy practically workable as well as theoretically reasonable? The American people will watch with a good deal of interest the English experiment to determine this point.

Dreadnoughts and Airships

AUSTRIA proposed to build four Dreadnoughts. That affrighted Great Britain, for it seemed equivalent to adding so many Dreadnoughts to the German navy, and would require Great Britain to build four additional and then one more. Now we have the report of the decision of the Austrian Government to build seven Dreadnoughts, which will probably require Great Britain to add nine to her program, or give up her rule that her navy must more than match the combined navies of any two Powers, excepting the United States.

This burden is intolerable, not for Great Britain only, but also for all the other nations, us included, that are taking part in this ruinous competition. So

that can be employed for military purposes.

For there is a fair likelihood that airships will make war so horrible that it will cease to be possible. Let us consider what military airships could do.

Remember that when once perfected an airship will be not very expensive. For five or ten thousand dollars one could be equipt that would carry half a dozen men, and travel fifty miles an hour. A thousand could be built for the expense of one Dreadnought. Now let us suppose a fleet of them, starting off one night from the French coast, 150 miles, for London, or from the English coast for Paris, with the purpose of dropping dynamite bombs on the city, or on the military camp of the enemy. It would be utterly impossible to prevent it, and it would be perfectly possible for the attacking party to escape. No defending fleet of airships could intercept them.

The only relief would be a "gentlemen's agreement," a treaty of war, between the two nations at war, that they would not use airships to drop explosives, but only for scouting purposes. But in war everything is fair, and The Hague laws of war are meant to relieve the mere atrocities that are of minor concern. If airships could give success they would be used. To drop an explosive from an airship on a camp or a cruiser is no worse than to shoot a bomb from a cannon. We are making cannon bigger and battleships huger just so that they can do more damage, the more devilish the better. As the game is being played out to its limit, we may see the time come when that limit is reached, and the very excess of destructiveness will defeat its own purpose.

We do not yet know what the age of aerodromics will bring forth. Just as the steamboat and the locomotive have utterly changed our conditions of civilization, so the airship may create a new era. It may even break down the economic line of division between the Republican and the Democratic party by making it well nigh impossible to collect tariff duties either for protection or revenue. At least smuggling would be vastly easier and its prevention very dif-

ficult, except for heavy and bulky goods. We presume the time will come in a very few years when any well-to-do family can have its airship as it now has its horse and carriage or its automobile. The automobile may become as obsolete as the old chaise and the cariole are becoming.

We move fast in these days. The whole revolution, which includes the railroad, the telegraph, the telephone, the bicycle, the automobile, the wireless telegraph, and now the airship, has come within the lifetime of a man of seventy. This last invention will have its own achievements; and if one of them is the suppression of war, and the driving of nations to arbitration, it will be the greatest of all the inventions of a century. Thus science, even against its intention, serves the ideal purpose toward which humanity blindly or consciously moves.



Mohammed V

LAST week we were able to record with great satisfaction the end of the counter-revolution in Turkey and the overthrow of Abdul Hamid. This week we report the removal of Abdul Hamid by force to Salonika, where he will be tried by court-martial and probably condemned to death, the crowning of his successor as Mohammed V, and the end of the massacres in the Cilician region.

While more than two hundred of the conspirators who created the counter-revolution have been executed summarily, we doubt very much if it is the purpose to put the late Sultan to death. There are present uses for him alive.

It is surprising that he did not escape while he could. He had his private yacht at the dock behind his palace, and he could have fled to a foreign vessel. That he did not do it we lay less to his courage than to his cowardice. He could not make up his mind to the effort. His long habit of waiting, which has given him the reputation of astute political skill, failed this time to succeed.

The deposed Sultan is believed to have deposited many millions of wealth in Europe. Whatever lands or other private property he has acquired in Turkey can be confiscated to the State, and there

is said to be much of it; but what is hidden away in Berlin or Paris or London cannot be reached. This the present Government wants and needs. He is said to have offered an immense sum for the privilege of his choice of residence. We take it that this court-martial and threat of death is meant as a means to squeeze his money out of him rather than his blood. He will thus be deprived of his resources for financing another revolution, and be practically imprisoned for the rest of his life in a comfortable but secure palace, where he can grieve and mope like Bonaparte at Saint Helena and have plenty of time allowed to review his life and repent of his sins. Meanwhile the wealth which he disgorges can be in part expended in alleviating the distresses of those made widows and orphans by the massacres in the region of Adana.

And this directs attention to the obligation of the new Turkish rulers, of Mohammed V and his advisers, as also of the other more civilized Powers, to see to it that this massacre be the last which the Christian people of Turkey shall suffer from the hands of fanatical Turks. We believe that the Young Turkish *régime* has the best will in the world to prevent the recurrence of these outrages; and the Christian Powers also have the right and duty to put pressure on the Porte to see that this is done. We of the United States have under the law of nations no right of interference in the domestic concerns of Turkey; but this does not mean that we have no right of protest and pressure. Indeed, we have more right. Had we a naval force in the neighborhood, and had a massacre occurred within reach of our men or our guns, we would have had the right which the law of mercy imposes, to interfere by way of protection, just as for a less cause we have interfered in the affairs of our neighbors nearer home, and as we interfered a few years ago in Peking. But in this case the nearer nations have the nearer duty. We would have the President make it known at Constantinople that those who have instigated the late atrocities must be punished. That is the best insurance against repetition. The negligent vali at Adana, the commander of the troops, and those chiefly guilty of inciting the massa-

crimes should be punished as severely and summarily as were those guilty at Constantinople.

And now what must be done for the sufferers left destitute by the death of their husbands and fathers and the destruction of all their property? For the present they must be cared for by charity. We in this country have before this cared for many hundreds of Armenian orphans. There are two channels thru which such aid can be given, and these are one. They are the International Red Cross and the American Board and its allied agencies, such as the orphan relief society under the care of Miss Wheeler, at Worcester, Mass. But whatever the agency receiving the money, those who are entrusted to expend it will be the missionaries of the American Board on the field. There may be jealousies between Armenians and Protestants in Turkey, but when danger comes, by the thousands they all flock to the missions for protection. There they are with friends and feel safe. And there will be found the honest administration of relief. To be sure, the Turkish Government ought to assume this burden, but it has an empty treasury and no credit, and its first duty is to secure safety and punish the guilty. If later it can give relief, that should be entrusted not to native agents, Turkish or Armenian but to the Red Cross, with which, we believe, Turkey is officially allied.

In an article in this issue of THE INDEPENDENT, President Washburn gives his hopeful comments on the late situation. He anticipates a regenerated Turkey under Mohammed V. With a settled and progressive government there may be expected a phenomenal change in Turkey. The sick man of Europe will be cured. The nations will no longer be hovering like vultures around his bed, ready to tear the carcase. Millions of wealth will seek investment. The facilities of agriculture, manufacture and transportation will speedily develop. Turkey may well become one of the most flourishing as it is one of the most beautiful and by nature most highly gifted of lands. Its future will be glorious, and we all behold it. The world does its welcome to Mohammed V and its hope that with him begins a new era for Turkey and for Islam.

British Finance

It is not at all unlikely that the end of the present Liberal British Government is near at hand. It will fall not on Welsh disestablishment, or educational reform, or an Irish Parliament, but on the budget. With the present appearance of things, when it appeals to the people it will be beaten and free trade will go too. The trouble is that this Government is too honest. It wants to make its income meet the national expenses, and not pile up a war debt in time of peace. The people would have old-age pensions, and the Government yielded, and always the pensions cost more than was expected. We have learnt that lesson. Then the people will have a procession of Dreadnoughts as playthings, and Dreadnoughts are fearfully expensive. These must be paid for in taxes, and taxes are proposed. But the people don't want to be taxed any more. They don't want to pay the piper. Mr. Asquith gives them their toys—and taxes, very heavy taxes on incomes and graduated death duties. To be sure, it is the rich men that will pay the taxes, or their estates will, but that is what they don't like. They are making a fearful noise about it now, and some of our American papers evidently have Tory correspondents who make the worst of it. When Mr. Balfour comes into power again we shall see the end we fear, of the great free trade policy under which Great Britain has been most prosperous and has increased wonderfully her manufactures and commerce. It will not be because Great Britain is tired of free trade, but because she is tired of seeing her taxes. She will want to pay them unwittingly, and the rich men will persuade the poor men that the latter must pay their share, and they will listen and obey; for Carlyle says that those south of the Tweed are mostly fools. Then we shall have the whole world separated into camps surrounded each by tariff walls. And each can be taxed without seeing it. Will it be better?

A Turn About of the Index

In 1875, a work published at Perugia under the name of Carlo Paoletti, advocating the cult of Mary's Pure Blood, was put upon the Index. It is an open secret that the nom de plume is that

of Cardinal Pecci, afterward Leo XIII. As Pope he bothered not his head about removing the book from the Index. He had the works of Galileo and a few more taken off, but his own remained and is still on the Index of Pius X, published in 1907. The book was over-devout. Just lately two books of another zealot have been banned. They are the writings of the Jesuit Barbier, who, since the expulsion of the religious orders, styles himself "L'Abbé." He is among the most devoted and prolific defenders of Ultramontaniam in France. He is more papal than the Pope. But he overshot the mark in singling out for his attacks Mons. Piou, the wealthy founder of the *Action Libérale Populaire*—a still-born Catholic party. It was this gentleman who went to Rome and persuaded Pius X and Cardinal Del Val that the Catholics, under his banner, would win in the general elections which followed the dissolution after separation. He proved a prophet lacking inspiration and if himself elected he sits in the Chamber of Deputies as the representative of the most illiterate department of France. Now L'Abbé Barbier never wearies of nagging Piou. His first two attacks, "*Cas de Conscience*" and "*Rome et l'Action Libérale Populaire*," are purely political writings, to which Rome gave no heed. It would not do for the Index to blacklist nowadays French books exclusively political. The Abbé just overshot the mark when he wrote "*Le Progres du Liberalisme Catholique en France sous le Pape Leon XIII*" and "*Les Democratés chrétiens et le Modernisme*." Here he ventured into fields partly historic, partly political, partly philosophic; and the Index put both under the ban. He is over-orthodox. Nevertheless, his writings are thoro, well documented, and give an enlarging inner view of the ups and downs of political Catholicism in France. "Save me from my friends, and I will take care of mine enemies," L'Abbé Barbier may well exclaim.

There is trouble in the Disciple camp. A pastor of distinction in Chicago has proved to be a believer in the higher criticism, and he does not believe that every word in the Bible is historically true. He is not sure of Jonah or the Flood, so

there are those who want to turn him out. But how can it be done? The Disciples have grown to be over a million and a quarter of communicants, with no machinery of ecclesiastical courts and no creed. They have no standard but the Bible, and no articles by which to interpret it. Their very principles of conglomeration which brought many Ishmaelite fragments of other bodies together was liberty of interpretation. It is a courageous principle, which allows truth and error to wrestle, with no fear that truth will be worsted in the struggle. We presume that room will be kept for historical criticism and those who accept it.



Very curious is the sociological phenomenon we now see in France of employees of the public service in France leaders in strikes against the nation which employs them. It raises serious questions as to how docile workers would be in a socialistic state. Would we have just as many strikes if the nation controlled all sources of production, and by its chosen leaders assigned to each his work and his wages? Would they be any better satisfied, or would the strikes and boycotts be just as bitter as they now are, or as the disturbances have been in France, where the cities were lately in darkness and the mails stayed undistributed?



The proposal of Mississippi to put the name and portrait of Jefferson Davis on the silver presented to the battleship which bears the name of the State is not only in bad taste, but to do it would be an insult to the officers who would use it. We may properly bury the past and fraternize most amicably, but it is not amicable to flaunt secession in a Union ship of war. Such a service should not be accepted.



Sabotage is one of those new foreign words that have not yet got into the dictionaries. It is the reverse of the strike: it is staying in and injuring the product or the machinery. The last French example is that of the postal clerks, who have sent to Tokyo the personal mail of their hated M. Simyan, Under-Secretary of Posts.

FINANCIAL

The New Rock Island President

WILLIAM A. JACKSON has been elected president of the Rock Island Company, the corporation which controls the roads of the Rock Island railway system, to succeed Robert Mather, who recently retired from this office to become chairman of the board of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. Mr. Jackson is fifty years old, and was born at Richmond, Ind. He was educated in the Richmond public schools, at Earlham College, and at the University of Virginia, having been graduated at this university in 1879, with the degree of LL. B. For several years he was prosecuting attorney of Wayne County, Ind. In 1902 he became connected with the Rock Island system, and since 1904 he has been general solicitor and first vice-president of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, having succeeded Mr. Mather in those offices, as he now succeeds him in the presidency of the controlling corporation.



WILLIAM A. JACKSON

Trade and Industry

Signs of improvement were seen last week in the condition of the steel trade. Prices are now turning upward. On the 27th, the Corporation added \$1 per ton to its prices for bars, plates, and structural shapes. On the 28th the most powerful of its competitors followed suit. In both cases this action was due to large orders. This is the first upward move-

ment in the steel trade since an open market was declared, with a sharp cutting of prices, in the middle of February. The Corporation's report (published on the 27th) for the March quarter was much better than had been expected. Net earnings (\$22,921,000) were below those of the preceding quarter, of course, but were still much above those of the first and second quarters of 1908.

and steady progress by months was shown, altho the open market was declared in the middle of the quarter. March earnings exceeded those of February by \$320,000, despite the cutting. An impression prevails that in this important industry the corner has been turned. Recent imports of crude materials for manufacturers have been very large. Postal receipts for March in fifty large cities exceeded those of March a year ago by 14½ per cent. Capital incorporations for April were \$181,000,000, against \$105,000,000 in March. Severe and unseasonable weather has

delayed seeding and restrained retail trade, but the prevailing sentiment is optimistic, and marked improvement after settlement of the tariff controversy is generally expected.

....The Merchants' National Bank, whose capital stock is \$2,000,000, now has a surplus and undivided profits amounting to \$1,665,181, an increase since February 5th of \$76,997. The deposits, which on February 5th were \$26,921,070, are now \$31,060,587, an increase of \$4,139,517.

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Survey of the World

Tariff Votes In the Senate

Little progress in the way of action upon provisions of the pending bill was made last week during the tariff debate in the Senate, altho two or three votes appear to indicate that the Republican opposition will be overcome. The first trial of strength took place on the 5th, when an amendment proposed by the committee, increasing the duty on orange mineral (a lead product used in making paint) from $2\frac{7}{8}$ cents a pound (in the House bill) to $3\frac{3}{8}$ cents, was adopted by a vote of 41 to 36. Ten Republicans—Bristow and Curtis, of Kansas; Cummins and Dolliver, of Iowa; Brown and Burkett, of Nebraska; Crawford, of South Dakota; Johnson, of North Dakota; La Follette, of Wisconsin; and Nelson, of Minnesota—were counted with the Democrats in the negative. Several other Republicans who had been classed with these supported the increase. As five or six Republicans who were absent will vote with Mr. Aldrich, it is thought that he can rely upon a clear majority. Moreover, it is known that several of the Republican insurgents intend to vote for the completed bill, after making vigorous effort to amend it. On the 7th, there was a vote of 53 to 19 in support of a duty of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound upon the lead in lead ore, this being the Dingley and the Payne rate. There were no negative votes on the Republican side and two Democrats joined the majority. Mr. La Follette said he would not vote, because he owned a tract of lead-bearing land. This directed attention to Senator Guggenheim, who is largely interested in what has been called the Smelting Trust. Mr. La Follette read recent dispatches from Europe which assert that a world combination of lead producers is

about to be formed, for an advance of prices, and that the adhesion of the Guggenheim interests has been obtained. Mr. Guggenheim was in his seat, but he said nothing. Mr. Stone, of Missouri, a State in which much lead is produced, argued that a lower duty would be sufficient for protection. Others spoke against the proposed rate upon the ground that it would enrich a combination or Trust.



Speeches in the Debate

In the early part of the week, Mr. Borah spoke at length in advocacy of an income tax. Mr. Root, who said he was not arguing against such a tax, remarked that the people should not be led to think that property here did not bear a substantial part of the tax burden. He pointed out that the State, county and municipal taxes in 1902 upon \$97,810,000,000 worth of property were $74/100$ of 1 per cent., which was equivalent to an income tax of 15 per cent., upon the assumption that the net income from this property was 5 per cent. Mr. Borah warned reactionaries that only by supporting the Roosevelt policies could the Republican party retain its power:

"No man is politically so shortsighted or politically so blind as the man who thinks that the steamer 'Hamburg' carried away the policies and principles, the public interest, the aroused public conscience, and the surging public concern which this remarkable man bequeathed to his countrymen."

The speeches of Mr. Dolliver and Mr. Cummins excited much interest. Both were long. Mr. Dolliver very sharply criticised the Aldrich bill, attacking mainly the duties on cotton goods and woollens, and denouncing what he called the tricks and misleading language by

which increases of rates were obscured. He charged that the cotton schedules had been written by two New England manufacturers, whom he named. This was denied by Mr. Aldrich. There were several sharp passages between the two Senators. Mr. Dolliver pointed to large increases of the cutlery, silk and other rates. He favored the creation of a tariff commission to prevent the chicanery and check the greed shown by tariff beneficiaries who were permitted to write the rates affecting their own goods. He predicted that if the bill should be past in its present form, tariff agitation would begin immediately after its enactment. It should be understood, however, that Mr. DeCuir in his criticism of the rates on cottons and woollens was merely attacking the Aldrich increases, for he gave notice of an amendment of his own, providing for the duties of the present tariff. Mr. Aldrich remarked that an assault upon the cotton and wool schedules was an assault upon the very citadel of protection. Mr. Cummins, at the beginning of his speech, said this was the most intolerant sentence he had ever heard uttered in a legislative body. He severely criticised the pending bill, saying, however, that probably he should vote for it because, as he hoped, it would be a slight improvement upon the present law. But the bill, as it stood, would not, he said, be accepted by those who asked for revision as either a fulfilment of the party's pledge or as a settlement of the controversy. He predicted that a campaign for lower duties would begin immediately after the close of the session, and would continue "until the judgment entered in the court of the public conscience is also entered in the journals of Congress." While he was speaking of the steel rates, Mr. Depew asked what would happen if a reduction of these rates should ruin the independents and leave the people at the mercy of the Steel Corporation. He replied that if the people should be subjected to industrial slavery by any giant corporation, the lampposts would still remain. Mr. Newlands asked him whether the sixteen or twenty "progressive Republicans" had any plan to submit to the thirty-one Democrats for concerted action with respect to the bill. Mr. Cummins questioned his ability to speak for

the thirty-one Democrats, saying that the most ardent protectionist speeches had been made on the Democratic side and that he did not believe the Democrats could be united for action on the tariff. Mr. Clapp, of Minnesota, in a brief address, characterized the proceedings as a farce, and predicted that if downward revision were not given to the people now, they would demand it two years hence, when a revision might be made by the enemies of protection.—Very little was said, last week, about Mr. Taft's attitude toward the bill. Some reported that he hoped for improvement in conference. In a published statement which appeared to be authoritative, no reference was made to his views about rates, but it was said that he hoped the bill would provide sufficient revenue, and that, if more revenue should be needed, he would prefer an inheritance tax or a tax on corporation dividends to a tax on incomes.



Seven Sentenced in Pittsburg

The seven men recently convicted in Pittsburg, as the result of an investigation concerning the corrupt action of councilmen and others in that city, were sentenced, on the 5th inst., as follows:

W. W. Ramsey, formerly president of the German National Bank, one year and six months in prison, with a fine of \$1,000; John F. Klein, councilman, imprisonment for three years and six months and \$1,500; William Brand, councilman, one year and six months, with a fine of \$500; Joseph C. Wasson, councilman, one year and six months, and \$500; Henry M. Bulger, hotel keeper, two years and \$500; John Colbert and Charles Colbert, each two years and \$500.

Upon appeal, all except the Colberts were released on bail. There are seven indicted men yet to be tried. Ramsey had entered the service of the bank in his boyhood and had risen to be president. He bribed the councilmen with \$17,000 in order that his bank might be made a depository for city funds. Klein was the head of a group that received and distributed the bribe money. Bulger was a go-between. The Colberts attempted to corrupt the jury at the trial of Ramsey. The latter pleaded for clemency and submitted a petition signed by 1,500 business men of Pittsburg. Judge Frazer said he had taken into ac-

count the fact that Ramsey had not committed perjury in his testimony. A. A. Vilsack, formerly cashier of Ramsey's bank, has not been sentenced. He admitted his guilt, testified for the prosecution, and will be a witness at future trials.



Railroad and Trust Cases The controversy in Missouri between the Federal courts and the State authorities concerning railroad rates has been prolonged by action taken last week at Jefferson City and Washington. Missouri's Attorney-General has begun quo warranto proceedings against sixteen railroad companies, asking that their charters be forfeited because, as alleged, they have conspired to fix passenger rates and have combined to maintain freight rates, in violation of the anti-Trust law. In the House, at Washington, Mr. Murphy, of Missouri, has given notice that he will present formal charges against Federal District Judges Phillips and McPherson, whose decrees and decisions have been prominent in the controversy. He alleges that they improperly yielded to the influence of the railroad companies' attorneys and officers.—The decision of the Supreme Court concerning the commodities clause of the Railroad Rate law was announced last week. We refer to it in our editorial pages.—As a result of the exposure of fraud in the weighing of imported sugar on the docks of the American Sugar Refining Company (or Sugar Trust), seven of the company's employees have been indicted in New York. The most prominent of them is Oliver Spitzer, superintendent at the docks, and an employee for thirty years. The pay of each of the six indicted with him was \$13 a week. At the recent trial testimony was introduced to show that while this sum was indicated by figures on each weekly envelope, \$5 more was found inside, the inference being that the added money was pay for the fraudulent weighing.



Cuba Mr. Helm, of Kentucky, recently introduced in the House, at Washington, a resolution designed to promote the annexation of Cuba, whenever a majority of Cuba's voters should

ask for it. The new Cuban Minister at Washington, General Carlos Garcia Velez, has addressed to Mr. Helm a letter, in which he says:

"The Cuban people do not wish for the annexation of the island to the United States or to any other country. We feel that a half century of almost constant struggle for independence and sovereignty entitles us to enjoy the blessings of our Government or even the mistakes that inexperience may bring during the infant period of our nationality. We are desirous of developing closer commercial relations with the American people; we hope that these relations will never interfere with the political status of both countries, and we will look forward, in all times, to a better understanding of the character, conditions and aims of both peoples. There are many other reasons less important to us than those of sentiment (which are unmistakably the principal ones for us), viz.: Competition of products, difference of language, race, etc., that would be sufficient to make impossible the annexation of Cuba to the United States. I earnestly hope that you will take these remarks of mine as a true expression of the wishes of the Cuban people and trust that you will not take exception to them, inasmuch as I have answered you with the same good feeling and frankness with which you were prompted to introduce your resolution."



Venezuela and Central America Castro, formerly President of Venezuela, went from Paris to Spain, last week, and he says he intends to go to Ecuador, there to await events which will permit his return to Venezuela. It is his purpose, the dispatches say, to sue the French Government for damages, asking \$2,000,000 because of his forcible expulsion from Martinique.—Diplomatic relations between Venezuela and the United States were re-established on the 4th, when President Taft received the new Venezuelan Minister, Señor Rojas, who presented his credentials, saying:

"From the time Venezuela declared her independence as a nation—and I might as properly say even before that time, when the idea of emancipation began to stir in the breast of the old colony—the Venezuelan people have always felt a deep sentiment of appreciation and just admiration for the great republic of the north. We looked up to her as a sister who had preceded us on the road to liberty and whose example has always been one of encouragement to us, because of the success attained in the practice of her wise institutions and the methods so judiciously selected to make of her a wonder of progress and a constant source of happiness to her sons."

Replying, the President said that the

feeling of sympathy and fraternity which had existed between Venezuela and the United States since the independence of Latin America called for close intimacy and friendship. He added:

"With the noble aspirations of the great Bolivar as the incentive for the principles of freedom and self government of your nation, it is fitting that your country and mine should clasp hands in fellowship, united in all that tends to strengthen the bonds of reciprocal intercourse, commerce and good understanding."

—An American named Payne, who recently escaped from prison in Venezuela, asserts that the captain and ten sailors of the Massachusetts whaling schooner "Carrie D. Knowles" (heretofore believed to have been lost in 1904, with all on board) are in a Venezuelan prison, having been seized and placed there by Castro five years ago, when the schooner, in distress, called at a port in that country.—Dr. Manuel Amador, the first President of Panama, died on the 2d, at the age of seventy-five years.

The British Budget

The budget or appropriation bill presented to the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, April 29th, was past in the House of Commons on May 4th, by the application of the closure. The Government majority on this test vote was reduced to 107. The budget bill is one of the most remarkable fiscal measures of recent years, for it is not merely a scheme of taxation, but it has as one of its fundamental purposes the reduction of inequalities in the distribution of wealth. Mr. Lloyd-George in the concluding paragraph of his budget speech met the charge that no Chancellor of the Exchequer has ever before been called upon to impose such heavy taxes in time of peace by the declaration:

"This is a war budget! It is a budget for a time of war, when the nation is in poverty, and I cannot help hoping and believing that before this generation has past away we shall have made a great advance toward the goal time when you will see the world in a new and better light. The budget which always follow in its camp, will be as remote from the people of this country as the wolves which are howling at the door." Ex-Premier Balfour, leader of the Opposition, declared that the measure would "fringe away capital, and what the coun-

try now suffered from was not too many rich men, but too many poor men. Premier Asquith met this objection by inquiring:

"Where is it going to fly to? It may traverse the whole civilized world, but wherever it goes it will find itself confronted by a finance minister as necessitous as Mr. Lloyd-George. It would not find rest in Germany, France or the United States. In the last named country they are engaged in rigging up a new tariff and have a deficit far more formidable than anything we have to face here. The truth is there is not a civilized country in the world which does not find itself at this moment under stress of taking its place in the race of armaments, in providing for social reform, in developing new resources and discovering new means of taxation. There is no country in the world where, when all the proposals of this budget have been carried into law, capital will be less exposed to chances of spoliation or insecurity than in this free trade country."

The Land Clauses

The new budget bill incorporates more radical and novel ideas than can be here mentioned. Perhaps it will be of most interest and importance to quote Mr. Lloyd-George's argument for the taxation of the unearned increment in the land values, approaching Henry George's plan of the single tax. After giving a number of instances where the landlords had received millions of pounds from the ground rents of land that had increased in value from the growth of cities and the development of mines, he says:

And yet, altho the landlord without any exertion of his own is now in these cases in receipt of an income ten or even a hundredfold of what he was in the habit of receiving when these properties were purely agricultural in their character; and, altho he is in addition to that released from all the heavy financial obligations which are attached to the ownership of this land as agricultural property, still he does not contribute a penny out of his income toward the local expenditure of the community which has thus made his wealth, in the words of John Stuart Mill, "whilst he was slumbering." Is it too much, is it unfair, is it inequitable that Parliament should demand a special contribution from these fortunate owners toward the defense of the country and the social needs of the unfortunate in the community whose efforts have so materially contributed to the opulence which they are enjoying? I have dwelt upon the fundamental difference in the demeanor of landowners toward their urban tenants and that which, under the inspiration of more high minded and public spirited principles, guide their conduct toward their agricultural tenants. There is no doubt that the spirit of greed is unconsciously much more dominant and unrestrained in the former case. One dis-

astrous result of this is that land which is essential to the free and healthy development of towns is being kept out of the market in order to enhance its value, and that towns are cramped and people become overcrowded in dwellings which are costly without being comfortable. . . . It is to the interest of the landlords to crowd as much bricks and mortar on every square yard of land there as the law will allow. And yet outside are square miles of land unoccupied, or at least unbuilt upon; while land in the town seems to let by the grain as if it were radium. Not merely towns, but villages—and by villages and towns I mean the people who dwell in them—suffer extremely from the difficulty which is experienced in obtaining land and by the niggardliness with which sites are measured out. You cannot help feeling how much healthier and happier the community could have been made in these towns and villages if they had been planned on more spacious and rational principles, with a reasonable allowance of garden for every tenant which would serve as a playground and as a vegetable and flower garden for the workman and his family, and would even, in many a district, help materially to solve the problem of unemployment. I think the same observations apply to the case of mineral royalties. There all the expenditure is incurred by a prospector, who runs the risk of losing it. The capitalist risks his capital, the miners risk life; and I do not think it is too much to ask the royalty owner, who has contributed no capital and who runs no risk in the matter, to contribute in this emergency toward relieving the heavy burden which has come upon us in this country and to furnish a sum of money to make provision for the social needs of those who have been engaged in digging up mining royalties all their lives. My present proposals are proposals both for taxation and for valuation. Altho very moderate in character they will produce an appreciable revenue in the present year and a growing revenue in future years. The proposals are three in number. First, it is proposed to levy a tax on the increment of value accruing to land from the enterprise of the community or the landowner's neighbors. We do not propose to make this tax retrospective. It is to apply to future appreciation in value only, and will not touch any increment already accrued. We begin, therefore, with a valuation of all land at the price which it may be expected to realize at the present time, and we propose to charge the duty only upon the additional value which the land may hereafter acquire. The valuations upon the difference between which the tax will be chargeable will be valuations of the land itself, apart from buildings and other improvements; and of this difference—the strictly unearned increment—we propose to take one-fifth or 20 per cent. to the State. . . . We value the land at its present value and count increment from that point. You get at the increment upon two bases. You get at it when the land is sold. Then will be discovered what the actual increment is. We propose to charge 20 per cent. upon what the landowner receives, by comparing what he receives with the valuation made immediately upon this bill. The tax will also be paid on the

passing of property at death, so that there will be an increment estate duty. The property will be valued on the death of its owner, and if the increment is not due to expenditure made by him, if it is not attributable to him, but to the growth of population or some other cause, then the same charge will be made on that increment in favor of the community. Corporations, which do not die, will pay upon property owned by them at stated intervals of years, and will be allowed the option of spreading the payment of the duty upon the increment accruing in one period over the following period by annual instalments. . . . The second proposal relating to land is the imposition of a tax upon the capital value of all land which is not used to the best advantage. The owner of valuable land which is required or likely in the near future to be required for building purposes, who contents himself with an income therefrom wholly incommensurate with the capital value of the land in the hope of recouping himself ultimately in the shape of an increased price, is in a similar position to the investor in securities who reinvests the greater part of his dividends, but while the latter is required to pay income tax both upon the portion of the dividends enjoyed and also upon the portion reinvested, the former escapes taxation upon his accumulating capital altogether, and this altho the latter by his self denial is increasing the wealth of the community, while the former, by withholding from the market land which is required for housing or industry, is creating a speculative inflation of values which is socially mischievous. We propose to redress this anomaly by charging an annual duty of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound on the capital value of undeveloped land. The same principle applies to ungotten minerals, which we propose similarly to tax at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound, calculated upon the price which the mining rights might be expected to realize if sold in open market at the date of valuation. . . . Under these provisions all land having a purely agricultural value will be exempt. Further exemptions will be made in favor of gardens and pleasure grounds not exceeding an acre in extent, and parks, gardens, and open spaces which are open to the public. My third proposal under the head of land is a 10 per cent. reversion duty upon any benefit accruing to a lessor from the determination of a lease, the value of the benefit to be taken to be the amount, if any, by which the total value of the land at the time the lease falls in exceeds the value of the consideration for the grant of the lease, due regard being had, however, to the case of the reversioner whose interest is less than a freehold. The reversion at the end of a long building lease, having no appreciable market value at the time the lease is granted, is, when the lease falls in, of the nature of a windfall and can be made to bear a reasonable tax without hardship.



The Turkish Situation

Tewfik Pasha, who became Grand Vizier as a result of the mutiny against the rule of the Young Turks, has resigned his position and Hilmi Pasha takes his place.

at the head of the Government, as formerly. The new Cabinet consists chiefly of members of the Young Turk party and a liberal Moslem theologian is made Sheik-ul-Islam. The ringleaders of the mutiny are being searched out, tried by court-martial and executed. The sergeant of the Fourth Battalion of Salonikan Chasseurs, Hamdi Ben Yechar, who for a few days was in command of the mutinous troops and *de facto* ruler of Constantinople, was hanged in front of the Parliament House with eleven of his fellow conspirators. Major Yussuf, who killed the Syrian deputy, and others guilty of similar murders met with the same punishment, some of them remaining all day on the gibbets of the Galata Bridge in sight of the crowds crossing from Stambul to Pera. The effect of these public executions on the people was not quite what was intended by the authorities. Many of the people regarded the victims as martyrs to the faith and manifested a disposition to regard the Young Turks as cruel and revengeful. The new Sultan is also reported to have protested against these continued and public executions without his authorization, and to have expressed his disapproval of the failure of the ministry to issue the usual proclamation of amnesty on his accession. Whatever the motive may have been the authorities seem to have changed their policy, and the further punishment of the mutineers and of the tools of Abdul Hamid has been postponed. The Yildiz Kiosk and its grounds are being thoroughly searched for the treasure of the former Sultan. One of his chief eunuchs, Nadir Aga, has been pardoned on condition that he reveal the secret hiding places of his valuables. It is reported that \$5,000,000 in securities and \$2,500,000 in cash have been discovered, besides jewelry of great value. There is also said to be \$15,000,000 or more on deposit in the name of the deposed Sultan in the banks of Germany, France, England and America. The Government claims this as State property, but it is uncertain how it can be obtained unless pressure can be brought to bear in some way on the royal government to make him have it paid into the public treasury. Most of the secret records of the Yildiz Kiosk were destroyed during the last days before the

Sultan surrendered, but the files of the telegraph office are intact and will explain much of the hidden history of the late régime. Documents are said to have been discovered proving that the Sultan had planned or authorized a military revolt on April 24th and a massacre of all the foreigners in Constantinople, including the diplomatic representatives, and that the attack on the Christians in the Adana district had been arranged to coincide with the rising in the capital. But the mutiny broke out in the capital eleven days ahead of time, and was there comparatively harmless and ineffective. The ladies of the imperial harem, more than a hundred in number, have been taken from the Yildiz Kiosk and distributed among various palaces in the vicinity. The new Sultan has announced to Parliament a reduction of 20 per cent. in the civil list. On May 9th Mohammed V formally assumed the Sultanate by ceremonies of girding on the sword at the Ayub Mosque and kissing the robe of the Prophet at the Top Kapu palace.



The Adana Massacres The distress region about the Gulf of Alexandretta is reported to be quieter, altho the exact condition cannot be announced until the censorship of the Turkish authorities is raised. The accession of Mohammed V and the demonstration of the power of the Young Turks have tended to quell the spirit of fanaticism. Apparently the Government is doing what it can to restore order and to bring to justice the leaders of the anti-Christian outbreak. A military commission has been dispatched from Constantinople to investigate the disturbance and will reach Adana May 13th. This commission selected by Chefket Pasha is composed of eight reliable army officers, with Kenan Pasha as its head. They will have power to try by court martial and to inflict capital punishment subject to the confirmation of the Sultan. Some 6,000 troops have been sent to the Adana district to replace the soldiers who proved so cowardly and insufficient in the recent crisis. The Agricultural Bank, by authority of the Government, will loan \$75,000 without interest to the farmers of the region. The Armenians

of Constantinople have presented the following petitions to the Grand Vizier: First, that the murderers of Christians be punished; second, that stolen property be returned and indemnities be paid for property destroyed; third, that the women and girls who were stolen be returned, and also that men and women who were compelled forcibly to adopt Mohammedanism be allowed to resume their former worship; fourth, that the investigation conducted under the chairmanship of the Governor-General be suspended and that a new investigation of the disorders from their beginning be made by a military commission; fifth, that Christians be permitted to participate in the local police establishment, and, sixth, that Armenians be allowed to share in defraying the cost of erecting a monument to those who have fallen in the army of liberty. From the fuller accounts now being received it is evident that the rioting was more serious than was at first supposed. Conservative authorities estimate the number of persons killed at twenty to twenty-five thousand. As many more are homeless and in danger of starvation. For the care of the wounded and destitute and the checking of pestilence a thousand dollars a day is needed at the present time. Funds may be sent thru the Red Cross Society of Washington. The value of the mission buildings burned and other property destroyed is calculated at nine thousand dollars. Hadjin, near Adana, was relieved by troops from Mersina, under Loufti Bey, and the fanatical peasants who had been besieging the city were driven away. The atrocities committed by the Moslem soldiery and populace are indescribable. Whole villages were destroyed and crops devastated. Men, women and children were killed or carried away as slaves. Armenian girls were sold with other loot from the village houses, or traded for guns and horses.



Paris Postmen Form a Union The employees of the Bureau of Posts and Telegraphs have placed themselves in open opposition to the Government which employs them by organizing as a syndicate or labor union.

The General Association of Postal Telegraph and Telephone Employees has deposited a copy of its by-laws at the Prefecture of the Seine, in accordance with the law of 1884 for the formation of unions. If they are allowed to organize in this way they will have the same legal right to strike as other trades unions and may affiliate with the General Federation of Labor, which is avowedly intent upon a revolution, both political and industrial, in favor of the working classes. Premier Clemenceau has held that it was improper and illegal for state employees to organize militant unions and strike for higher wages or redress of grievances. The Government has already begun proceedings with the Tribunal of the Seine for the dissolution of the new syndicate on the ground that the law of 1884 limits unions to professions and trades engaged in "competitive industry." The document filed by the syndicate is in legal form, declaring the purpose of the organization to defend economic interests and to give moral and material support to members having differences with the administration, and to promote the passage of beneficial legislation. It is preceded by the following declaration:

"Inasmuch as the employees of the public administrations have with the State, their employer, the same relations that private workmen have with their employers, and as the postal employees are not, in the legal sense of the word, functionaries exercising public authority, they invoke the benefit of the law of 1884."

The Government has disciplined many of the employees who were guilty of violence in the recent strike and has summoned seven of the leaders before the Council on the charge of making violent and revolutionary speeches at the meetings. If the postal employees are not permitted to organize such a union as they desire, or if their leaders are punished, a strike will probably result, in which the men in other governmental departments will participate and perhaps all of the unions connected with the General Federation. The Government is making preparations to meet such a condition by drilling soldiers in the handling of mail and the assembling of army electricians at Paris.

Trinity Church in the City of New York

BY ARTHUR LOWNDES, D.D.

[In our issue of February 18th Rev. Dr. John P. Peters wrote an article, entitled "The Tale of Trinity," in which he sharply criticized the wealthiest church in America. As is our custom in controversial questions, we asked Dr. Manning, the rector of Trinity, to give our readers Trinity's side of the case. Dr. Manning, however, preferred to have Dr. Lowndes write the article. Dr. Lowndes was the co-laborateur with Dr. Dix in the "History of Trinity Parish." He is the author of the "Vindication of Anglican Orders," the "History of the New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society" and was editor of the *Church Advocate* from 1851 to 1858.]

THE earliest official movement for a parish is found in the petition to purchase ground for an English church in New York, addressed to Governor Fletcher. This is signed by ten men who solicit a license to purchase "a small piece of Land Lyeing without the North gate of the said City betwixt the King's Garden and the burying Place and to hold the same in mortmain and thereon to build the said Church as also to take and Receive all Voluntary Contributions and to do all other Lawful acts and things for the Effecting the same."

On July 23d, 1696, the Governor granted his license to collect funds for the completion of the church. All this seems strange to us nowadays, but it was the legal mode of procedure in those days. The English went through the same formalities which the Dutch had just gone thru in the building of their church in Garden street and collecting subscriptions therefor.

On May 6th, 1697, the English asked for a charter just the same as the Dutch had already done.

"The petition of the Managers of the English Protestant Church called Trinity Church was read and granted: Ordered a warrant issue for the drawing of their Charter of incorporation the quit rent to be one pepper corne as desired."

The title of a corporator does not necessarily reveal who the corporators are. "The Butchers and Drovers Bank" does not necessarily mean that only butchers and drovers can be depositors; nor does the "Society of Engineers" necessarily mean that only engineers can belong to it. The title of a company has nothing to do with the legal status of the members of that corporation. It is the contents of the charter or act which

specifies who shall be members of the company or corporation.

By the constitution of the State of New York in 1777, grants made by the Crown after October 14th, 1775, were declared null and void, but all grants and charters previous to that date were continued in full effect and force.

By the Act of April 17, 1784, those parts of the charter requiring induction of the rector by the royal governor and acknowledgement of the Episcopal authority of the Bishop of London were abrogated. The provisions of the Ministry Act of 1793 were annulled as inconsistent with the constitution of the State which established religious equality. The act validated the proceedings under the charter from 1775 to 1784 and those under authority of the "Council." It also confirmed the election of wardens and vestrymen on Easter Tuesday, 1784.

It provided that all those who "hold, occupy or enjoy a pew or seat in said church, and shall regularly pay to the support of the said church," should be considered as members of the body corporate and politic under the charter. It defines as a communicant one who received the Holy Communion at least once a year, being inhabitants of the city and county of New York.

In all other respects the charter remained in full force and effect.

At the session of the Legislature in the winter of 1787-88, another act was passed on March 10th, 1788, by which the legal style of the corporation was changed from "The Rector and Inhabitants of the City of New York in Communion of the Church of England, as by law established" to "The Rector and In-

habitants of the City of New York, in Communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York."

The circumstance under which a second parish came into existence was the result of differences of opinion concern-

his associates, who formed a parish under the name of Christ Church, for which a building was erected on the north side of Ann street, between William and Nassau. Organized early in 1793, Dr. Pilmore became the rector and



WILLIAM THOMAS MANNING.

Rector of Trinity parish. Dr. Manning was born in England in 1866 and ordained to the Protestant Episcopal ministry in 1891. He has been associated first as assistant rector and now as rector in charge of Trinity since 1904.

ing a new assistant for Trinity Parish. The vestry were in favor of Mr. Bissett, while many of the parishioners preferred Mr. Pilmore. The vestry finally called Mr. Bissett. This led to an open rupture, and the withdrawal of Mr. Post and

served until his death in 1804. The parish applied for admission to the convention in 1793, which was refused by a decisive vote, but without giving any explanation of its action.

That after the separation any bitter-



TRINITY CHURCH, AT THE HEAD OF WALL STREET.

ness was shown her by the mother parish is disproved by the gifts of four lots in Barclay street, of communion plate, and an annual allowance to the rector for thirty-five years, besides other gifts and allowances. The Rev. Dr. Thomas Lyell, its second rector, was the trusted friend and associate of Bishop Moore and Bishop Hobart in all their efforts for the advancement of the Church in the State and city.

The gift of Mr. Peter Stuyvesant, a member of the vestry of Trinity Church, of a plot of ground on his ancestral "bouwerie" and a sum of money, led to the building of St. Mark's Church. It was to be the spiritual home of those living near the Harlem road and the families who had summer homes in the neighborhood. For its building, in addition to £800 from Mr. Stuyvesant, more than £5,000 was expended by Trinity Church. Before its incorporation as a separate parish, the legal opinion of eminent counsellors—Alexander Hamilton, Robert Troup and Richard Harrison—was sought, who showed the manner in which it could be effected and the form of

release to be given to the corporation of Trinity Church when twenty-eight lots were given for its endowment.

The contested election of 1812, when some members of independent parishes, of which there were then nine in the city, offered their votes at the election of wardens and vestrymen in Trinity Parish was one reason for the Act of 1814.

The passage of the Act of 1814 removed all ambiguity and confirmed the title of the several parishes to the property they held. The whole case had been debated before the Legislature, and the individuals heard for and against the bill, in the winter and spring of 1813. The bill was past before Colonel Troup wrote his pamphlet. His arguments were

addressed to the Council of Revision, who voted in favor of the bill in January, 1814.

Contemporary documents prove that the opposition to Trinity had been well organized. Every member of the Legislature had been personally interviewed. The opposition consisted of the friends of the Rev. Cave Jones. Every member was supplied with a copy of the resolutions at Mechanic Hall, and of Judge Jay's "Letter." The Legislature knew fully the interpretation sought to be put upon the word "inhabitant," and, therefore, when they acted, it was only after full knowledge and deliberation.

Some acquaintance with the list of gifts made between 1814 and 1860 will show that there was no withdrawal of



ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL IN VARICK STREET.

vent the property from reverting to secular purposes. That this is the true interpretation of these mortgages is proved by the fact that the bishops of New York have never considered them as liens debarring the church from being consecrated. Trinity has been time and again thanked by rectors and vestrymen that it has refused to release these mortgages, as, if it had done so, ignorant and unscrupulous vestries would have parted with the property. The mortgage is but a carrying out of its trust, that land or moneys given for specific objects should be kept inviolate for all time.

The corporation of Trinity Church is alone singled out for an accounting of its revenues or for a communistic subdivision of its property. Why?

There are other religious bodies that have large endowments. I hope they all can show as faithful a spirit of trusteeship as Trinity. The Dutch Reformed Church obtained a charter from the Crown. If the charter of the Dutch church and that of Trinity be compared, it is a revelation to see how identical the wording is in both documents.

DUTCH CHARTER.

"To the use and behalf of the members of the said Dutch Church inhabitants from time to time inhabiting and to inhabit within our said city of New Yorke."

TRINITY CHARTER.

"For the use and behalf of the inhabitants from time to time inhabiting, and to inhabit within our said City of New York, in communion with our said Protestant Church of England as now established by our laws; and to no other purpose whatsoever, etc."

It is well to remember that other parishes besides that of Trinity were granted charters under the same title of "Rector and Inhabitants." St. Peter's, Albany, for one. Yet I have never heard that the parishes set off in Albany claimed as a right from St. Peter's Church, a share in its endowments, nor that the Bishop of Albany has been appealed to demand of St. Peter's that every "inhabitant" of the city of Albany be allowed to vote at the election of wardens and vestrymen.

Exactly similar titles exist in the cases of the churches at Fishkill, Poughkeepsie and Jamaica.

The statement is sometimes made that the property of Trinity Church was originally granted to the community at large. There is absolutely no foundation in fact for this amazing statement.

Some contend that the Corporation of Trinity Church was intended to hold all its endowments in trust for every Episcopalian then or at any time thereafter to be an inhabitant of the City of New York. If this contention is legally correct, then it must also legally follow that every such Episcopalian "inhabitant" is under the jurisdiction of the Parish of Trinity Church. A trust for some one must necessarily imply on the part of the person for whom the trust is held certain obligations. It has, so far as I know, never been admitted that every such "inhabitant" is under any obligation to the corporation as trustees. In fact, this conception has been scorned.

The claim advanced has been purely a one-sided one. You hold endowments. I am an "inhabitant," and ergo, I want my share of the trust. Is not this pure communism? Who is to decide what the share of each "inhabitant" is? Has every "inhabitant" a right to go to Trinity and say, "I want my share"? If the contention of the opponents is right, then Episcopalians have that right as individuals only. Legally, I do not think that a church or congregation can ask any share of the endowments. No such privilege is granted in the charter. In fact, the words "sole and only use, benefit and behoof of them" would seem to disbar any such appropriation of the funds.

The question would arise as to what constituted the limits of the city. Are the limits those at the time the charter was signed? Can the limits be stretched indefinitely and forever? Has every "inhabitant" of the present greater city a right to his share? If so, if Newark and other parts of New Jersey are taken into the City of New York, and the limits are further extended up the river and along the Sound, as has been proposed, will all the inhabitants of these sections have a legal right to a share?

What constitutes an "inhabitant"? A man, woman or child who says, "I belong to the Protestant Episcopal Church," or must they be "communicants"?

If it is argued that since 1814 the corporation is trustee for congregations and not individuals, then again the question

right to say to Trinity, "I want so much as my share"?

It has to be remembered that very un-



ALEXANDER HAMILTON'S MONUMENT IN TRINITY CHURCH YARD.

It bears the following inscription:

In the Memory of
ALEXANDER HAMILTON
 The Corporation of Trinity Church Has erected this
MONUMENT
 In Testimony of their Respect
 for
 The Patriot of incorruptible **INTEGRITY**
 The Soldier of approved **VALOUR**
 The Possessor of consummate **WISDOM**
 Whose Talents and Virtues will be admired
 BY
 Grateful Posterity
 BORN 1755 - DIED 1804 - Aged 49
 DUST.

of relative and mutual obligation enters in also. Who is to decide which congregation has the right to a share, and if so, what share? Has any congregation the

fortunately for Trinity, it was for the greater part of its history considered not only as having obligations to the parish, but also to the diocese. Her rectors

were, up till October, 1830, both rectors and bishops. They were perpetually asking the parish to help them in their diocesan work. To such an extent was this done that the corporation actually borrowed money to lend it to congregations in the diocese, at the earnest solicitation of Bishop Hobart. When the bishopric went elsewhere, then Trinity was able, by economy and a return to the right use of its endowments, to maintain its chapels and to give out of its yearly income large sums of money to congregations and institutions that, in its opinion, were worthy of the benefaction.

No parish, not only in New York, but in the country, has published returns, statements and accountings so fully as Trinity Parish.

It has published two histories of its parish, a valuable and concise one by Dr. Berrian; another, extended and very full one, by Dr. Dix, giving the story of the parish from its earliest days to the death of Dr. Berrian. It has in preparation at the present moment its history to the close of Dr. Dix's rectorship. It has searched high and low for documents of all kinds. It has published everything that is of interest in its own records. Trinity Parish has, without a break, published since 1874 a Year Book, giving details of its work.

No religious body in New York has, to my knowledge, issued any full financial statement, showing its grants to other congregations and institutions. No religious body has issued any statement in full, as Dr. Berrian did in his History of Trinity Church.

In the reports of the Diocesan Convention I do not find that there are returns from any parish in the diocese that are fuller and more complete than those of Trinity Parish, and very few as full and detailed.

The recent agitation in regard to the consolidation of St. John's and St. Luke's chapels, tho natural, has been unfortunate. It was natural in that no body or organization likes to be merged; each clings to its own individuality. It was unfortunate in that the aggrieved did not confine themselves to the proper and legitimate method provided by the Episcopal Church for regulating grievances within a parish—the use of the ballot box at the annual meeting of parishioners. The appeal to the secular courts was a mistake. Even if St. John's Chapel had been closed, the voters could not have been disfranchised.

Differences of opinion arise in every corporation or body of men, but it speaks eloquently for the administration of Trinity Parish that there should have been so little difference of opinion or friction during its existence of over two hundred years. As we read the long history of the parish one fact is remarkable—the self-effacement with which some of the most distinguished citizens of New York have from 1697 to the present day served on its vestry. They have at all times, quietly and unobtrusively, thru good report and evil report, served this great parish, this great mother of churches.

NEW YORK CITY.



Ave Maria

Luke I, 28

BY HENRY B. TIERNEY

HAIL, virgin mother of a King
Whose throne thou art;
O daughter of thy Son divine,
Whose sacred heart
Its precious life blood drew from thee,
Hail, full of grace!

Thy soul doth magnify the Lord
Who is with thee;
Plant courage in this heart o' mine,
O pray for me;
God's angel's word I bring to thee,
"Hail, full of grace!"

St. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, TRENTON, N.J.



Copyright, 1912, by Joseph Sweeney & Basilak.

AFTER THE BATH.

From the painting by Joseph Sweeney & Basilak. A splendid description of sunlight and open air life in the coming Sunday exhibition in New York.

A Spanish Painter's View

BY JOAQUIN SOROLLA Y BASTIDA

[Señor Sorolla, the great Spanish painter, whose exhibition of his paintings has been the artistic sensation of the season, is one of the most genial and courteous of mortals and the interview which he granted recently to a representative of THE INDEPENDENT was for the latter an extremely pleasant experience. Señor E. de Cruzat Zanetti most kindly and efficiently acted as interpreter, Señor Sorolla speaking in Spanish. Editor.]

AMERICA has made many impressions upon me. It interests me extremely. On every side I see something striking, something new, something different.

What impresses me most? Well, per-

haps your workmen, your mechanics. Their rapidity, dexterity, resourcefulness. They are astonishing and a source of perpetual surprise and admiration. The carpenters, for instance. I have seen carpenters in Spain, Italy, France, Lon-



JOAQUIN SOROLLA Y BASTIDA.

From a photograph taken especially for THE INDEPENDENT by Hollinger & Co., New York.



HIS MAJESTY ALFONSO XIII, KING OF SPAIN.
(In uniform of Hussars.) From the painting by Joaquin Sorolla y Bastida.

don, here. In the little matter of hanging pictures one observes differences. engineering achievements I was already prepared. I found here as I found on



Copyright, 1909, by the Hispanic Society of America

HER MAJESTY VICTORIA EUGENIA CRISTINA, QUEEN OF SPAIN

From the painting by Joaquin Sorolla y Bastida

The American mechanic is so intelligent. He is king in his sphere.

No, I was not shocked or astounded by the great buildings and bridges, nor do I find the architectural aspects of New York barbarous. For the great

visiting Rome, my imagination resulting from my reading, had discounted the wonders. The Coliseum was not quite so vast as I had imagined it, nor were New York's "skyscrapers" quite so cloud-piercing.



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF ASTURIAS
 From the painting by Joaquín Sorolla y Bastida.

As to "barbarous aspect," far from it. The palaces of trade have their own beauty. They are so fit for their purpose and their lines are so good, the proportions so perfect. In domestic architecture America leads Europe.

I have also been greatly impressed by what I have seen at exhibitions of the industrial arts here. America certainly has made great progress in them, presaging, almost infallibly, preeminence in the high arts to be attained in the not far distant future.

Great art subjects here abound. What this country lacks in the way of historical monuments, scenes and associations, is more than made up to her by nature.

Niagara, for instance. What a theme for the greatest painter that ever lived! To catch and preserve on canvas even

one small detail of falls, rapids or whirlpool, what a supreme world-triumph for an artist!

My whole being cries out for me to paint or try to paint some of the many tempting subjects I find here, and if I return I will, I certainly will. But not now; I cannot. I am overstaying my original intention. I am playing truant and many engagements call upon me to hurry home to Spain.

I came here at the invitation of the Hispanic Society of America to attend their exhibition, which I have done; and I had intended to return to my own country in April. As it is now, I find that friendly compulsion will keep me here till the first of June—beyond that I must not delay.

But in Spain I know that America and

its art subjects will haunt me. So many temptations challenge. There is the harbor with its lights, seen perhaps from Governor's Island or one of the bridges.

There are the great buildings at night seen from the street level. To me, when I saw them first at night, it seemed as if the heavens had windows.

The Spain of Gil Blas? Ah, that has gone forever. We have the modern Spain now, with its railroads and wireless telegraph. We are very modern in Spain today and our leader, the young King, is the most modern of all with a keen eye fixed on the future and a full acceptance of the new paths on which our feet are set.

There is much about the young King, his independence, his daring, his determination to see and understand things himself, that reminds one of the youth of Frederick the Great of Prussia. Even in regard to youthful pranks there is a strong similarity; but much more so his regard for national progress and welfare. He is greatly interested in mechanics, industry, agriculture, and art.

Spain, having lost her colonies, must now develop her own great resources and compete in the markets of the world. In order to do that successfully she must promote agricultural and industrial education. She must understand and apply the best known methods, she must have the best machinery. All this the King thoroly understands. He is modern, he sees clearly, he leads safely and is tireless in leading and encouraging. So we have great hopes for the new Spain.

As to the old Spain—the Spain of Gil Blas, of 300 years ago—men who have business with it will no doubt find it still in sheltered nooks of Mexico and Peru, and when I come again I may seek it out.

But many pictures have been made of bits of old Spain, and, perhaps, virgin fields for art effort may prove more alluring—the great lakes, the canyons of Colorado, bits of the Yellowstone Valley, of the Rocky Mountains—no lack of subjects. Nature here issues many challenges.

There are two periods in art—the pe-



Copyright, 1900, by the Hispanic Society of America.

ONEN READY TO BEACH FISHING BOATS, VALENCIA.

From the painting by Joaquin Sorolla y Bastida.

riod of youth, virile, daring, aspiring; the period of maturity and perfect work. American art is full of high promise and prophecy, but it all belongs to the period of youth, with the single exception of the work of Whistler. Whistler was a great artist. He had reached maturity. All his work is good. The world of art rejected and warred upon him while he was yet alive. It worships him now.

Had the old masters secrets which we do not understand? No, far from it. Their theme field was very narrow, ours is as broad as Nature herself. We have better opportunities, and it is our own fault if we do not turn out better pictures.

We have no Velasquez, no Rembrandt today, but who shall say that we will not have them tomorrow. All the materials are still on earth. Only the men to make the best use of them are still lacking, and the near future may bring us the men.

The chief obstacle to high art progress in Spain, as in all Europe, is the official art schools. You, in America, are happy that you have none of them. In the official art schools the teacher is not at all dependent on his pupils—on his success in training them. Consequently, incapable teachers persist thru many years in deforming student minds, teaching wrong methods, doing much mischief. Students go to the school and do the work put before them, and at the end of a fixed time graduate and receive a diploma to the effect that they are artists, but when they come to a trial with nature it is seen that their methods are wrong. They do not understand, they cannot truthfully portray; the teaching they have received in the school was worse than useless.

I recently asked the principal of a great school whether out of all the three hundred students studying in his institution there would be produced an artist. He said that that was asking too much. These official schools stamp out originality, individuality, and substitute the false, the conventional. The students whom they are sending forth turn out pictures which are no works of art at all. They are factory goods. It makes no difference to the official teacher whether his students do well or ill. His salary runs

on just the same. So he makes no effort to differentiate, to encourage the promising and send the hopeless home to useful work that he may be able to do.

I left art school when I was twenty years of age. I am forty-six now, and all those twenty-six years in which I have been practising my profession I have been endeavoring to recover from the evil influence of the art school. I find it doing me harm even yet.

For instance, in the sketching class we were taught not to sketch things as we saw them, but as the artist Calame saw them. So deeply was this mischievous teaching grounded into me that even today I cannot use a pencil without sketching according to Calame. I must work first with charcoal or the brush.

I understand that America is much better off than Europe in this respect. The teachers here, as I understand it, depend on their success with pupils for their livelihood. If the students don't make good progress they can stimulate the teacher by leaving him—a much healthier state of affairs.

Yet I hear that even in this happy land conditions are not perfect. That is very bad, if true. It seems to be the rule of our life, however much we may deplore it, that to advance one step in progress there must be many victims.

My idea of art education is to give a solid and impersonal education in the elementary schools, to prepare every one for art, for there is no reason why one should be taught to write and not to draw. The chosen ones, those who believe they feel the compelling call of art, should then enter into a common life with the masters. This is what was done by the great artists of the Renaissance. In a word, a great and solid preparation during the first years—a general knowledge of all the applications of art. So that the youth before entering fully into his specialty shall know, even if only superficially, the manifold applications of art. This I have seen indicated in the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, to my very great satisfaction.

And yet, even in that sort of teaching there is difficulty and danger. The teacher must not attempt to reproduce himself in his pupils. Individualities are so different. Gears has so many forms,

The wise teacher will stand by and observe, advise, but not quite direct, far less command. It may be that the blossom coming will be quite different from any he has known or anticipated. He must be very delicate, very careful, to respect originality. At best he can only

aid. The young man with real ability, firmly grounded in the elementals and confronted with the problems of his profession will make his own way after his own fashion—perhaps one quite new to the schools and the world—and none the worse on that account.

NEW YORK CITY.



International Unions

BY PAUL S. REINSCH, Ph.D.

PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

DURING the last few decades there has been growing up a movement which even in our day and age bids fair to become one of the cardinal factors in modern civilization. As we read from time to time of an international convention or congress, these isolated notices fail to impress the mind with the extent and sweep of the movement in its entirety. It is certainly not overstating facts to say that nearly every material, economic or intellectual interest in the civilized world has at the present time been given some kind of international organization. This is mostly the work of individual initiative. During the year 1907 alone over one hundred and sixty international congresses of various kinds were held. In the one field of sanitation and medicine there are at least twenty separate international organizations. Not only the general sciences and interests, but individual aspects or branches of them, are organized in this manner, so that even some ultra-specialized pursuits of mankind have their universal congresses, such as the international committee on the Anatomy of the Brain, Physiotherapy, Radiology and Ionization, Construction of Cheap Dwelling Houses, etc. These congresses are by no means small gatherings of a few enthusiasts, but, on the contrary, they are attended by hundreds of specialists. Representative scientists and men of action from all parts of the world thus from time to time come together for the purpose of exchanging their experiences, of discussing methods, and of

passing resolutions in which the basis of common action is outlined and defined. In some of these activities practically every civilized country is represented by delegates, and the amount of international co-operation already obtained is of the greatest value.

But the movement has already taken a far more definite character than that represented by these private organizations. The governments themselves have become alive to the importance of these agencies, and they have given their authoritative sanction to a large number of international unions. These unions are composed of states. At their conferences the representatives of governments meet together for discussion and action; their administrative bodies and regulations affect directly the governmental procedure in the individual states. A brief review of the general interests which have been thus publicly organized on a worldwide basis will convey some idea of the extent of the movement.

As has often been said, the world at present stands in the sign of communication. The most essential concern of material civilization is the purpose to render accessible all the parts of the world and to make intercommunication between them rapid and constant. Communication is essentially an international affair, because *per se* it involves relations between state and state. It is not surprising, therefore, that the most prominent international unions of a public nature are concerned with the interests of transportation and verbal intercourse.

The oldest organization of this kind is the Telegraphic Union, which was founded in 1868. The International Telegraphic Bureau, situated at Bern, has operated since 1869. The entire telegraphic service of the world has been profoundly influenced and its operations facilitated by this organization. The problems which have arisen with respect to wireless telegraphy illustrate perfectly the need for international action and organization. When the process of wireless telegraphy had become recognized as commercially useful, Great Britain and Italy made contracts with the Marconi Company by which a monopoly was granted the latter. The maritime importance of Great Britain would have rendered a national monopoly of this kind most irksome to other states, who would have been excluded from using their own systems in communicating with the countries in question. In order to avoid such a situation, there were only two alternatives open—either the Marconi monopoly would have to be expanded into a world monopoly, or by international agreement the acceptance of telegrams sent by any system would have to be rendered obligatory. The latter solution is evidently in accordance with the general principles of freedom of communication which are considered essential to civilization, and in the conference on wireless telegraphy, held at Berlin in 1906, a convention was finally agreed upon in which the principles of free communication are established.

The most all-embracing union dealing with communication is the Universal Postal Union, the operations of which extend literally over the entire world. In 1890 there was founded the International Union of Railway Freight Transportation which comprises most of the Continental European states, and which has unified the European international freight traffic by the creation of a code by which *shipping contracts* and the relations of responsibility are regulated. A code of this kind constitutes a very decided achievement in international administration. It does away with great impediments to the development of commerce in that it assures uniformity and a definite *understanding* with respect to the legal relations between shipper and rail-

way administration. Forty-six governments are interested also in the International Association of Railway Congresses, the seventh session of which was held at Washington in 1905. The object of these congresses is by discussion on a broad plane to foster progress along the lines of technical achievement and economic science related to railway transportation. There is a similar association of navigation congresses, in which twenty-five states are represented; and there moreover exists an International Maritime Committee which has met annually since 1896, and which is working toward the unification of the principle of maritime law for the entire world. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the importance and value of these organizations and the efforts which they represent. Communication and transportation can be made to work effectively only if the experience of the entire world is taken into account, and if by international agreement unnecessary local divergences of law are done away with and a general system of world communication is established.

A large number of general economic interests have also been made the subject of international organization. We may refer in the first place to the metric union, which was founded at Paris in 1875. Differences in standards of weights and measures are a most serious drawback to international trade. The central commission and bureau at Sèvres fixes the absolute accuracy of standards, which it supplies to any of the member states; and the organization favors also the establishment of a uniform system of weights and measures thruout the world.

The protection of industrial, literary and artistic property is particularly dependent upon international agreement. No state can by its own law protect the intellectual property of its citizens beyond the borders of its territory. As international relations increase, intellectual property acquires more and more value if properly protected. In order that this end might be achieved, two unions, one for industrial, the other for literary and artistic property, have been created. States which are members of these unions secure for their citizens advan-

tages of patent and copyright in all the other member states. The affairs of the union are administered by a central bureau situated at Bern.

The regulation of the conditions of labor is plainly an international interest. Labor itself, as well as the scientific study of labor conditions, has long been organized on an international basis. But there are certain specific facts which prove that the regulation of labor conditions must proceed upon a basis broader than that of the national state. It is practically impossible for any state individually to create an efficient system of labor legislation. If it should attempt adequately to protect its labor forces against exploitation, it would run the risk of crippling the success of its national industries unless it could be assured that similar laws were to be enforced in competing industrial states. The influences which favor protective labor legislation have therefore been most insistent upon international agreements in this matter. Altho a number of public congresses had taken place, beginning with the Conference of Berlin in 1890, it was only in 1905 that a general international treaty was formulated in which certain requirements for national labor legislation were laid down. This treaty forbids the use of white phosphorus in the industries and regulates the hours of night work for women. This may be looked upon as a small beginning in a most important work.

The international organ which has been given the most positive powers is the Sugar Commission, located at Brussels. The national protective policy under which bounties were paid to sugar manufacturers finally led to an impossible condition in the sugar industry. It was recognized that an international agreement by which bounties would be absolutely forbidden and import duties limited, had become necessary. Consequently, in 1902, a treaty of this kind was concluded among nine European Powers. By 1908 the membership of the union had increased to fourteen states. The commission of the union makes determinations of fact as to the existence of sugar bounties and the general conditions of the sugar industry. In accordance with these determinations, it is em-

powered to demand the levying of certain compensatory duties by the member states, and it can also authorize the latter to levy a certain small protective duty on sugar. In this manner the entire fiscal administration of the member states with respect to sugar import duties has come under the supervision and control of an international organization. These powers were not created for theoretical reasons, but because the states saw themselves confronted with a problem which could not be solved in any other manner.

No interest would appear to be more completely national than that of agriculture. Still even this pursuit has international aspects, and has therefore been organized upon an international basis, not only by private initiative, but by the action of states. The factors which render international action with respect to agriculture necessary may be summarized as follows: In order that agricultural producers should be enabled to take advantage of market conditions the world over, and to protect themselves against the action of natural causes—diseases, climate and atmospheric conditions—it is desirable that there should be established international meteorological and statistical services. A large part of the produce of agriculture seeks its market outside of the confines of the national state in which it is raised. The producer is therefore dependent upon conditions over which his own government has no control, about which, however, he should be informed in order that he may take advantage of favorable opportunities. Moreover, international legislation may be necessary in order to prevent the exploitation of the agricultural industry by combinations existing in an individual state. Agricultural labor, as industrial labor, is very largely international. Labor forces migrate from state to state, and must be controlled by international action, both with respect to labor contracts and to the relations of mutual responsibility. In order to create a center for deliberation on these interests, there was established in 1905 the International Institute of Agriculture, in which thus far thirty-four states have acquired a membership. The institute is located at Rome, and has for its object the collec-

tion of information upon agricultural industries, the giving of notice of new plant diseases which may appear in any part of the world, and the making of proposals with respect to agricultural co-operation, insurance, credit and labor supply. The King of Italy has taken a direct personal interest in this organization, and has supported it liberally from his own private funds. Its general support is, as in all the other unions, provided by the member states.

The protection of health and the maintenance of sanitary conditions is also a purpose which no state can completely and successfully achieve by its own isolated endeavors. Protection against epidemics especially can be secured only thru international agreement. A number of treaties have been made with respect to this matter, and there has been established a special international sanitary control of the Turkish dominions, thru which disease is so apt to be imported from Asia into Europe. There exist international councils of health, both at Constantinople and Alexandria; and in 1905 there was also established an international office of hygiene, located at Paris, which will form the connecting link between the sanitary administrations of the member states, enabling them to compare results and to take advantage of the most recent developments of sanitary science.

Just as sanitation has become an international matter, so police administration can no longer be carried on upon a narrow national basis. Crime has become organized internationally. Not only anarchism but other criminal activities are organized in such a way as to have their ramifications in various parts of the world. Activities of this kind can be met only thru an international preventive police. It is not sufficient that the criminal should be extradited after the event, but the efficiency of the police service can be secured only thru active co-operation between the administrations of various countries. Moreover, certain crimes are international in their very essence, in that the different parts of the crime are committed in various countries. None of the countries can therefore charge a completed crime unless on the basis of an international agreement. This is illustrated by the very dangerous traffic

known as the white slave trade. The organizers of this nefarious business are careful not to commit a distinct crime in any one jurisdiction. They, therefore, can be reached only by international administrations. Moreover, their acts are of such a nature that only thru co-operation will nations be able to protect themselves against this type of criminals. The London bureau for the repression of the white slave trade has recently been constituted as the central administrative organ of the union. Other police activities which have been organized on an international basis are the suppression of African slave trade and liquor traffic, the protection of submarine cables, and the fisheries police in the North Sea.

The international scientific congresses which meet in the course of a year will ordinarily be more than a hundred in number. Every branch of science has received its international organization. In some cases the states themselves have formed public unions for scientific purposes. Such unions exist in geodesy, seismology, the determination of the formulæ of potent drugs, the exploration of the sea, and the catalog of natural sciences. The International Institute of Statistics, too, has some of the aspects of a public institution, and governmental delegates participate in many of the international scientific congresses. In all these cases it has become apparent that real progress is dependent upon international co-operation. Where particular sciences are of direct importance to the governments, public unions have been created in order that the work might be given adequate support.

In addition to these unions which have more general purposes, a number of international institutions exist for the achievement of objects confined to a small number of states or to a certain locality. Of this nature are the international commissions which deal with the navigation of the lower Danube. A similar commission was instituted for the Kongo in 1885. On account of the diplomacy of Belgium, this commission has thus far not been organized. Its organization would restore the international character of the Kongo Free State, and has therefore always been opposed by Belgium. The Egyptian commission for financial affairs (*Caisse de la Dette*),

which was instituted in 1880, is still in control of the fiscal system of Egypt in behalf of the creditor nations. The Latin Monetary Union, formed in 1865 and comprising France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, is a very important example of international organization confined to a more limited number of states. The most important union of this kind is the International Union of American Republics, which has already met in three conferences, the last being held in Rio de Janeiro in 1906. The membership of this union is limited geographically, but in its purposes it comprises all the common interests of the American states upon which international co-operation is possible. It has dealt with extradition, sanitation, patents and copyrights, admission to the liberal professions, the development of commerce and industry, private and public international law, as well as the broader political problems of the American hemisphere.

In this brief review we have mentioned only the most important of the public unions. There are altogether over thirty unions composed of a membership of states. In all of these unions periodical conferences are held for the purpose of revising original conventions, of discussing policies, and issuing administrative regulations. Most of these unions are also provided with a permanent central office or bureau. The functions of these central organs are largely informational. It is their chief business to keep the governments and individuals informed as to the legislation and administrative rules with respect to the interest in question. But in many cases further administrative functions have been attributed to the central office. Thus the Postal, as well as the Railway, bureau acts as a final clearing house between the administrations of the member states. Many of the bureaus have the right to make definite proposals with respect to new treaties or administrative arrangements. The Patent Bureau acts as an international office for the registry of trademarks. Some of the bureaus are given an arbitral function in that they are empowered to give advice in controversial questions. The Bureau of the Railway Freight Union acts constantly as an arbitrator between the various administrations. The expenses of these unions are paid by the member

states; and in some instances special gifts have been made, such as the endowment of the building fund of the Bureau of American Republics by Mr. Carnegie, and the endowment of the Agricultural Institute by the King of Italy.

The development which we have been reviewing suggests some general considerations. It is evident that we are witnessing the practical development of the cosmopolitan organization of the various cultural and natural interests of the world. This is a different thing from the older abstract cosmopolitanism. According to the older ideals, the individual was supposed to be inspired by a vague and general enthusiasm for humanity. The world was to be his country, and no narrower allegiances were to be tolerated. The cosmopolitanism of today is attempting to fill up the void which the older theory left between the individual and humanity. It is creating living institutions in which the unity of world-wide interests is politically represented. It works through the states, and just as internationalism is necessary to the individual, so is the state necessary to internationalism. All the public unions of which we have spoken have been created by states and are maintained by them. The action which they represent is co-operation upon a basis of unanimity. When it has become absolutely plain that an interest is so important that common action upon it is necessary, the states organize a union of this kind. There is, of course, a certain compulsion inherent in this movement. A state cannot afford to exclude itself from some of these unions, such as the Postal Union or the Sanitary Union, without courting great losses to itself and its citizens. From all this it is plain that our civilization transcends the national boundaries, and that the citizen is entitled to many advantages which are a part of the general civilization of the world. These advantages the state itself is powerless to afford from its own individual resources. To secure them it is obliged to co-operate with other states. This international movement has some of the compulsion of natural force. It is, however, a compulsion which threatens no one, which operates only in so far as men come to realize the unity of their interests.

We may also note that thru the effec-

tive organization of all these international interests there will be created a large number of bonds between the nations which will make war more and more difficult. To tear up all these ties, to interrupt all these normal activities, will seem, as they go on increasing in number and in power, an unnatural and intolerable proceeding. The danger of frequent and reckless warfare can be most effectively averted in this manner. War is not an *entity* of evil purpose, and is not to be put down and inhibited by a purely negative opposition. It is simply the resultant of conditions. We cannot free ourselves from the danger of unnecessary wars until these conditions have been changed, until there have been created positive bonds of interest and of feeling which will so strongly bind humanity together thruout the various states that war will appear as foolish as

the ruthless devastation of a garden or farm.

As in the field of national life we have outlived the era of boundless competition, negative and destructive in its results, and are now concentrating our efforts upon the creation of constructive organizations, even so in international life, the inadequacy of purely national aims and ambitions is beginning to reveal itself. Diplomacy also is changing its tenor. In the past its actions often had the character of a shrewd and underhand scheming for fleeting advantages; it is coming to be the steady effort to discover and secure the rational basis for co-operation between states. Their common interests are becoming more clearly defined, and there is emerging from the confusion of national strife a clearer conception of the positive contents of the general interest of humanity.

MADISON, WIS.



Events in the Westminster Recess

BY JUSTIN MCCARTHY

THE Easter recess of Parliament has set in. The Lords and Commons have left Westminster Palace and given it over to the charge of cleaners and redecorators, and all of London that can afford to enjoy the Easter holidays is rushing out of town while an immense number of country visitors is streaming in. We have had a change in the weather which, if the atmosphere were made up of political elements, might well be described as revolutionary. Until comparatively quite lately we had winter lingering in and chilling or even freezing the lap of spring, and lately, all of a sudden, we have had glowing summer weather such as we should hardly expect to see around London in the opening days of July. Parliament cannot be said to have accomplished much thus far. Even now when the recess has recently begun we do not yet exactly know on what day after the reassembling of the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George intends to bring in his Budget. It really seems that long-promised Budget has not been much

put out of consideration owing to the alarm, the panic, caused by the anticipated German invasion of England.

I cannot call to mind during the course of my recollection any such season of sudden national alarm and even panic as that which was brought about by the widespread conviction that Germany had made up her mind to attempt the invasion and the conquest of England. For weeks we heard of nothing but the plans of the Kaiser and his generals and his admirals, the projected movements of his navy and his army, and even the anticipated descent of his air-ships from the skies. Now absurd as all this may or must have looked to observers in foreign countries. I may say in all sincerity that it looked even far more absurd to a large proportion of observers here at home. Our friends or our enemies on the European Continent may well have believed for the time that the whole English people was going out of its senses, but there were certainly some millions here at home who never for a moment shared in the panic or did

anything to encourage it. The statesmen who make up the present administration kept their wits about them very composedly all the time, and indeed exposed themselves to much mistrust and even to much vituperation because they would not give in to what seemed to be almost universal panic. Many newspapers wrote all the time with composure and with reasonable argument in discouragement and condemnation of the alarmist movement. When at last the extremists of the Opposition side of the representative chamber compelled their leaders to bring forward a vote of censure on the Government for not having provided the country with a navy adequate to the national defense against German invasion, the attempt only ended in a complete and even a ridiculous failure. Mr. Balfour had found himself for a time compelled by the immediate necessities of the occasion to give notice of a motion which amounted practically to a vote of censure on the Government for not having provided a naval force adequate to the encounter with the fleets of Germany. Now, I can hardly picture to myself any man less likely to become the captive of such an outburst of mere panic than the leader of the Conservative party is intellectually fashioned to be. He is a statesman of a remarkably clear and cool-headed order, with a keen occasional inclination to turn the eyes of a satirist upon demonstrations of such a kind as those which we have been lately compelled to observe in this country. He was prevailed upon, however, to give formal notice of the motion in his own name, but before many days had past he suddenly found it impossible for him to take his place in the House of Commons at the time appointed for the motion and he prevailed upon one of his friends and followers, who was probably delighted with the opportunity, to undertake the introduction of the motion. Then, as my American readers already know, when the time came for the vote of censure to be formally proposed by Mr. Balfour's deputed colleague, the great bulk of the Opposition party had taken fright at the probable consequences of exposing England to the charge of being divided against herself in presence of a threatened invasion, the motion was disavowed by many Con-

servatives and was defeated on a division by an immense majority. Since that event we have been hearing less and less of the threatened invasion by the aerial war-ships and of the Englishman's home.

There still seems every reason to believe that the present year will not see that great struggle between the House of Lords and the House of Commons which is expected to be the most important historical event of the present Parliament. It is understood that the Government have some important measures not affecting the actual constitution of the realm which could be carried to success during the present session and thus made part of established legislation. Whenever the great issue between the hereditary and the representative chamber comes to be brought to a vote in each house of Parliament it will have to be dealt with immediately by an appeal to the voice of the whole kingdom at a general election. Therefore the Government appear to be anxious to get some practical work of a less vital character fully accomplished before undertaking the great struggle for the enfranchisement of the legislative chamber. We hear all sorts of rumors meanwhile about serious differences of opinion in the Liberal Cabinet itself, but I do not believe that any such differences of opinion would be likely to affect in any way the course of action to be taken by Mr. Asquith and his colleagues on any really serious constitutional question.

The death of Algernon Charles Swinburne has just produced a sensation thruout England which will send its thrill as far and fast thruout the world of culture everywhere as human science can bear it. Mr. Swinburne was only ill for a few days and had been struck down by a sudden attack of influenza. During one of our recent cold and windy days he had taken a long walk and had not, it is now believed, clad himself warmly enough for such weather and thus laid himself open to the attack which has just had its fatal termination. The poet had been for many years withdrawn almost altogether personally from the observation of the metropolis. He was living in close and constant companionship with his dear friend, and as I may say, his devoted protector, Theodore Watts-Dunton, himself a poet, essayist

and critic of no common order. Swinburne had just reached his seventy-second birthday and was still receiving the congratulations of his friends and admirers when this stroke of illness came upon him and brought his great career to an end. The fame, however, had been won years and years before the career had even been threatened with a close. Swinburne was beyond all question one of the great poets of his time. The age of Victoria may be said to have had at least a trio of them—Tennyson, Browning and Swinburne. I shall not attempt any analysis of the qualities which have made Swinburne's finest poems immortal, nor shall I enter into any consideration of his occasional failures as a poet or of his eccentricities as a man. His genius is beyond dispute and it belongs to his country and to all time. Many of my American readers must have already enshrined in their memory the beautiful lines which he devoted to the Republic of the United States in a poem of his written to censure the then British administration for having proceeded, as he considered, too severely in

the punishment of Irish Fenian rebels at a time when all further danger from the Fenian movement had past away. The poet makes an appeal to England and he says:

Lo! how fair from afar,
Taintless of tyranny, stands
Thy mighty daughter, for years
Who trod the wine-press of war.
Shines with immaculate hands,
Slays not, a foe neither fears,
Stands not peace with a scar!"

This poem, I should say, made its appearance in the London *Morning Star*, the daily paper which was for many years the organ of the great political movements led by Cobden and Bright. With Algernon Charles Swinburne has past away the last of the leading members of that famous and very numerous group of poets, painters and other artists generally known as the Pre-Raphaelites. George Meredith indeed still lives and has sent a most touching tribute to the genius of Swinburne, and I trust may yet remain among us for some time, but he can hardly be reckoned as one of what I may call the proclaimed Pre-Raphaelite school. Of Algernon Swinburne it is not too much to say that the best and some of the earliest of his poems will live as long as the language in which they were written.

The death of Francis Marion Crawford, the novelist, would have created a far greater sensation thruout England if its announcement had not come almost simultaneously with that of Algernon Swinburne. Mr. Crawford died in Italy, where indeed he was born, of American parents, some fifty-five years ago. He had lived in many lands and won success in many literary departments. Some of his boyhood's years were past in the United States, as were indeed many of his maturer years also, and he was for a time a familiar figure in English literary society. At Rome he studied Sanskrit and followed up his study of the language and of other Oriental tongues as well by settling for a time in India, where he actually became the editor of the *Allahabad Herald*, a daily newspaper. At Simla he met the original of his afterward highly popular "Mr. Isaacs," about whom he created the novel which during his residence in England he sold to Messrs. Macmillan, of London. The success of this novel in-



ALGERNON SWINBURNE

duced Mr. Aldrich, the editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, to prevail upon him to contribute a story, "The Roman Singer," to the pages of that most influential magazine. Mr. Crawford was a most prolific writer, and produced some plays as well as his many novels. All this, however, must be known as well to my American readers as to the London reading public, with which he was very popular.

Much interest and indeed much anxiety has been created by the dispute and serious disagreement at the meetings of the Independent Labor Conference lately held at Edinburgh, which ended in the resignation of some leading members of the party, among whom was the well-known and very energetic Mr. Keir Hardie. The dispute will no doubt come to a peaceful settlement after much debate and disturbance, but it invites public attention very emphatically to the fact that almost every order of operatives, and indeed of trades and organizations of all kinds, has now its regularly elected representative body for the management of its own affairs and the maintenance of its own interests. We seem therefore to have arrived or to be arriving at that systematic organization of labor which was the dream of advanced Socialistic agitators and thinkers many years ago. I use the word Socialistic now not in the sense usually assigned to it, that of a sort of conspiracy to despoil the wealthy in order to divide their



A. J. BALFOUR.

wealth among the poor, altho such a meaning might undoubtedly be applied to many of the doctrines still openly and frankly preached by many prominent and influential men in this country as well as in most others.

LONDON, ENGLAND



American Influence in the Villages of South China

BY THE REV. CHARLES BONE

[The author of the following article has been a missionary in South China for the past thirty years, speaks Chinese like a native and is considered one of the best informed of living Europeans in Chinese affairs.—EDITOR.]

THE general reader will be inclined to think that "American influence in Chinese villages" is something mythical, and some may doubt whether it exists at all. Those who know the facts, however, know that this influence is great and increasing. This life-like

sketch of village life in China is intended to illustrate this fact.

The Chinese are known as a race of agriculturists. Agriculture stands second in the list of "professions" open to the people. The scholar alone stands on a higher rung of the social ladder than

the farmer. Altho the Chinese are a race of farmers, there are, strictly speaking, few farmhouses. In England and America farmhouses dot the country-side and add a pleasant charm to the landscape. In China hardly such a thing as a solitary farmhouse exists. In fact, notwithstanding the much vaunted civilization of this old land, it would not be safe for a family to reside alone for a single night. Robbers would as assuredly attempt to steal every shred of clothing, and every cent of cash, as a panther would rend a kid that fell into its jaws. Farmers, therefore, live together in villages, to ensure their own safety, and the safety of their property. Hence farmsteads there are none; villages there are innumerable.

A village in the interior of China is as wonderful a structure, in its way, as the skyscrapers of New York. American influence has not yet modified these and perhaps never will. They have been built to accommodate as many beings as possible. Self-preservation has been the architect. They are built in the form of a parallelogram. One-storied houses are built on the four sides. These stand with their backs to the four quarters of the globe—that is toward the open country, air and light. In the back walls are small holes which accidentally serve as windows, but whose real purpose is to furnish loopholes for ancient muskets, with which from time to time the inhabitants repulse the attacks of prowling bandits or opposing clans.

It may be supposed that the center of this parallelogram is an open space in which trees flourish, flowers bloom, and children play. By no means. Here is built the most substantial structure of the whole, which is the general dumping ground for every kind of thing, useful and useless, contemporary and obsolete; as well as of creeping things, quadruped and biped—and others not a few. There is, of course, a "street" between this central building and the houses which form the outside square. One entrance admits to this enclosure, which can be closed at any time. This is a strong door. It is always closed at sundown, after which all the people are prisoners until the following morning. Each house, too, is a veritable "curiosity shop." I have looked into them. It generally comprises two rooms on the ground floor, the inner of

which is separated from the other by a half wall. In the outer—it is evening—there will be a cow and a calf, three pigs, seven hens and a rooster. The porkers will be sniffing about among the straw between the cow's legs, with the hens perched upon their backs. At night, probably, the cow and her offspring will have first choice of lodgings; the pigs will take what room is left; the hens and their lord will perch upon the horns of the cow. Verily a happy family!

The inner room—thru the outer—accommodates a family of two or three generations. There are therein two wooden beds, and piles of useless and some useful furniture. Here young men mature and brides come; infants are born and old folk die; children squeal and witch-like grandmothers soothe them. Yet the villagers are not unhappy. "They know to know no more." It is quite interesting to watch the woman returning from the fields at evening—for the women are farmers as well as the men, and there is no "woman's question" in China. Across her back will be strapt her last child asleep. In her hand she will be carrying a coop full of hens, which she took into the field in the morning to fatten upon the grubs. Across her shoulder will be the usual carrying pole, on one end of which hangs a bundle of firewood, and on the other the cooking utensils with which she cooked the midday meal. Verily she is a beast of burden!

The people here, as will be seen, live a hard life. Pleasing, well-favored girls are old at thirty; they are wizened at fifty; at seventy, should they be fortunate enough to escape the many diseases that threaten them, they are as hideous as the witches in Shakespeare's "Macbeth." Yet, I repeat it, they are a happy, kindly race.

But tho American influence has not yet penetrated these upland villages, whose inhabitants rarely travel beyond their own farms, thruout the lower plains of Kwangtung, and in the rich delta of the Canton River, this influence is very great. Originally the structure of the villages thruout this lower district is very different from those previously mentioned, and suggests a greater sense of security. It is true, strategic positions are often selected; walls protect the houses, and a gate the entrance; cannon, with gaping

mouths, face the traveler as he approaches. But the population is denser, and therefore the villages cluster more thickly. Moreover, poverty is less prevalent, and therefore there are fewer robbers.

Any traveler nowadays who visits these villages—and I have visited hundreds of them—will be struck by the marked difference between the new and the old. The contrast is great, as great in fact as between a mail coach and a mail train; between a wooden frigate and a steel ironclad. The houses of the older parts of these villages are often built of adobe, and are low, small and filthy. Each has two rooms, either of which is large enough to house comfortably a pet parrot.

Nowadays, in contrast with these older buildings, there are streets of good brick houses, in some cases two stories high. Occasionally a substantial mansion is seen. These houses are, indeed, well built. They have windows; their front walls are decorated with the deer, the unicorn and the phenix, all of which figure in Chinese ancient mythology. Within will be found cleanliness, air and light.

The most important edifice in Chinese villages is the Ancestral Hall. Dr. Henry, a very capable American missionary, has said:

"The Ancestral Hall is the most important sacred edifice in the land. In it are the tablets of the deceased fathers of the clan, in which their spirits reside."

As ancestral worship is the oldest and most sacred cult of the Chinese, it may be assumed that these sacred edifices are very ancient.

The Ancestral Hall is the recognized rendezvous of the spirits of the departed, who are supposed to revisit their old haunts, and especially to gather therein on anniversary days, when the living offer them homage and sacrifices. The inner room of these halls is indeed regarded as a veritable holy of holies. A Chinese with a sympathetic imagination, who gazes thoughtfully upon the hundreds of gilded wooden tablets standing in rows tier above tier, until, in the center top row, stands the tablet of the original ancestor of the clan, feels like an Anglo-Saxon who is privileged to linger in the aisle of Westminster Abbey, and

gaze upon the statues of the great departed. Every village of importance has its Westminster Abbey.

But the village Ancestral Hall is more than this. It is the recognized rendezvous of the clan life of the village. The village school is held therein, for it is said that the presence of the spirits of the departed will both assist the youths in their acquirement of knowledge and inspire a reverence in them for the honor of the clan. Alas, however, "familiarity breeds contempt."

In the Ancestral Hall, moreover, the several head men of the village gather to discuss municipal affairs, and arrange internal quarrels. Chinese family life is, to a foreigner, a tangled mystery, and he invariably loses himself in its confused mazes. The delicate degrees of mutual responsibility, to which each member stands to the other, quite unknown in Western lands, offer many opportunities for disagreement and quarrels; moreover, the way in which certain funds and the income of certain clan lands is divided at specified times presents colossal stumbling blocks to internal harmony.

Further, these "sacred edifices" are always open, and pigs roam therein by day, and beggars sleep therein by night. Prisoners are at times chained to the pillars till it is convenient to march them off to the district magistrate's prison, and I have seen a wife sold by auction to the highest bidder and the auction conducted in the Ancestral Hall.

The Ancestral Hall in the villages described in the first part of this article is a corner of the building in the center of the parallelogram. Many of the tablets stand as tho they were drunk or fatally wounded, while some have disappeared altogether, and the people are too poor, or too ignorant, and perhaps too indifferent to replace them.

Altho in the villages in the plains many of the older halls are poor, many new ones are now being erected commodious and beautiful, resplendent in gilt and carving, with decorated roofs and carved pillars. The best granite from far off quarries, the hardest teak from the forests of Burmah are not considered too good nor too expensive to be dedicated to the structure of these new sacred edi-

fices. Lacs of dollars are being expended upon these buildings.

Whence, then, come the funds for these buildings, domestic and sacred, conspicuous among so much that is decaying and tottering? The answer is simple and conclusive. The money is either sent or brought back by Chinese who are now or have been resident in America or Australia, who for a number of years have spent their days in orchards and gardens, and their nights over washtubs. Those who cannot be present, as is their duty, at the yearly worship and sacrifices of their deceased ancestors send home their money to build them new and resplendent halls, and in this way propitiate the manes of the departed, and at the same time enthrone themselves in the affections of their living relatives. Those who return to China at once set about building a family mansion, which will provide them with some of the comforts they have left in the land of their pilgrimage, and, by so doing, mark themselves out as men of wealth and influence among their fellows. In this way it is easily understood that the influence of America upon Chinese villages is great and ever-increasing.

Many villages are almost composed of these new and attractive residences. The more roomy interior gives a chance of getting some order and sweetness. Many little things conducive to comfort have been introduced from America. Pictures of Washington and Garfield adorn the walls of the houses. Large mirrors give a man an opportunity of seeing himself, and this encourages cleanliness. Few can remain quite uninfluenced under such conditions, and a gentler type of life prevails. Indeed those who have not visited the Eldorado, but who spend their days up to the knees in mud planting paddy, and their nights in low, damp warrens, look with wonder at the results of a few years' labor in another land, and the ~~location of which country is guaranteed~~ by the results seen on every side. No very great effort of the mind is necessary to understand the tremendous influence which all this has upon the people generally. Seneca remarks, "Men trust rather to their eyes than to their ears."

In many of these villages a number of Chinese can speak a kind of English, tho' certainly not that of Emerson or Pres-

cott. Still, they know a good deal, and when one travels thru their villages, and mixes with the people, one finds one's Chinese discounted, and English at a premium. Accounts occasionally reach us that, at times, the Chinese know rough experiences at the hands of a section of the working classes in California. I am not wishful to enter into that subject. It may be affirmed, however, without fear of contradiction, that the vast majority of Chinese whom I have met never refer to anything of the kind, but look back on their sojourn in America with pleasure, and recount their experiences with delight. There appear to be but two nations to which foreigners can belong. If he is not an Englishman, he is an American. The Chinese know only from practical experience Australia and America.

An elementary knowledge of the free institutions of the American Republic, which the Chinese have acquired by residence therein, have left a deep and lasting impression upon the minds of those who have returned, to renew their acquaintance with the harsher and even cruel Government of China. "Freedom" is a new word among the Chinese, but they have learnt it well. The blessings of self-government are at least partially understood and thoroughly appreciated, and there is a strong desire on the part of many of the Chinese, and not least among those who have resided abroad, to live under such a Government. It is true, that the masses are not yet sufficiently educated to be entrusted with such a precious privilege, and such a heavy responsibility. They are still too suspicious of one another, and, in many cases, have good reason to be, to work heartily together. Their youths have not been trained in the school of experience so as to understand the full meaning of the word "freedom." In spite of all this, however, the great ideal has fascinated many who have never left their own land, but have confined their minds to reading what is going on in other parts of the world, and has a great charm for those who have been abroad, and seen what it means where it is established and enjoyed. The leaven is in the meal is at work, and will never again be extracted therefrom.

HONGKONG, CHINA.

Literature

A Pluralistic Universe

PRAGMATISM has been reproached with failure when tested by its own principle, that of practical results. It has been, say its opponents, so much occupied in trying to define itself and in representing the misconceptions of its critics, that it has done little to justify its existence. That it has stirred up a commotion and made a sharp attack on prevailing systems is not enough, for all the previous philosophical movements which it condemns as logomachies have done the same. In reply to this charge it may be said that the constructive work of modern science has been done by the pragmatic method, tho rarely so designated, and further that the extension of the method into philosophic fields is beginning to show constructive tendencies. As examples may be cited Dewey and Tufts' remarkable textbook of ethics, and Professor James's new volume.* The former, tho revolutionary, is not at all polemical; the latter, tho polemical, yet shows that the author has something more than criticism in mind. In it Professor James shows rather clearly whither his line of thought is leading him. Ideas that appeared as footnotes in his "Varieties of Religious Experience" have developed since into fundamental principles, and we may surmise that some of the incidental remarks in this new volume may in the future prove to have more importance than their present position indicates.

Professor James wastes no time in tilting at dead philosophies like the old materialism and scholastic dualism, but directs his attack at the type of metaphysics dominant today in church and college, that is monism, pantheism and absolute idealism, particularly as expounded by Green, Royce and Bradley. He protests that the conception of the absolute, which seems to them of fundamental importance, serves no useful purpose, religious or intellectual, but in-

volves the thinker in fictitious difficulties and logical contradictions. He prefers a universe in the making, pliable, indeterminate and multiplex, to a static infinite oneness, with purely negative attributes. He claims further that his conception of a finite God, closely in touch and sympathy with human beings, is really more orthodox than an unapproachable and inconceivable absolute, for the former has been the God loved by the devout in all ages, altho the latter may have been in their creeds. Fechner's idea of a world-soul to which all living beings contribute and from which certain gifted individuals may at times draw inspiration, has a strange fascination for Professor James.

The most interesting chapter in the book to many will be that which introduces to the non-professional reader the French philosopher, Henri Bergson, the author of *l'Evolution créatrice* and the leading pragmatist of France if we do not count Poincaré. He would break the chain of intellectualism by a direct denial of the absolute validity of logical concepts. Platonic ideas do not take us nearer to reality, but further away from it. Concepts have a limited use in practical affairs, but cannot be used to establish fundamental theories. They are necessarily limited and inadequate, and therefore lead to logical contradictions, such as the impossibility of motion of which Achilles and the tortoise is the classical illustration. In his "skepticism of the instrument" Bergson rivals H. G. Wells.

Professor James does not in this new volume make an appeal to the people, as he did in his "Pragmatism." It is composed of the Hibbert Lectures, given at Manchester College, Oxford, and addressed to students of the subject. Much of it will therefore be found difficult to follow by those who are not well read in modern philosophy and familiar with the language of the various schools. But Professor James's unconventional manner and touches of personal experience

*A PLURALISTIC UNIVERSE. By William James. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

render anything he writes of interest to a wide audience. His natural distrust of capitalized words—nobody knows what hidden meaning they may carry into the citadel of thought—shows itself in a strict adherence to lower case for everything except proper nouns. Even proper adjectives are reduced to the ranks. This is in line with the modern movement against capitals, but it looks a little queer to see "bergsonian philosophy," "hegelian method" and "german history."



A Prince of Dreamers. By Flora Annie Steel. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.25.

Readers have grown exacting of Mrs. Steel. Her novels of Indian life, among which "On the Face of the Waters" stands easily first, have been so rich in imagination and insight, of so rare a quality, that we expect much of a new novel from a writer of her well-earned reputation. *A Prince of Dreamers* will not add to it. The story of court intrigue about a great diamond in the turban of Akbar, Emperor of India in Queen Elizabeth's time, is too slight a plot to compare with the greatest novel of the mutiny. Yet Akbar is an interesting figure, and the people of his court move in stately procession thru the pages of the book, loving, hating, intriguing, fighting, with Oriental passion, and fatalism. Mrs. Steel has a richness of diction, an affluence of colorful images, not often equaled. One American writer of short stories, Harriet Prescott Spofford, has the same gift of opulent description. Mrs. Steel has taken few liberties with her historical materials in her story of Akbar, the greatest Asiatic monarch of modern times; and her sympathetic presentment will make his reign a more real possession in the mind of the reader and student of the history of Hindustan. Akbar anticipated many of the English reforms such as the abolition of *suttee*, and was so far in advance of his age as to merit the title "Prince of Dreamers." Able, resourceful, and ardent, he is one of the most fascinating characters of Indian history, and of that wonderful sixteenth century which created "the great company of dreamers, Shakespeare, Ra-

phael, Drake, Michaelangelo, Galileo, Cervantes," and, in India, the noblest of the Moguls, and the one most worthy of the title "Great." And tho the wailing line,

"May the gods pity us, dreamers who dream of their godhead,"

runs insistently like a black thread thru the Oriental splendor of the fabric, we feel that the ones whom the gods should pity are not the dreamers, but the baser sort incapable of dreams.



The Delafield Affair. By Florence Finch Kelly. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

Mrs. Kelly knows her Southwest. The gray-green plateau of New Mexico, with its desert distances and the sense of quivering heat, which she has chosen as the scene of her novel, *The Delafield Affair*, is drawn from first hand acquaintance. It is a land, not of languor, but of fiery activity, for the heat is dry and stimulating instead of enervating, as it would be in a humid air; and the people of these parched plains are moved by fierce passions; they love and hate with equal intensity. Long nourished revenge and attempts at the murder of an enemy by respectable ranchmen and bankers do not seem so palpably incredible as they would in a more sophisticated society. The story moves with the rush of a reckless ride across the *mesa* to its inevitable end. It is told with animation, and its subject is the long and relentless hunt for a criminal who had found refuge and respectability in New Mexico. The reader should have been kept in suspense longer as to his identity for the keenest effect; however, it is not a novel of mystery, but frankly one of love and adventure.



Roses and Rose Growing. By Rose G. Kingsley. With a chapter on "How to Grow Roses for Exhibition," by Rev. Page Roberts, Vice President National Rose Society. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.00.

All garden lovers may welcome this instructive and charming book. It must be kept in mind while reading it that directions are given for an English, not an American, climate. It begins with rules for planting a rose garden and for

pruning roses. Directions are then given for propagating roses by budding, cuttings and layerings. The history and pedigree of roses has almost the interest of a story. First we have the Provence or Cabbage rose, brought to England in 1596, and the long list is brought down to the latest and rarest newcomers. The parentage of each is carefully given, with credit to the florist who offered them to the public. There is a chapter on Rose Pests, with receipts and directions how to destroy them. The colored illustrations of choice roses and the lists of graded colors for rosebeds are helpful and suggestive.



Camps and Cruises of an Ornithologist.

250 Photographs from Nature. By Frank M. Chapman. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$3.00.

With seven years devoted to birds at their nursery period, and to their habits of nesting, the rest of the year being given to the preparation of those "Habitat Groups" so dear to visitors in the Natural History Museum, in New York, Mr. Frank M. Chapman, Curator of Ornithology in the museum, adds one more to his valuable books on birds. The work done in *Camps and Cruises of an Ornithologist* is of the best in quality and in general interest, being most enticing to the general reader and most suggestive to the special student of birds. Avoiding both Scylla and Charybdis as a skipper in the straits of the naturalist, he pitches his tent, or his "blind," where the most near-sighted bird may acquaint itself with the outside of the camera habitation and lets the instrument, as far as possible, do its work. He finds it unsafe to "endow" the bird with "the mind of man entire." It is "merely a matter of human ingenuity or the imagination," he says, "to seek the explanation of their every act" by using "the human parallel." The result is often interesting, but quite as often misleading; good pictures but poor natural history. The general trend of his conclusions is evident enough to one who follows the fascinating account of his many visits to the nesting places of the less common birds—to Gardiner's Island of 4,000 acres, purchased all for "ten coats of trading

cloath" in 1637; an island where there are no rats, no cats, no foxes, minks, weasels, opossums, red squirrels, and chipmunks, and where all the hawks but the fish-lovers depart with the spring; to Cobb's Island, off the Virginia coast, where the milliner had done her perfect work on some varieties, but had not been attracted by all equally; among many others, the homely Black Skimmer was left; to the Cuthbert Rookery, in the Bahama Islands, with their wonderfully well-pictured congregations of flamingoes, that stared suspiciously at the ornithological "blind" erected in their "city by the sea," but, having no detectives of the Sherlock Holmes variety, failed to discover the "taking" ways of a modern camera. These visits extended across the Western prairies to the Rockies, and down the Pacific islands, affording studies of birds not easily accessible to the ornithologist unprovided with a man-of-war. The naturalist will find here the most careful work; the amateur will get valuable suggestion as to methods of securing interviews with the mother and the handsome and musical father birds. Everything that the nature lover wants to know is here supplied. With good paper and type and the best illustrations, and a more careful proof-reading in the next edition to clear the numerous blemishes in small details of punctuation, which follows often no known rules, the work of Mr. Chapman is a most notable addition to the good books of the kind.



Letters of Mrs. James G. Blaine. Edited by Harriet S. Blaine Beale. Two Vols. New York: Duffield & Co. \$4.00.

Miss Harriet Bailey Stanwood met her "fate," as it is sometimes called, and became Mrs. James G. Blaine in the year 1850. The two young people had been teaching in the same State, Kentucky, but indifferent towns—the one at Millersburg, in a girls' school; the other in a military institute in Georgetown. They went back to Augusta, Maine, the birth-place of the wife, the next year, and settled in the old Stanwood house. The wife was then twenty-two. Thirty-six years later, when her husband had just

given a house party to the whole body of the Maine Legislature, she writes: "I have just discovered that the representatives have left the marks of their heads all along our old shabby wall paper." During that interval of thirty-six years America had been remade. The Civil War had occurred, slavery had been abolished. Four billions of money had been spent and pretty much all recouped. Mr. Blaine had served with great skill and success as Speaker of the House of Representatives in Washington, as Senator, Secretary of State, and twice had been candidate of a large section of his party for the Presidency. His prudent and practical wife, merging her life in his, in the way wives do, had followed his fortunes in both halls of Congress and in the Cabinet, had taken her share in her husband's brilliant career, amid hosts of enthusiastic friends—for he had the knack of making friends everywhere, whether dealing out bait for the furtive trout in the streams of Maine, or handling the lines that served bait for the human pike at the national capital—had wept in secret when he was keeping a brave face over the famous Mulligan Letters; and had dried her eyes in genuine sorrow when Garfield's death at the hands of the assassin, Guiteau, threw her husband out of one Cabinet, where he was honored, into one in which he soon found himself not at home. Her letters are chiefly to members of the family, and two-thirds of the contents are such as all the mothers are always writing, hardly expecting that their words will win the honors of type. A shrewd characterization now and then shows the humor of the writer. When, for instance, she visits her newly-married daughter in her military home, she writes: "The limitations and uniformity of a military post make those who belong to it seem custom made." She goes to a dinner in the Executive Mansion in Washington, but finds President Grant "so heavy in everything but feeding—there he is very light. He talks incessantly about himself. I have a certain sympathy with him, for I think him an honest man and indeed too frequently assailed." In the early days of the residence in Washington Mrs. Blaine was troubled to know

how far her two dresses would carry her in a winter at the great capital. At one time she felt that she had "nothing to wear," but before she got away from a certain house she discovered that "Mrs. Boutwell's bows were worn exactly where the Pinkey sisters wear theirs; also that the skirt of the black silk dress had evidently felt the deadly pressure of an iron, and as one touch of human nature makes the whole world kin, I felt *en rapport* at once." After this no trouble came about the dresses. Very naturally they multiplied; but they always robed a sensible woman from Maine, and in Maine they live about as near the center of the globe as they do in the land of the hidalgos.



The Gorgeous Borgia. By Justin Huntly McCarthy. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.50.

Cæsar Borgia, if not the worst and most unscrupulous of his nefarious race, was, at least, the strongest of them all. Such admiration as we can grudgingly give to talent, however misdirected, and to power, however perverted, we are compelled to grant him. In *The Gorgeous Borgia*, Mr. McCarthy has told an exciting tale of Cæsar's ruthless rise to power and his tragic downfall. By a slight perversion of fact, his death is made to occur in the castle of Sant' Angelo, as the stage of the closing scene of his cruel career, whereas, in sober truth, Cæsar escaped from the castle of Medina Del Campo, in Spain, where he had been imprisoned for two years, to the King of Navarre, whom he followed in the war against Castile, and was killed on March 12th, 1507, by a missile from the castle of Bianco. But the manner of his taking off is of less importance than the vivid picture of Rome in his day, and of his strong and somewhat perplexing personality. Mr. McCarthy depicts him as rejoicing in evil for its own sake, rather than merely using it as a tool for the furtherance of his plans. Perhaps the latter is the baser type of villainy, as it sins against greater light. The sobriety, energy, eloquence and ability of Cæsar Borgia were delineated by Machiavelli in his "Principe." Mr. McCarthy gives the reverse of the medal.

Literary Notes

....Baedeker's *Central Rome and Italy* appears in a fifteenth edition, revised with the customary thoroughness of its publisher. What would Italy—what would all the world be without Herr Karl Baedeker? An unfamiliar world, indeed, full of pitfalls for the innocent abroad. (Scribner's, \$2.25).

....That useful reference book, the parent of many others, the English *Who's Who?* has made its appearance for 1909. Who's whoness grows with what it feeds upon, part of its food being the increase of population and of publications for the rapid manufacture of new who's. An advertisement in this new volume suggests the possibility of similar volumes for blooded stock, race horses, and thorobred dogs. (Macmillan, \$2.50).

....A revised edition of *Practical Golf*, by Walter J. Travis, issued by Harper's (\$2.00), contains the necessary changes in rules and play, brought about by the introduction of rubber cored balls and aluminum clubs. The book will be found helpful to the beginner, and also of value to the secretary of a golf club, in giving him the regulations and etiquet of the game. Numerous photographs and diagrams illustrate the text.

....*Beverages Past and Present*, by Edward R. Emerson, who appears to make a specialty of this subject, at least one other book dealing with it already bearing his name, must certainly be accepted as the definitive authority on drinking, drinking customs, and beverages, cheering all, some innocent, more potent, the world over, from the dark backward and abysm of time down to the present year of the prohibition wave. (Putnam's, 2 vols., \$5.00).

....A volume of lectures by the late Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford, Bishop Stubbs, completes his history of Germany in the Middle Ages, to which an earlier volume of his had already been devoted. This new work, *Germany in the Later Middle Ages, 1200-1500*, takes the Germans from the days of Barbarossa onward, one people, recognized as such by foreign nations, and growing ever more aware of their racial unity, chiefly under the influence of the universities. The book has been edited by Mr. Arthur Hassall, M. A. (Longmans, Green, \$2.25).

....Taking advantage of the popularity of the Hungarian play, "The Devil," the Arcadia Press has brought out a translation of Imre Madach's great dramatic poem, *The Tragedy of Man*, by William N. Loew; 204 pages; price, \$1.50. This will put into the hands of the student who does not read Hungarian a faithful translation of the great classic, so far as its argument is concerned, but as for reproducing it in English as a poem, the work of Mr. Loew is a failure. In some ways it would seem better to leave the work untouched until some poet of sufficient inspiration should come along. Certainly, under the circumstances, it would have been much better to attempt only a prose translation. The poem in its argument suggests Milton's "Paradise Lost" in the beginning, then Goethe's "Faust,"

and again, at times, Byron's "Cain." Adam, after his fall, is taken by Satan and allowed to see, in a prophetic historical vision, the future Tragedy of Man. He himself appears in the form of various historic heroes, and Eve also figures in the picture, sometimes as a slave, sometimes as a wronged woman, sometimes as a humble drudge, the wife of a savage. There is hope, however, in the end, for the Lord returns, after the vision, and Adam comes to his own.



Pebbles

D. BROKE, '12—Send a dozen roses to this address.

Salesman—Yes, sir.

D. B.—Will you trust me?

S.—Certainly.

D. B.—Then make it two dozen.—*Harvard Lampoon*.

A LITTLE boy in Trenton, who has but recently mastered his Catechism, confest his disappointment therein in the following terms:

"Say, dad, I obey the fifth commandment and honor my father and mother, yet my days are not a bit longer in the land, for I'm put to bed every night at 7 o'clock just the same."—*Lippincott's*.

THE other day an important looking gentleman took a seat beside a quiet man in a Western railway car and began a conversation.

"I'm going to the capital," he said, "to get a pardon for a convicted thief. I'm not personally acquainted with the Governor, but he can't afford to refuse me."

"Is the fellow guilty?" asked the man.

"Of course he is; but that makes no difference. His friends have agreed to give me \$500 if I get him out, and the thermometer is very low when I can't put up a good talk. Where are you traveling?"

"Going to the capital, too."

"Do you live there?"

"Yes."

"Perhaps you might be of some service to me. What business are you in?"

"I'm the Governor."—*The Standard*.

A FEW days ago one of Philadelphia's prominent society women told her butler to tell all visitors that she was not at home.

At night, when enumerating the persons who had called during the day, he mentioned the lady's sister, when his mistress exclaimed: "I told you, man, that I was always at home for my sister! You ought to have shown her in."

Next day the lady went out to make a few calls, and during her absence her sister came to the house.

"Is your mistress at home?" she asked the butler.

"Yes, madam," was the reply.

The lady went upstairs and looked everywhere for her sister. On coming downstairs she said to the butler: "My sister must have gone out, for I cannot find her."

"Yes, madam, she has gone out; but she told me last night that she was always at home to you."—*Philadelphia Record*.

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Broader Arbitration Treaties

THE following circular letter has just been addressed by the president of the International Peace Bureau at Berne to the various members of the Bureau in the different countries; and this translation of it is placed in our hands by one of the American members of the Bureau. It touches a matter of cardinal importance and its recommendation should everywhere be acted upon.

When France and England, sometime after the first Hague Conference, concluded their famous arbitration treaty, they unfortunately reserved from its application what they chose to call "questions of honor" and "vital interest." The great mass of treaties which have followed have copied this form. While thus covering all cases ever really likely to arise between the parties to the several treaties, they have still left room for the critics, with all their arguments that great arrangements cannot be kept up as before for possible issues of "honor" and "vital interest."

Denmark and Holland—and the same was true in the treaties between Denmark and Portugal, Denmark and Italy, and practically between Norway and

Sweden, Chile and Argentina, and the five Central American States,—clearly appreciated the situation, and fully met it in their treaty, referring to arbitration every difference whatever that may arise between them not settled by regular diplomatic negotiation. This is the only sensible procedure. Our own Geneva arbitration with England proved that there can be no possible point of "honor" or "vital interest" so grave that two great and self-respecting nations cannot afford to settle it peaceably rather than go to war about it.

The Olney-Pauncefote treaty of 1897, whose ratification was defeated in the Senate, it will be remembered, by the six votes from three Western States with a total population less than that of Chicago, was of almost precisely the same character as the Denmark-Holland treaty here properly commended for universal imitation.

Our great International Arbitration Conferences at Washington in 1896 and 1904, under the presidency of Senator Edmunds and Hon. John W. Foster, unanimously recommended this form of treaty. It was a distinct misfortune and mistake that the other form, following the Anglo-French model, was commonly adopted. The tenth anniversary of the meeting of the first Hague Conference is a good time for all of us to unite in a movement for treaties of the right scope.

Secretary Root has negotiated treaties with twenty-three of our fifty-eight sister nations within the past two years. There are twenty-five nations remaining. The new treaties that Secretary Knox will presumably negotiate should go much farther than Mr. Root's—at least as far as our treaty and agreement with Japan. The Berne Bureau does well to prompt such a movement. Its address to its members is as follows:

"On the evening 18th of May, the tenth anniversary of the meeting of the first Peace Congress at The Hague, there will be an opportunity for a decisive step for the cause of international arbitration. The pacifists and the peace societies of the different countries should address themselves to this end either by a written address or by a deputation to the governments of their countries, asking them to adopt with other countries the form of the treaty of arbitration concluded between Denmark and Holland, a treaty by which these

two countries have agreed to submit to arbitration *all* the differences which may arise between them.

"The members of the bureau, consulted by correspondence, have given their full assent to this proposition. We therefore beg you to undertake as far as possible the desired steps to this end. Perhaps there will be an opportunity in different countries to surround the proceeding with a certain dignity and to organize public meetings on the occasion. The bureau naturally leaves to the national association all latitude as to the carrying out of the commended proposition and the work of adapting it to the circumstances peculiar to their countries."



A New Islam

IT is not to be expected that the conquest of Christianity over Mohammedanism and the more cultured paganisms is all to be by acknowledged acceptance and submission. A very large part of it is to be expected in the partial Christianization of the old religions. There is a national and religious loyalty and pride which to a great extent will hold the old names and terms while discarding glaring superstitions and infusing new ideas, thus attempting to spiritualize the old faith under such designations as the New Brahmanism or the New Buddhism, or the New Islam. Thus, under the influence of education and Christianity the old religious organizations are broken up, for the new wine bursts the old wine-skins, and we have a forest of sects which prove the waking up of thought, vastly better, with its contentions, than the dulness of the old dead conformity.

Islam is an example of this process. Lord Cromer was wrong when he said that Islam cannot be reformed. It is being changed and reformed all the time. It is the new light, the new education, that is creating the New Islam in Turkey. The Sheikh ul-Islam tells us that Christians are not infidels, that they may be regarded as brothers; and we have seen Moslem preachers embracing Christian preachers even in Christian churches, and both together proclaiming liberty and fraternity. That is not the old and original Mohammedanism of the Koran. It is the Koran reinterpreted and explained away to fit it to the times. We have seen hundreds of Moslem women attending public meetings unveiled, and demanding escape from the

restrictions of the harem. This is a new Islam.

Not in Turkey alone, but in Egypt, in Algeria, in Persia, and in India especially, the new ferment is working. Often there is as much conflict between Moslem sects as between Moslems and Christians or pagans. Not long ago the Moslems of India refused to seek Western education; but that time has past. There are said to be one hundred and fifty Moslem sects, some very conservative, like the Wahabis, while others, like the Sufis, are almost pantheistic. Other sects have proclaimed mediators, as Mahdis, while still others may be said to be rationalistic. It is not easy for all Mohammedans to cling to the belief that the Koran was written in heaven on a table and preserved there from all eternity. The new Islam holds that one may neglect the obsolete rules and forms of the original religion, but must preserve its spirit; and that "spirit" will be the best that the moral and religious sense will discover no matter where. Every religion, even Christianity, drops its accretions, and even its original excrescences. We do not now feel it necessary to believe in the early story of the creation of Adam and Eve, and we hold to a higher idea of God as Father, than that which looked on him rather as ruler and king.

Much that is of the best can thus be common to the New Islam, the New Brahminism, the new Buddhism, and Christianity. They all hold to only one God, a spirit, and that God our Heavenly Father who loves us and in whose love we trust. They all teach the love of our neighbor as well as the love of God, and so are approaching a common unity. To be sure the spiritual reformers are not yet powerful; the religions are not yet Christianized, if they ever will be. The teachers are not all like Chunder Sen or Syed Ahmed, both of whom have a considerable following in India; and there is all the more need for pushing the influence of Christian missions out of which these reformers have sprung, as a sort of counter-reformation, such as arose after Luther in the Catholic Church. All the greater is the need to support such schools as Robert College and the Girls College in Constantinople, and the Syrian Protestant College in

Barnum, and dozens of similar institutions in India, China and Japan. In all this work American institutions have a leading part.

Hobbies and Health

As every one knows, there has been a marked reduction in the death rate and a prolongation of the life of each generation in the last half century. This has, however, affected the death rate mainly among children and has increased the average length of life by reduction of child mortality. The question that now interests physicians is the prolongation of life at the other end. Not only must life be prolonged, however, but its ills must be lessened, so that old age, or at least the period beyond three score, may be made less liable to disease and to the tissue deterioration which so often characterizes this period. More than ever do we realize now that a man is as old as his arteries and that these precious living tubes which are of such important assistance to the heart must be kept as young as possible. This is found rather difficult in our strenuous life. Hard work is done not figuratively but literally at high pressure. When we occupy ourselves intensely with any subject blood pressure rises, and whether this intense preoccupation be physical or mental, there is a strain put upon arteries that is of the greatest significance, making against the probability of long life if it is kept up for any length of time. Physicians have been studying how to secure in the best way thoro relaxation of arteries, such as will rest them and prevent degeneration.

Every one knows that the supposed occupations at which we take rest are likely to be disturbed by thoughts of business unless there is some strong interest associated with them. To read the newspaper, for instance, does not afford rest for a man, since his business cares and thoughts constantly intrude themselves. To go to the theater and be entertained is not restful very often because one cannot put away business thoughts unless one becomes seriously occupied with some other subject. It is impossible for the human mind to do

nothing, it must occupy itself with something. If it is very much interested in business and in nothing else, then it will constantly revert to business thoughts and cares. If there is some other intense interest, then it may forget its business worries in the midst of it. If there is a hobby to which the mind will turn quite naturally, then the interest in this gives a complete rest to the other portions of the brain and complete relaxation of cell energy and of arterial tension in that portion results. Evidently this is the secret of the long life of men with hobbies, for tho they seem to do more work, the difference in their work really gives them periods of thoro rest when they pass from one thing to another.

Most of the men who in recent years have lived far beyond the ordinary term of human life have been noted for their hobbies; that is, besides their ordinary occupation, whatever it may be, they have had one or more supremely intellectual interests to which they have turned for refreshment during most of their lives, and which have evidently proved not an expenditure of energy, but a recreation in the etymological sense of that word, as providing an opportunity for other portions of their brain to thoroly relax themselves. Gladstone turning from politics to Greek for a rest is of course a typical example of this; Cardinal Newman, with his varied interests, is another; Pope Leo XIII devoting himself to Latin poetry in the intervals of an extremely busy life up to ninety-three is a third. Long liveders usually have not devoted themselves to one thing, but to many, and have accomplished noteworthy work in several departments. Virchow, the great German pathologist, who was in his time also the greatest of living anthropologists, is only one striking proof of this out of many that might be adduced. He lived well beyond eighty and then was killed by an accident on a trolley car. It is evident that a hobby, by which is meant an intellectual interest very different from the ordinary occupation, which takes the blood away from that portion of the brain usually occupied with business cares and by transferring it to another

set of cells gives the first set a thoro opportunity to rest, is what every man needs who hopes to live long in the land in strength of mind and capacity for work.

Ordinarily it would seem to be quite easy enough to secure relaxation of mind. Any one who has ever tried, however, to persuade a business man who has for a long time devoted himself solely to his business and that at high pressure, to let up on it, will have some idea of how difficult a task a physician has before him in securing relaxation for his patients. Some time between fifty and sixty at the present time a great many business men come to their physicians showing the signs of beginning arterial degeneration, tho as yet there are only a few neurotic symptoms, a little disturbance of digestion, a little tendency to insomnia, a growing irritability and a lack of self-control in little things, as the external indices of this change. The one thing is to get the man to let up on his work. If, however, he is asked to give up his work, almost immediately a worse state of affairs will develop. He now has nothing to occupy his mind, he worries as to his condition, which he considers must be very serious, since his physician has advised him to give up work, and worry proceeds to set up a higher tension of arteries than work did before. Ordinarily if a busy man is compelled to stop work at this period he gets short circuited on himself and expends just as much energy wrongfully in thought about his health as he did before in thought about his business. As a rule he will live longer by letting him go on with his business, tho it is perfectly clear that that is doing him harm. There is a question of two evils, and his business is apparently the lesser evil.

As a rule, these men have no material need to go on with their business. They are often so situated that they could live quite well on the incomes derived from what they have earned in the past. There is just one reason why they must be permitted to go on, and that is that a man must have something to do or his human machine will work out its energy on him. It is in these cases that the possession of a hobby would be one of the most precious of therapeutic aids for the physician. Unfortunately, a hobby that

is of any use in these circumstances cannot be acquired at command when one is nearly sixty years of age. It must have been worked up during the preceding thirty or forty years to be of real value for relaxation purposes. If there is something that a man can turn to with supreme interest so as to occupy himself with it to the exclusion of business thoughts at least for a good portion of the day, then there is every hope of securing that lack of tension in arteries that will save them from further deterioration. It would indeed be worth the while for men, just as they try to keep themselves in good physical health by indulging in exercise when they are young, to provide for their mental health, and, above all, their need for relaxation when older, by training themselves to indulge in some hobby that may become a precious interest in life.

This is the therapeutic value of a hobby. The physicians of the present time would be very glad, indeed, to have the aid of such a secondary occupation when their patients, in whom the first signs of senescence have just come, present themselves for treatment. If a man can be advised to decrease his attention to business and gradually increase his attention to his hobby, then the future is very hopeful. Business may be a grind, while his hobby is usually much more than a passing interest, and he may even gradually learn to occupy himself with it almost completely. At least, he does not get short circuited on himself. The physician of the present day then is prone to say to every one, Acquire hobbies when you are young. If he is interested in the present status of education he is very likely to say, Be sure you get a liberal education for that gives you ever so much more chance of having a real hobby, a profound intellectual occupation with some great subject apart from practical life. The physician who sees many of these cases will surely re-echo what President Wilson said not long ago: "Let us stop specializing the student, and now let us generalize him." Such generalization makes for health of body and mind and even constitutes an important factor in the prolongation of life because of the variety of interests which it encourages. This factor grows all the more important as accidental causes of disease are

brought more and more under control. It is indeed the secret of a longer, healthier, above all happier life for those who escape the accidents that shorten life in early years.

Railroad Companies' Coal Property

UNDER the decision of the Supreme Court concerning what is called the commodities clause of the new Railroad Rate law, the coal railroad companies, at which that clause was aimed, may lawfully retain their control of coal mines, but the door has been opened for Congress to enforce the purpose of the clause by more carefully prepared legislation, if it shall choose to do so. The substance of this important decision is that a company may carry coal that was mined or produced by it, provided that it has parted with the coal, by sale, before transportation; also, that it may carry coal produced by another corporation in which it has a stockholder's interest, even if that interest be a controlling one. That is to say, the court holds, in conformity with previous decisions, that such a stock interest is not a legal interest in the commodity.

The clause forbids a railroad company to carry (in interstate traffic) "any commodity manufactured, mined or produced by it or under its authority, or which it may own in whole or in part, or in which it may have an interest, direct or indirect." To the average lay mind this seemed sufficiently comprehensive. A majority of the coal railroad companies conduct their mining business thru the agency of subsidiary coal companies which they control by ownership of stock. The court holds that such an interest is not a "legal interest" in the commodity itself, and therefore is not prohibited by the words of the clause. But the power of Congress to cover such an interest by a more exact prohibition is, as we understand it, affirmed.

As we have said, a coal railroad company may avoid the prohibition of the clause by selling its coal before beginning to transport it, or by the use of subsidiary corporations, which is the prevailing practice. Congress may amend the statute, to enforce its original purpose, and

it is reported that Mr. Taft and his Cabinet are preparing an amendment that will be effective.

That original purpose was to confine railroad companies to the transportation business, and to prevent them from controlling and monopolizing the mining as well as the transportation of coal. Exposure of serious abuses and of most unjust discrimination against independent owners of coal mines caused the enactment of this commodities clause. The facts brought to light by official investigation have not been forgotten. A railroad company whose lines traverse a coal district has power to obtain control of the tributary mining industry if it seeks such control. In the anthracite field that control was acquired some time ago. A majority of the complaints which led to the enactment of the clause came from coal districts where the work of getting control was going on and was far from completion.

Discrimination against independent operators was practised in various ways, all of them calculated to discourage investment in independent mines and to drive out of business those who had invested. Congress undertook to prevent such injustice. It sought to compel the railroad companies to sell their mines, or nearly all of them. The Supreme Court's decision shows that it had power to do this, but its statute was not properly written.

If the intention of Congress had been carried out, if the view of Congress and of the Government as to the legal effect of the commodities clause had been accepted by the court, and if the clause had been strictly enforced, there would have been a financial disturbance of some magnitude. During many years past, bonds have been issued which rest in part upon the great coal properties of railroads. Probably a funded debt of a billion of dollars has those properties as security in part. It would be a difficult task to make a financial separation. The shares of many railroad companies derive a part of their value from the coal holdings. To dispose of these great coal properties at forced sale without heavy loss would test the ability of our most capable financiers. We are speaking of an actual sale, of strict compliance with what Congress and the Government believed to be the spirit and the letter of

the statute. While it has seemed to us that the railway business should be separated from the mining industry, and that the railway companies should be required to devote their energies and capital exclusively to transportation, we have thought that the new law's method of causing the desired separation was not one of ideal excellence, involving, as it must, a widespread financial disturbance and probably much loss to bondholders and others. If there is to be a separation, the movement toward it should be a gradual one.

We believe that there should be a separation. The railroad companies, which have a respite now, will discover that a large majority of the American people are of this opinion. A railroad company should not be interested financially in an outside business or industry which makes it a competitor, in the general market, of those for whom it acts as a common carrier. When it has such an interest, the temptation to discriminate in favor of itself and against competitors who must use its lines is very strong, so strong, experience shows, that by many railroad officers it cannot be successfully resisted. The combination of railway and coal interests, however, has been a growth of many years. So far as it has come about without violation of law, it deserves to be treated with some consideration in a movement for the dissolution of it. Time should be given for such action as will not subject those directly involved to serious loss. When the bonds and other securities of what are called coal railroad companies are taken into account, it will be seen that a great many persons are interested, and that a vast majority of them are in no way responsible for the abuses and evils which suggested the enactment of the commodities clause of the Rate law.



Educational Crisis in Beirut

THE Syrian Protestant College in Beirut is one of the greatest influences for enlightenment in all the nearer East. It is an American institution, and it has 876 students, of whom 128 are Moslems and 88 Jews. It is a Christian college, definitely so, and the resident students have been required to attend daily pray-

ers and Sunday services. The political ferment stirred up the Moslem students, and they asked the faculty to relieve them of the obligation to attend these Christian exercises, on the ground that the requirement was an infringement of religious liberty. It was not sufficient to tell them that this was a Christian college, and that they had come of their own free will, knowing the requirements, in order that they might get educational advantages not to be found elsewhere.

The faculty declined to grant the request, and the excitement grew hot and spread all thru the region, and even to Constantinople and Egypt, where the Moslem newspapers made the most of it and demanded relief. Things went so far that there were threats of violence that would break up the college and destroy its buildings.

Meanwhile President Howard I. Bliss was in this country in the interest of the college when the disturbance occurred, and he hastened back to be in charge. He found that there was a strike of the Moslem and Jewish students, who had refused to attend any religious exercises, altho careful to obey all other regulations. The faculty have thought it wise to yield somewhat temporarily. The following decision, with a suitable preface, was sent to the parents of all these students:

"(1) The faculty will treat the striking students in the spirit of indulgence, and will thus excuse them from attendance during the times of worship and will occupy them during those times with something useful to them. This exemption comprehends the present academic year only.

"(2) If desired, the faculty will offer the students a study in the science of religion which will not take the place of the Bible study but will be in addition to it.

"(3) The faculty will take up this question which has been the cause of the present difficulty, will consider it, and will then submit it to the board of trustees in New York for their final decision. They cannot, however, make any promise or hold out any hopes as to the outcome.

"As to the students, they will be required:

"(1) To disclaim everything that suggests the spirit of disloyalty or disobedience or conspiracy against the authority of the college.

"(2) To undertake in a special manner a strict observance of the regulations of the college as a sign of the above mentioned disavowal and their sincerity in making it.

"(3) To resume attendance at the regular Bible classes.

"We send you this letter that you may know clearly what has happened. It remains for us to say that beginning with Monday, March 22nd, this decision will go into effect. If there is any parent, however, who would prefer to withdraw his son from the college he can do so, and the college will make the necessary settlement with regard to the second installment of fees he has recently paid."

Parents and students accepted the decision and only eight students withdrew. The crisis ended, at least for the present. The question now goes to the trustees here in New York. It was for the present crisis that this compromise was yielded, for the exigency was very serious. The Moslem students had appealed to their religious superiors and were supported by them, as well as by the almost unanimous urgency of the press, which opposed compulsory worship, and even by those who had been the warmest friends of the college, including many Christians. It is a very serious question that comes before the trustees. The college was founded for a double purpose, for its Christian influence no less than for intellectual enlightenment. It will be very easy to say that we gave the money and we make the rules, and you need not come unless you choose to obey those rules. On the other hand it is a question how much good it does to require people to attend a religious exercise which offends their conscience. Religious liberty is a prime principle in these days, even in Turkey, and it is not easy to show that liberty to lose the advantages of education is true religious liberty. Now that the faculty have once yielded it may not be easy to restore the rule; but on the other hand, the delay allows time for passion to cool, and with the requirement of attendance at religious exercises insisted upon, those who cannot accept it will not return at the beginning of another year. There will simply be the loss of a certain number of students and of their tuition fees. We are by no means clear that the trustees will do well to reverse the action of the faculty. The purpose in view is the best enlightenment of the students, and to secure the greatest influence in the Turkish Empire. The old fable of the dispute between the sun and the north wind as to which could pull off the countryman's cloak has its lesson.

Communicating with Mars

THAT Mars is coming nearer is evident from its effects upon us earth people. First, there is the revival of militarism, for we may assume, in the absence of exact information on this point, that the malign influence of the warlike planet increases as the square of distance diminishes. The German navy is growing miraculously, the Englishman's home is disturbed, new Dreadnoughts are being constructed to defend the coast of Bohemia, and our own peaceful continent is joining in the rivalry. Second, the newspapers are agitating the question of communicating with our nearest neighbor on the suburban side of the solar system. Professor Pickering, of Harvard, suggests \$2,000,000 would be sufficient to construct a heliograph capable of sending flashes to Mars. Texas has offered to donate as many square miles of land as anybody will cover with mirrors. Other ingenious methods appear in the papers every day, or at least every Sunday, such as the proposal to carpet a county with black cambric curtains, rolling up suddenly on the ammonia principle, or to plant crops on the great plains in the form of letters of the alphabet, spelling out a message in successive seasons.

Now, we would urge the advisability of deliberation in this matter. Ten million dollars is a great deal of money, even if it is not raised. It would be enough to lay the keel of another battleship, or, if the reader thinks it a lesser evil, the foundation of another university. Besides, there is the question of etiquette to be considered. We do not want to spoil our chances of future friendship with the Martians by appearing to presume. If they are of the same way of thinking as we—and the idea of communicating with them is based on this assumption—it would be impolite for us to call on them first, because they are the older inhabitants of this region of space. Their planet being on the outside was flung off first, and being much smaller cooled down quicker. This is according to the nebular hypothesis. We are aware that Professor Chamberlin thinks that he has overthrown the nebular hypothesis, but he does not real-

ize how firmly it is enshrined in the hearts of the people. To adopt his planetesimal theory would throw everything into chaos again, and we should not know which planet came first or whether we are getting hotter or colder, or whether we are solid, liquid or gaseous in our midst. Scientific men may take up the new theory, but the mass of the people will always oppose it, because we see an illustration of the formation of the planets and their satellites, according to Laplace, whenever the automobile wheel runs thru a mud puddle, but nobody ever saw a lot of planetesimals getting together and crowding so they melted each other up into a plastic mass hurtling thru space with enormous rapidity. The nearest approach to it is the six o'clock rush on a New York subway train.

Waiving the question of propriety, is it not wisest to leave the initiative to the Martians, who are presumably many million years older than we, and consequently as much wiser than we as ten thousand years, the length of our own civilization, is contained in the number of years they are older. We must consider the possibility that they have long had accurate telescopic or telepathic knowledge of us, that they watched us moving in, and have made up their minds that we are not desirable acquaintances.

But on the other hand, there is the possibility to be considered that they may have been trying to get into communication with us. That network of canals may be some kind of cuneiform inscriptions in the Martian language, perhaps sending C. Q. D. signals out into space from a freezing world. Has any decipherer of ancient languages been sent to the Flagstaff Observatory? Or the Martians may have been calling us up via wireless and we have never answered. Did not Nikola Tesla announce some time ago that he observed mysterious perturbations of his apparatus that he ascribed to the Martians? Professor Todd, of Amherst, is said to be planning to go up in a balloon as high as possible in order to catch any electrical signals that may be sent from neighboring planets.

But rather than to keep Professor Todd in the upper atmosphere until he hears from Mars or to spend much

money on mirrors, curtains or crop alphabets, it would be better to try another method of communication which seems to us quite as promising and less bothersome. We allude to the mediumistic. The Martians, if they are as advanced in their development as they are supposed to be, have doubtless long since abandoned such crude methods of communication as letters and electric vibrations and are using thought-waves. Mediums are cheaper than mirrors and they could do nothing more profitable than to devote their whole time to getting the coherers of their psychic centers in tune with the Martians. Professor Flournoy, of Geneva, has published a volume of the revelations of the lady whom he conceals by the alias of Mlle. Smith, giving full details of Martian life and language. Professor Hyslop in this country has given Mrs. Smead's account of the same people, also illustrated by drawings. The two descriptions do not agree at all in architecture, costume and language, but there is nothing in that to discourage a psychic researcher. The two mediums may have been seeing different parts of the planet. A Martian medium studying Timbuctu would get an entirely different impression from one studying Boston. Both Schiaparelli and Lowell are students of the occult, the former a believer in the supernatural powers of Eusapio Paladino and the latter an authority on psychic Japan before he took up astronomy. Is it chance that these two men have been able to see more in Mars than other astronomers? May it not be that their sight or insight has been aided we know not how? There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in our philosophy. This includes the Martians.



The Chicago Peace Conference

The modern peace movement has as its aim the substitution of law for war. Almost all the notable speeches at the Chicago Peace Congress last week elaborated this idea. Diatribes against the wickedness and horror of war—which would have consumed most of the time of a Peace Congress a generation ago—gave way to such more practical and promising topics as Obiga-

tory Arbitration, International Courts and "The Federation of the World." Professor Hyde, of Northwestern University, showed in an admirable paper that legal questions affecting honor and vital interests not only could and should be, but actually have been time and time again settled by arbitration, and therefore little excuse can be found for reserving them for settlement by war in our arbitration treaties. It is these reservations of honor and vital interests that give our Navy Leagues their chief argument these days for increased armaments. President Jordan gave his admirable lecture showing that war leads to the survival of the unfit and therefore is biologically indefensible. He also made the novel suggestion that "instead of building a Dreadnought we insure in the insurance companies of England, Germany and France all our seaboard towns for what a Dreadnought would cost. And if these towns were paid for in Europe certainly Europe would let us alone." Secretary Ballinger, who represented President Taft, said universal peace was not a Utopian idea at all, and he added:

"The peace of the world would seem to be dependent, first, upon the citizenship of the nations being of that character which would insure the creation of just laws and their enforcement, and, second, upon a type of international citizenship which would insure the creation of just international laws and a substantial tribunal for their enforcement."

Imagine a Cabinet officer in any nation in the world before the twentieth century suggesting that peace is practicable! The resolutions of the Congress, however, were the most significant fruits of the week's deliberations. In these days of specious pleadings for great navies on the ground that thus peace is best insured, the Congress, composed of the leading statesmen, clergymen, socialists, labor leaders, financiers, university professors, etc., of the Middle West, courageously resolved that

"the prevailing rivalry in armaments, both on land and sea, which imposes such exhausting burdens of taxation on the people, and is the fruitful source of suspicion, bitter feeling, and war alarms, is wholly unworthy of enlightened modern nations, is a lamentable failure as a basis of enduring peace; and ought to be arrested by agreement of the Powers without delay."

As a preliminary step to this end the Congress called upon President Taft to appoint an eminent commission to study the whole question of armaments whose report "shall serve as a basis for the action of our delegates at the Third Hague Conference." This was advocated in THE INDEPENDENT a month ago when we reminded Mr. Taft that both the First and Second Hague Conferences had referred this question back to the governments for further study and asked him to appoint a committee consisting among others of an army and navy officer, a peace advocate, a historian, an international lawyer and several statesmen to consider the matter. If President Taft acts and our delegates go to the Third Hague Conference with a practical plan for the limitation of armaments the present administration will be immortal. Before the conference closed it was announced that John R. Lindgren, a prominent Chicago banker, had given Northwestern University \$25,000 for peace propaganda and lectures, and that a Chicago peace society would be founded with a permanent office and secretary, to take its place with the active societies in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, etc. The first National Peace and Arbitration Congress of the United States was held in New York two years ago. Chicago has now concluded the second. One should be held at least every two years hereafter, so that all the great cities of the land will have one.



Our Legations Abroad

It is announced that Mr. Straus as Ambassador is to go for the third time to Constantinople and Mr. Rockhill is to be transferred from Peking to St. Petersburg, the latter being a promotion to an Ambassadorship. For these appointments only satisfaction can be expressed. Mr. Straus has abundant experience for his post, and is well acquainted with its duties, and is in most kindly touch with the American interests and institutions in Turkey. He will have more satisfaction in dealing with Mohammed V than with Abdul Hamid, whose promises could not be depended on, while as Ambassador he will have rights which he did not have as Minister. The present Government of

Turkey will welcome all agencies which develop education and civilization, and those are our chief American interests there. Mr. Rockhill will be missed in China, but his profound knowledge of Chinese conditions will be of great value to him in St. Petersburg, for what we are concerned with in China is the open door in Manchuria, and it is Russia and perhaps Japan against which we must guard to protect it. Now we hope that for Peking there may be found not a mere politician out of a job, but an experienced diplomat. To fill Mr. Rockhill's position will be very difficult. We lately express regret that Mr. Rockhill was to be replaced, but the public were not then informed that he was to be transferred to an equally important post, and one regarded as involving a promotion. These announcements give us reason to believe that President Taft is giving his best attention to securing creditable assignments to diplomatic positions.



A Canadian Insult The Pacific Coast of Canada is worse behaved than our own Pacific Coast. Badly as California acted toward the Japanese in the school matter there has been no lack of courtesy thus far toward the Japanese cruisers that are making a return visit. The courtesy of Japan to our fleet, and later to representatives of the business of California, could not but ensure a generous response. But Vancouver is Canadian, and Canada is British, and even more, owing to the treaty between Great Britain and Japan, Canada ought to show all courtesy to the Japanese vessels. But Vancouver refuses to appropriate a paltry one thousand dollars for a military parade, and the Trades and Labor Council decided that no labor organizations should join in any parade. One of the aldermen declared that it would be better to show the Japanese how well they are prepared to shoot them. And all this altho the mayor and the military protested warmly that it was the duty of the city to recognize the Imperial relations. Such lack of hospitality to a kindly guest, and especially to the representatives of the nation which is bound by treaty to help Great Britain in case of war in Asia, is most reprehensible and surpasses in heinousness the

offense which President Roosevelt so effectively rebuked. The visit of the two cruisers is slated for next Monday, and we hope that before that time the better sense of the people of Vancouver will correct this wrong.



Ask any confessed Socialist what are the principal societies now in existence, and he will mention one or two decaying phalansteries, and he will forget to mention the largest and most influential. The Jesuit Father Bernard Vaughan, in a lecture again Socialism, thus described the order of which he is a member, and what he says applies to other orders in the Church:

"As a Jesuit I have lived for fifty years under a state of things which is the nearest approach to Socialism that has yet been seen on this planet. We Jesuits have to go where we are told, to do what we are told, to live under the superior we are told, and for as long as we are told, being switched to and fro and off and on like any poor gas light. Furthermore, we may be given things, but they must go to the community. We have the use of clothes, of food, of lodging, and when money for traveling or what not is needed we get it from the common purse, into which we drop back again what has not been needed for personal consumption. We may not buy, sell, invest, or in other ways build up capital. This, surely, is a state of things not altogether unlike some phases of Socialism."



We have been fearing that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals would have to take up the matter of the protection of snakes in India and the adjacent islands, where it has been the custom of the snake-catchers to skin the snake alive, so as to secure the skin in such perfect shape as will please the ladies who use the tanned skin for wallets and belts. Why not protect snakes as well as egrets? We have never heard that they get used to it, the way that eels are said to be so used to being skinned alive that they do not feel it. But another less cruel method has come in use in India to get a perfect skin of the cobra. The snake-catcher gets the cobra alive, forces its mouth open, and introduces a small pinch of snuff. The effect is extraordinary, death being almost instantaneous and the skin undamaged. Let the reader observe how poisonous tobacco is: the cobra can stand its own deadly poison, but not the poison of the weed.

In an article "by a New York teacher," Anna Pearl MacVey gives in the *Educational Review* an account of her visits to several dozen schools in England for the purpose of learning how they teach the classical languages. We quote:

"I found Sophocles's 'Antigone' read in the Dulwich High School for Girls, where I had previously witnessed the same play in English charmingly rendered by the pupils. In the Perse School, Cambridge, I listened to boys reading the 'Ædipus Tyrannus' of Sophocles, all questions and replies being given in Greek, the translation only being in English."

Can that be matched in this country? Nothing fits the occasion but Thomas Hood's enquiry:

"What do you think of that, my cat?
What do you think of that, my dog?"

We did not expect that members of the Prohibition party would like the quotation we excerpted from a long address by Mr. Woolley, now in Hawaii, and formerly the Prohibition candidate for President. We expected replies and protests, and even attempts to deny its authenticity, and we have them. One correspondent, after admitting a falling off in the presidential vote, says:

The party is in excellent condition at present, and with such national leaders as Charles R. Jones, Wm. P. F. Ferguson, Eugene Chafin, Aaron S. Watkins, Oliver W. Stewart, Clinton N. Howard, Chas. Newlin, Messrs. Vibbert, Sheen, Dickie, Swallow, McWhirter, and scores of others, is assured of success. Even should all of these fall by the way (but no fear of that till death calls them home), there are hundreds of young men in training ready to fill the vacancies.

The tariff fight now before Congress has some amusing as well as serious phases. The House bill put a heavier protective duty on women's knit hose, and we would have thought that all the women in the country, in their women's clubs, had made so effective a protest that the Senate was sure to reduce it. But now the manufacturers of this "infant industry" have sent to Washington a delegation of girl operatives, to tell Senator Aldrich that they want the big duty for their benefit, and the committee is between two bundles of hay, if they do not rather feel that there are between two beautiful children.

Turkey was autocratic; it took a constitution; then it lost it and now it has regained it. Persia, a more backward state, was utterly autocratic; it took a constitution; it then lost it and a long conflict followed; now the Shah save his throne perhaps by again granting the constitution. The parallel is fairly complete, but we still are left in doubt how much a constitution can mean in Teheran or Tabriz. In both cases the ecclesiastical authorities are with the constitution.

We sent each one of our subscribers a letter last week, making them a special offer on long-term subscriptions. Many have availed themselves of the opportunity we extended, but the usual number, in sending their money, have given no clue to their identity. We have sent a receipt to all who gave their names. Subscribers who did not get a receipt should write us, and possibly locate some of the uncredited money.

They have the "Recall" provision in the Des Moines, Iowa, charter. The Alpena Chamber of Commerce sent a committee to Des Moines to see how it works. They report most favorably, because where politicians rather than business men are in office they dare not do any crooked thing for fear they will be removed by the "recall." As *La Follette's* says, it "has a better moral effect on politicians than a religious revival."

It appears from the evidence for the defense in the Hains case that insanity does not disqualify an army officer; that a man may have been unsound in mind and body from childhood and given to irrational outbreaks so pronounced that his incapacity is notorious among his relatives, associates and servants, yet he may be entered, retained and promoted in the service of the United States.

Here is a Catholic priest in Cleveland who has failed for \$1,506,041. We doubt if any Protestant minister in the country could accomplish so magnificent a failure.

Insurance

Mr. Ide's Pamphlet

GEORGE E. IDE, president of the Home Life Insurance Company, contributes something to the present insurance discussion in a pamphlet entitled "Effects of the New York State Insurance Law." The pamphlet opens with reference to recent newspaper articles which purported to show that the insured have been benefited by the new statutes. Mr. Ide suggests, however, that the conclusions reached have been arrived at from a superficial study of existing facts and that the trend of affairs in the insurance world is injurious to the interests of policyholders. In this pamphlet he views with well-founded alarm the noticeable increase in loans on policies that in the old days were only contemplated as a last resort, and even then the original design of such loans was to provide for the continued payments of premiums. Owing to the operation of the present New York State insurance law the amount of insurance in force has shown an ever increasing tendency toward decreasing in volume.

The following table shows the amount of insurance in force in the New York Life, the Mutual Life, and the Equitable at the close of each of the last six years. Also the death claims paid during the last six years:

NEW YORK LIFE.

	Insurance in force.	Death claims.
December 31, 1903.....	\$1,743,312,899	\$16,860,082
December 31, 1904.....	1,928,609,308	19,731,245
December 31, 1905.....	2,061,593,886	20,822,968
December 31, 1906.....	2,029,605,718	21,525,407
December 31, 1907.....	2,005,341,184	22,761,595
December 31, 1908.....	1,993,559,001	22,131,291

MUTUAL LIFE.

December 31, 1903.....	\$1,445,228,681	\$18,946,053
December 31, 1904.....	1,547,611,660	21,100,227
December 31, 1905.....	1,589,549,468	20,926,068
December 31, 1906.....	1,517,257,180	21,034,051
December 31, 1907.....	1,452,752,408	23,294,033
December 31, 1908.....	1,438,399,803	21,664,820

EQUITABLE LIFE.

December 31, 1903.....	\$1,409,918,742	\$18,318,483
December 31, 1904.....	1,495,542,892	18,049,539
December 31, 1905.....	1,465,123,436	18,646,359
December 31, 1906.....	1,376,676,369	18,695,395
December 31, 1907.....	1,340,126,354	18,992,080
December 31, 1908.....	1,326,478,540	20,324,003

It is evident, therefore, that in these three representative companies the

amount of insurance in force is decreasing, and that the ratio of infusion of new life has, likewise, been steadily decreasing. With this condition prevailing, one result, and one only, must follow: that is, the mortality ratio must eventually increase, and probably that increase is already being felt.

As Mr. Ide has well set forth, it is not by any means an encouraging sign to observe also policy loans increasing as they have during the last six years by reason of the great publicity which has been given to this privilege and by reason of the fact that the attention of the policyholder has been called to a privilege of which, in many instances, he was previously ignorant. The figures are certainly astonishing! In the New York Life, since 1903, the loans to policyholders have increased from \$31,600,000 to \$87,000,000; in the Mutual from \$19,000,000 to \$63,000,000, and in the Equitable from \$19,000,000 to \$57,000,000, and obviously the protection under the policies in these companies has been decreased by these amounts.

Policyholders may well pay the most careful heed to the ringing words of Mr. Ide, and they should, after the warning signs that are observable by the sides of rural grade crossings, "Stop, look and listen!"

SENATOR MEAD's bill to allow savings banks in New York State to open life insurance departments was killed in the Senate last month. Superintendent Hotchkiss advised this in order to await the result of the workings of the Massachusetts experiment along this line.

THE United States Branch of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of London and Edinburgh, in commemoration of its 100th anniversary, has issued a centennial policy. The net surplus of the United States Branch is \$2,692,781.98. The losses paid by the company since organization have been over \$150,000,000.

Winter Wheat Report

BECAUSE of the recent high prices and of the expected influence of the crops upon a general recovery from depression, the Government's May wheat report (published on the 7th) was awaited with much interest. This report, which relates to winter-sown wheat, cannot be called favorable, altho the condition of the growing plants improved during April from 82.2 to 83.5. But this condition of 83.5 on May 1st must be compared with 89 a year ago, and with an average of 86 for the last ten years. Moreover, it appears that the sown area abandoned or winter killed is 2,163,000 acres. This leaves a total less by 2,478,000, or about 8 per cent., than the harvest area in 1908. Last year's crop of winter wheat was 437,908,000 bushels. This year's will probably be in the neighborhood of 400,000,000. Evidently, this report does not suggest a reduction of prices. But, taken with the prices now prevailing, it must stimulate the planting of spring wheat, of which there will probably be a large crop. Recent reports point to a considerable increase of spring wheat acreage in our Northwestern States and to a large increase in the Northwestern Provinces of Canada.



....It is said that capitalists of England and France are about to invest \$50,000,000 in iron and steel works in Mexico.

....The State Comptroller of New York sold \$10,000,000 of 3 per cent. canal improvement bonds a few days ago. Bids amounted to \$48,295,000. The entire issue was awarded to Fisk & Robinson, of this city, at 101.139.

....Increasing demand in the steel trade last week caused a further advance of prices for structural shapes by the Corporation and several independent concerns. The price of light rails, which has been as low as \$22, was raised to \$26. The St. Paul road ordered 60,000 tons of standard rails at the old price of \$28. The expenditure of \$5,700,000 on the New York Canal, and of \$2,500,000 on

the Lake Shore, for improvements, has been authorized. More loaded cars were moved on the Central in April than in any preceding April, except in 1907.

....Speyer & Co. offer for sale \$10,000,000 of general lien, 15 to 20 years, 5 per cent. gold bonds of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, at 91 and accrued interest, at which price they will yield, if held to maturity, about 5½ per cent. per annum. These bonds are a direct obligation of the company, secured by a mortgage covering all its property. On June 1st next they will become a first mortgage upon 665 miles of road of the St. Louis, Memphis & Southeastern, and eventually they will be secured by 5,330 miles of road, as well as by equipment costing originally \$19,000,000. The company's average annual surplus for the last four years, after the payment of all fixt charges, has been \$1,987,728. It is understood that a large part of the issue has already been disposed of by private sale.

....In a brief and forcible address at the Peace Congress in Chicago, George E. Roberts, president of the Commercial National Bank, of that city, set forth the economic argument against war:

"An indispensable factor in economic and social progress is capital. In the economy of communities and of nations, as in the economy of individuals and families, it is the dollar left over, the dollar that becomes capital, that counts for progress. There is independence and power, there is leisure and culture and hope in the dollar left over. The accumulations of society at best are slowly and painfully made. When from the annual earnings of a community are taken the consumption and waste and deterioration of the year, the actual gain is small, estimated at 3 per cent. of the total, and it is out of this possible margin, narrow and meager as it is, that this war tax must be paid."

It was neither unpatriotic nor sordid, he continued, to urge that this painfully acquired surplus be saved and socially invested. It was the broadest statesmanship to conserve and utilize it, and this statesmanship must be exercised steadily in times of peace, because "the cost of war itself is not so great as the cost of continuous and increasing preparations for war."

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Survey of the World

The Senate Tariff Bill Sustained

Votes in the Senate,
last week, upon tariff
rates showed that

Mr. Aldrich and his committee controlled the situation, having the support of nearly four-fifths of the Republicans and, at times, of several Democrats. The first of these votes was taken on the 10th. In the Aldrich bill the duty on pig lead is $2\frac{1}{8}$ cents a pound. Mr. Cummins moved to make it $1\frac{7}{8}$, and this motion was lost, 35 to 44. Eleven Republicans (Messrs. Beveridge, Burkett, Brown, Bristow, Clapp, Crawford, Cummins, Dolliver, Gamble, La Follette, and Nelson) voted for the reduction, and two Democrats (Messrs. McEnery and Hughes) were counted with 42 Republicans for the committee. Mr. Beveridge's motion to make the rate 2 cents was then defeated, 37 to 45. On the following day, when glass and crockery were the subjects of discussion, Mr. Bacon moved to reduce the bill's rate on earthen and stone ware from 60 to 35 per cent. Mr. Dolliver, a severe critic of certain other parts of the bill, spoke earnestly for the high duty in this case. It was understood, moreover, that President Taft opposed any reduction in the pottery schedule. The motion was lost, 25 to 54, Mr. La Follette being the only Republican to vote with the Democrats for it. In this instance the committee had the support of nearly all of the so-called insurgents on the Republican side. Three of them, however, voted for Mr. Bacon's second motion (to reduce the bill's rate on undecorated china from 55 to 40 per cent.), which, of course, was defeated. When the iron and steel schedule was taken up, on the 13th, an interesting record was made with respect to iron ore. The present duty is 40 cents a ton. The House put this

ore on the free list, but the Senate committee moved that the duty be 25 cents. It was easily successful, as the vote was 61 to 24 in its favor. To the 11 Republican insurgents heretofore named were added 3 (Messrs. Borah, Curtis and Du Pont), but 18 Democrats stood with 43 Republicans for Mr. Aldrich and the committee. They were Messrs. Bacon, Bailey, Bankhead, Chamberlain, Clay, Daniel, Fletcher, Foster, Frazier, Johnston, McEnery, Martin, Paynter, Simmons, Stone, Taliaferro, Taylor and Tillman. Among those who opposed the duty was Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, in whose State more than one-half of the iron ore output of the United States is produced. The original 11 Republican insurgents supported Mr. Cummins's motion to reduce the rate on bar iron (lost, 35 to 42), but none of them favored a motion to put agricultural implements on the free list. Mr. Aldrich consented reluctantly to a reduction of the bill's duty on certain forms of structural steel, and a demand for a concession in the rate on barbed wire was forestalled when a considerable reduction was proposed by the committee. At the committee's suggestion, many items of importance have been laid aside temporarily, the inference being that the committee intends to modify them. Some critics say that this delay is designed to facilitate the conciliation of certain Democrats or Republican insurgents by concessions. Mr. Aldrich predicts that not more than four Republicans will be counted against the bill when the final vote in the Senate is taken. At the end of last week an impression prevailed in Congress and in administration circles that adjournment would not be reached before August 1st.

Incidents in the Debate During the last two or three weeks, Mr. Aldrich and his committee have repeatedly been criticised by Republican insurgents and Democrats for failing to give information, such as statements of difference in labor costs, etc., as to facts and estimates upon which the proposed rates were based. Mr. Beveridge, one of these critics, provoked a sarcastic reply on the 10th from Mr. Aldrich, whose words permitted the inference that he had been impressed by evidence of the Indiana Senator's self-esteem. When Mr. Root, on the 11th, asked for information from the committee about the rate on window-glass, saying that need of it was shown by Mr. Cummins's criticism, the insurgents began to regard the New York Senator as an ally. On the following day there were reports in the press that Mr. Root represented a protest from the White House, and that Mr. Aldrich had decided upon a change of policy, consenting to make many considerable reductions. At the end of the week, however, there had been no action to confirm these reports, and Mr. Root had come to be regarded as a supporter of the committee. On the 14th, replying to the criticism of Mr. La Follette and others, he vigorously defended the committee, warmly praised Mr. Aldrich and protested against tariff orations prepared for home consumption. This aroused Mr. La Follette, who responded sharply. Mr. Mooney attacked Mr. Root for lecturing the Senate when he was "barely warm in his seat." The Senate, he said, did not want this advice from one who had never before served in a legislative body. Mr. Root was then defended by Mr. Lodge.—Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, saying he would not oppose a removal of the duty on iron ore, or a reduction of the duties on wheat and other products of his State, remarked that tariff legislation was like a river and harbor bill. "You tickle me, and I'll tickle you." As for the information that was demanded, he would seek to procure it from Senators who were personally interested in protected industries. If he wanted information about the Smelter Trust, for example, he would go in the occupation of the seat in front of his own. [This is the seat of Senator Guggenheim.] Mr.

Borah said there was a Lead Trust, but tariff rates would not affect it because it had large interests on both sides of the Mexican boundary. While Mr. Oliver was arguing that the proposed duty on structural steel was needed because of the much lower cost of production abroad, he was asked to explain last year's exports of \$7,000,000. He could not explain, he said, unless the fact was that the manufacturers sold abroad at a loss to keep their factories running. After Mr. Paynter's attack upon the Tobacco Trust, Mr. Culberson quoted from Attorney-General Wickersham's recent address in New York, remarking that the suggestion for amendment of the Sherman Act (on account of a recent decision in the Tobacco Trust case) indicated that Trusts would not be pursued by the present Administration. Mr. Bailey asserted that the Steel Corporation should be prosecuted for violating the law.—Mr. Flint and Mr. Scott said that the profits of protected manufacturers were small, while those of retailers and wholesalers were very large. Figures were produced to show that the gains of retailers were enormous and that for this reason consumers were misled as to the gains of manufacturers. Whereupon Mr. Gore took the side of the retailers, declaring that in many instances their selling prices were made by manufacturers' contracts, and pointing to the large dividends of certain manufacturing corporations.—It is said that the committee will propose a duty of 25 per cent. on crude petroleum, having been convinced that it is needed by the independent producers, and that removal of the duty would injure them, while it would serve the interests of the Standard Oil Company.

8

Discipline for Porto Rico President Taft sent to Congress last week a long message relating to the controversy in Porto Rico, where the House of Delegates refused, both at the regular session and at a special session, to pass the annual appropriation bill, because the Executive Council (which acts as a Senate and is composed of six heads of departments and five natives, all appointed) had rejected several House bills. The most important of these bills

were designed to take away much of the Governor's power. They provided that mayors (now appointed) should be elected, that the number of elective judges in municipalities should be increased from twenty-six to sixty-six, and that the selection of assessors should be controlled by the largest taxpayers in each municipal district. Mr. Taft shows why these and other objectionable House bills were rejected. The election of twenty-six municipal judges, he says, has already interfered with the impartial administration of justice, as all of these judges are of one political faith and "mere political instruments in the hands of the central committee of the Unionist or dominant party." Having pointed out that the House, ever since it was created, has uniformly held up appropriation bills to the last minute, seeking thus to compel the Council to accept bills of various kinds, he says:

"The facts recited demonstrate the willingness of the representatives of the people in the House of Delegates to subvert the Government in order to secure the passage of certain legislation. The question whether the proposed legislation should be enacted into law was left by the fundamental act to the joint action of the Executive Council and the House of Delegates as the Legislative Assembly. The House of Delegates proposes itself to secure this legislation without respect to the opposition of the Executive Council or else to pull down the whole Government. This spirit, which has been growing from year to year in Porto Rico, shows that too great power has been vested in the House of Delegates and that its members are not sufficiently alive to their oath-taken responsibility for the maintenance of the Government to justify Congress in further reposing in them absolute power to withhold appropriations necessary for the Government's life."

Therefore he recommends that Congress shall provide for a duplication of the appropriations of the year immediately preceding whenever the Porto Rican House declines to act. It appears that when he suggested to a committee of the House (now in Washington) that the House should yield, pending an investigation to be made by an agent selected by himself, the reply (in writing) was that the price of such submission must be acceptance of the rejected bills concerning judges and mayors. Porto Rico, he says, has been the favored daughter of the United States. All customs and internal revenue taxes are turned into

the insular treasury, while the United States pays the cost of the local regiment, lighthouse service, coast surveys, harbor improvements and agricultural experiment stations. Since the end of Spanish rule the number of school pupils has increased from 21,000 to 87,000, the annual expenditure for public education from \$35,000 to \$1,000,000, and the value of exports and imports from \$22,000,000 to \$56,000,000, a trade balance of \$12,500,000 against the island having given way to one of \$2,500,000 in its favor. Mr. Taft cites other evidence of great improvement, and then says:

"In the desire of certain of their leaders for political power, Porto Ricans have forgotten the generosity of the United States in its dealings with them. This should not be an occasion for surprise, nor in dealing with a whole people can it be made the basis of a charge of ingratitude. When we with the consent of the people of Porto Rico assumed guardianship over them and the guidance of their destinies we must have been conscious that a people that had enjoyed so little opportunity for education could not be expected safely for themselves to exercise the full power of self-government; and the present development is only an indication that we have gone somewhat too fast in the extension of political power to them for their own good."

A bill providing for the recommended duplication of appropriations has been reported favorably in the House. In Porto Rico, Dr. Barbosa, leader of the Republican party and a member of the Executive Council, says the message is unjust in treating all Porto Ricans alike, while those who deserve censure are Unionist politicians who "obtained their influence by the open support of Americans who control the insular Government." Munoz Rivera, Unionist leader, says "the words of the President are insults heaped upon a weak people that cannot reply."

Philippine Islands

The Legislative Assembly has elected Benito Legarda and Manuel Quezon to be resident Commissioners at Washington. Señor Legarda is now a Commissioner. Señor Quezon takes the place of Pablo Ocampo. He is a lawyer and was an officer under Aguinaldo during the insurrection.—Owing to a controversy about tariff legislation, ten members of the Progressive minority in the Assembly went on strike and were absent for

a month. On the 9th inst. they returned to their seats.—In his annual report, Mr. Harbord, director of the constabulary, remarks that office-seeking diverts many bright young Filipinos from something better. He also says:

"The froth and effervescence of office seeking and of radical newspapers in Manila are not to be taken as indicative of the sentiment of the mass of the Filipinos, who, above all things, desire peace and a return of economic prosperity. Differences of religion seem to be losing their political importance. There are indications of the waning of the Aglipay cult and a return of its adherents to the oldtime faith. Protestant missionaries in nearly all provinces have gathered little flocks, actuated by one motive or another, but show no material increase. The Colorum, Guardia de Honor, and Santa Iglesia, if these may be mentioned among religious faiths, show no material change. Their membership is all fanatical, ready to follow or to forsake under the leadership of plausible but unscrupulous scoundrels who exploit the poor, ignorant, and superstitious for pleasure or commercial profit."

—Gunboats and land forces have been pursuing a Moro bandit named Jikiri, who recently attacked the Parang pearl fisheries and several settlements. On the 12th, the cavalry overtook his band of outlaws and killed five of them.—Two natives were hanged in Manila, on the 14th, for the murder of Anna Hahn, a school teacher, in Batangas, a little more than a year ago.

The French Postal Strike

The threatened strike of the Government employees in the postal and telegraph service was ordered on the evening of May 11th, but so far has not proved a very serious affair. The Government has maintained a firm stand and has ample parliamentary support. As soon as the strike was announced most of the outgoing mail was stopped, but the telegraph service was kept up by operators from the army who were in readiness. The dockers at St. Nazaire, out of sympathy with the strike, refused to load the mail for Central America and the West Indies for the Transatlantic Steamship Company, and the five hundred mail bags were returned to Paris. This is all the support so far received by the postal employees from their promised allies of the working classes, and the announcement of it was received with cheer by the postal employees assembled in the Hippodrome. At this

meeting M. Pauron, one of the dismissed postmen, denounced the Government for its tyranny in endeavoring to suppress freedom of speech and freedom of association on the part of its employees, and urged them not to resume work until their rights were secured. He stated that Secretary Pataud, of the Electricians' Union, would find a way to interfere with the wireless system of communication which the Government has provided for use in the emergency. Premier Clemenceau was denounced in the most violent language and a caricature of him brought into the hall was hooted. Succeeding meetings in the Hippodrome were increasingly revolutionary in tone. The "Internationale," the song of revolt, was sung by the whole body of men and women, many of them in their official uniform. A new secret committee was appointed and walking delegates sent into the provinces to organize the movement thruout the country. The leaders urged the strikers to avoid violence and the destruction of property. Notwithstanding the fervor of the Hippodrome meetings the strike was not general, altho it is impossible to state how many have stopt work. According to M. Barthou, Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telegraphs, only 2,367 out of 24,215 employees in Paris were out, but the leaders of the strike claimed 8,538. Those who remained at work were not molested by the strikers, and almost the only damage to property was the cutting of telegraph wires around Paris. The postal, telephone and telegraph service was not nearly so badly crippled as in the first strike last month, because the number of employees participating in the strike this time was fewer and because the Government was thoroly prepared for it. The hotels sent their foreign mail to Brussels by their own agents, and the Paris Bourse had arranged an automobile service connecting it with the other stock exchanges of the country, but this was not necessary. Outside of Paris the strike was insignificant. The Cabinet decided to exercise the right conferred upon it last month to dismiss immediately civil servants who co-operate in quitting work. Accordingly 313 employees were dismissed on the 15th, including 17 telephone girls, 17 linemen, 102 carriers and 34 provincial employees.



MOHAMMED V, THE NEW SULTAN OF TURKEY, BEING DRIVEN TO THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE TO TAKE THE OATH OF OFFICE.

Of the seven postal employees brought in the usual way before the Council of Discipline for pernicious activity in the former strike, two were dismissed, one transferred and the other cases are held over. Nine telegraphers were cited to appear before the Council for singing the "Internationale" in the central office on May Day. Seven of these were dismissed and two reduced in rank. It appears to be the purpose of the Government to get rid of all the 800 who attempted to form a syndicate or trade union of civil servants. On the 13th the Chamber of Deputies took action and passed a vote of confidence in the Government. M. Barthou declared: "The movement we have to face is really a revolutionary movement. The questions of the right of Government employees to form unions and to affiliate with the workmen of private employers are mere pretexts." Premier Clemenceau announced that "so long as we remain ministers the dismissals will be maintained." On the ques-

tion of the refusal of the Government to allow its employees to form a militant union, the Chamber supported the position of the Government by a vote of 454 to 69. The session was turbulent and at one time the president of the Chamber had to put on his hat as a sign of adjournment owing to the impossibility of keeping order. The Extreme Left stood up and sang the "Internationale" and the other deputies tried to drown them out with the "Marseillaise," then all joined in a general *melée*, in which missiles were thrown and blows struck. After half an hour of this the session was resumed.

The Turkish Situation

Both in European and Asiatic Turkey conditions have been comparatively peaceable and orderly. Chefket Pasha, who led the Fourth Army Corps from Salonika to Constantinople, is the man of the hour. Both foreigners and Ottomans look upon him as the strongest

force in the Government, altho he modestly declines any authority except that of his military office, and seems to be devoid of all the personal ambition which his unique position might be expected to arouse in him. He has paid calls upon all the ambassadors and ministers in Constantinople, explaining that the army is entirely subordinate to Parliament, and that he is in harmony with the Grand Vizier Hilmi Pasha. He is opposed to the monopoly of the army by Mohammedans, and it is expected that his recommendation of the admission of 25 per cent. of Christians will be adopted. At a secret session of the Chamber of Deputies, on May 13th, at which all of the ministers were present, the Turko-Bulgarian protocol acknowledging the independence of Bulgaria was adopted by a vote of 121 to 24. At Erzerum, in Asiatic Turkey, the soldiers refused obedience to the Young Turk officers and threatened a rising in defense of the faith. Under orders of Chefket Pasha, forty-five of the mutineers at Erzerum

were put under arrest. In Constantinople courts-martial continue to be held on the mutineers, and the people are given ocular proof of the power of the Young Turk Government. Of the men and subordinate officers on board the battleship "Assar-i-Tewfik," who murdered their commander in the recent rising, twenty-four were found guilty and hanged in various parts of the city, eight of them in front of the Admiralty Building. Burhan-ed-Din, the fourth and favorite son of Abdul Hamid, has been arrested and is reported to have been tried by court-martial for connivance in the mutiny, altho it is not yet known whether he will be kept in prison or not. The cash and securities found in the Yildiz Kiosk, amounting to about \$7,500,000, have been placed in the national treasury and will be drawn upon for the payment of the expenses of the capture of the capital by the troops of Chefket Pasha. Talaat Bey, vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies, was sent to Salonika to induce the



CHEFKET PASHA AND OTHER YOUNG TURK OFFICERS FROM SALONIKA ENTERING CONSTANTINOPLE

deposed Sultan to transfer the funds which he has in foreign banks to the national coffers, and it is reported that he succeeded in securing the necessary authorization. The amount of money held in the Sultan's name in foreign banks—largely, it is said, in New York—is estimated at \$15,000,000. The Chamber of Deputies has appointed two of its members, a Mohammedan and a Christian, to go to Adana to investigate the recent massacres. The Sultan has accepted the honorary presidency of the Armenian Relief Committee. It seems certain that it was the intention of Abdul Hamid to start a general rising against the Christians in Asiatic Turkey simultaneously with the mutiny in Constantinople. At Adana 22,000 refugees are being fed, of whom 4,000 are ill. At the American and other hospitals 300 wounded persons are being cared for. Red Cross funds have been received to the amount of \$11,000 and as much more from other American organizations. The American cruisers "North Carolina" and "Montana," from Guantanamo, Cuba, have arrived in the Gulf of Alexandretta, and Captain Marshall, commander of the former, is at Adana investigating conditions.



Foreign Notes

The Redmond bill for the removal of Roman Catholic disabilities was past by the House of Commons on its second reading by a vote of 133 to 123. A petition containing the names of 300,000 protesting against the bill was presented before the voting. Similar bills have been introduced many times before, but this is the first time that one has past its second reading. There is slight probability of its enactment, however, because it is not a Government bill, altho Premier Asquith gave it his hearty support. He declared that the exclusion of Roman Catholics from office was quite unjustifiable by either logic or policy, and that the language of the coronation oath was very objectionable and should be changed. The bill removes the disqualification of Catholics for the offices of Lord Chancellor of Great Britain and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and abol-

ishes all the old laws in regard to restricting residence and property rights and in other ways discriminating against Catholics. The question came to a crisis last year when, in accordance with the old statutes, the Catholics were prevented from having a religious procession in the streets of London. The declaration required of British sovereigns at their accession declaring Catholic religious customs to be superstitious and idolatrous would be abolished or ameliorated by the proposed law.—Premier Stolypin has scored a victory for constitutional government by insisting upon the Emperor's endorsement of the naval bill in the form past by the Duma. The question at issue was a clause attached in the Duma declaring a naval staff established. This was of small importance in itself, but was insisted upon by the Stolypin Cabinet because the reactionary element had concentrated its attack upon this point and felt confident of overthrowing the Premier. Two reactionary papers have been fined \$1,500 each for attacks on Premier Stolypin. The agrarian bill, for the purpose of breaking up the *mirs* or communes and distributing the land among the peasants had past its third reading in the Duma. Over a million peasants have declared their intention of withdrawing from the communes and 600,000 have already obtained title deeds to individual holdings. What is called the "Fourth Partition" of Poland is the object of a bill introduced into the Duma establishing Chelm Province. This will take away from the former Kingdom of Poland one-third of the Provinces of Lublin and Siedlce, which contains a large proportion of orthodox Russians.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany, arriving at Vienna on the morning of May 14th, were received by Emperor Franz Josef and other members of the imperial family at the Southern Railroad Station. The welcome given to Emperor William by the people of Austria was unusually fervent and enthusiastic on account of the valuable support which he gave Austria in the recent difficulty with Turkey. A joint telegram of friendship was sent by the two emperors to their ally, King Victor Emanuel of Italy.



WOMAN SUFFRAGE

An Experience
Meeting

Woman Suffrage

[In our issue of March 11th we appealed to those of our readers who have had any opportunity to become acquainted with the workings of woman suffrage to send us brief notes of their experiences and observations, for we believe that a little of such personal testimony is worth more than much theoretical argumentation. As we said then, there are two questions of special importance now before the American people, woman suffrage and prohibition. Like most political movements, these have followed the lines of the weather maps, the storm centers originating in the West and sweeping over the country eastward. Both subjects are now actively discussed in almost every State, but the discussion is too abstract. We hear people asking, "Would woman suffrage (or prohibition) work?" They should ask rather, "How does it work?" For whatever may be said of these two policies they are certainly not novelties or experiments. Both have been for more than a generation in complete operation in some of our States and in partial or local operation in most of them. Talk is cheap. Experience is dear. We want to get the more valuable of the two for *THE INDEPENDENT*. Our readers responded willingly. We have given more space to the letters than we wished to, yet we have been obliged to reject many more than we have used and to have cut down almost all the letters here published. Next we should like to get similar personal testimony on the practical workings of prohibition, letters of two or three hundred words, not only from prohibition States, but from places where local option, license and other alternative methods of controlling the liquor traffic prevail. Send them in before July 1st.—EDITOR.]

The Need of Women for the Ballot.

Important as definite information on the working of existing women suffrage laws is, these laws have been in operation so short a time and to so limited an extent, that results are not as significant as they appear. Back of these laws are the social and economic conditions affecting women, produced by their exclusion from suffrage in a democracy which has diverted and perverted their natural activities. For some time to come women may be prevented from showing their full useful

ness as voting citizens, owing to the unnatural conditions which exclusion from the ballot has forced upon them. Where so-called universal suffrage does not prevail or did not in the past, the position of women was at least normal and natural in so far as it existed at all. But the peculiar hardship to women in living under a democracy where everything is free to them except the ballot and its discipline and responsibility is that it has made of them a leisure class and has forced them into an unnatural position. Under the stimulating and invigorating influences of a democracy,

in an age when scientific and mechanical inventions have made living easy, prosperous women of all classes have been free to choose any kind of life except the normal one of working along the recognized lines of organized public work. The result is the production of a clever, abnormal, useless, and in many cases inefficient class of women. The society woman abroad is on the whole superior to the American society woman, who is constantly accused of being the most extravagant, idle, luxurious creature living.

Serious-minded women have been forced into the invention of all sorts of elaborate organizations, to enable them to approach indirectly the central impulses which underlie a representative government; and while some good and much happiness have resulted from this co-operation, there is an enormous waste of good material which is turned back on itself for lack of union with the recognized channels which a popular government must eventually monopolize. Thus segregated, masses of women, both socially and economically, suffer in character and development, and are becoming more and more at a disadvantage under a government whose theory is, that whatever is best for the people must be decided and carried out by the people. Deprived of this means of influence, whenever their own domain of pure food, municipal cleanliness, protection and education of children, municipal care of the sick, and many other hitherto individual feminine responsibilities are yearly being absorbed into the body politic, there is nothing left them but the unsatisfactory effort of personal influence, or the formation of more or less inefficient organizations, or a healthy revolt into an unproductive and idle life. Habits and characteristics have been formed under these conditions which must be changed before women can fully show what they can do as voters.

It is for the growth of woman's character that the ballot is needed primarily, and the more adverse and indifferent women are, the more its need is evident to break up the frivolity, wastefulness of time and money, social struggles and imitation of luxury into which they are driven from lack of occupation. When once the normal balance is gained, and under a government which claims that it represents the people one half its citizens can be represented, the first results will be in the strengthening of female character and the nation will receive the benefit of much moral and mental activity now largely wasted.

ELIZABETH KING ELLICOTT,

President of the Equal Suffrage League of Baltimore.

ROLAND PARK, BALTIMORE.



As a Young Man Regards It.

The writer is a recent graduate of an old boys' college; he lays no claim to much worldly experience and has not enjoyed suffrage long himself. But I do know something about the rising generation of voters, their own capability as electors, and will venture an opin-

ion on the younger men's view of woman's suffrage.

The hoary traditions of my college, I think, coincide with the views of young men in shop and office on the subject of women. We assume an amiable smile, consider girls sweet, want them to be amenable to our judgments, and withal, hold to the ancient doctrine that they make adorable sweethearts and indispensable nurses. This we do from instinct. Like Jewish patriarchs, medieval lords, or domineering Puritans, we monopolize the leading role. But it is with secret misgiving we young men meet the eyes, circumspect and scrutinizing of our sisters and their friends. Sometimes the glance is scornful and we quail. Bachelor schools proudly avoid discomforting contrasts in scholarship, while our less fortified brothers in coed institutions go down alarmingly before their fair classmates. In offices, behind counters, and on platforms, women are proving stubborn competitors. In short, young men when they stop to observe see girls everywhere their potential equals.

Of course, every one of us from the urchin to the complacent paterfamilias is instinctively loath to share his kaisardom; to see men pet, clothe, then curtly suppress them is to infer that the child-bearing portion of our kind has scarcely been raised by evolution. We have been pleased to "emancipate" woman in many ways. First, we granted them souls, then minds, and now we are wondering whether they should be permitted to use their minds. Yes, statutes are past enfranchising them economically; now why do we stop short at the divine circle of politics? Here crops out. I honestly believe, a bit of ancient innate male bearishness. The very word, politics, sounds repugnant in connection with women. But note please that *this incompatibility we shrink from is due to politics, not to women*. Men know that the political arena is dirty, and the chivalry within us (as well as our Ottoman tendencies) makes us recoil from admitting women into such a stamping-ground. This is the crux of the problem—with a knowledge of things as they are, is it best at present to put a soiled piece of work into the clean hands of our women? The young men of America, I believe, would say "yes." Frankly, we have great faith in our sisters' ability to clean up things. The slums of the world in their material filth and heathenism in its spiritual rottenness have been cleaned away by women as far as they have been cleaned. These two trying tasks have been faced by them and by them mainly. London wives and daughters descended into the Whitechapel district without contamination, why may not American women register a vote at our polls by machine without damage? I think they can, and I think city halls, street commissioners' closets and Legislature ante-rooms would shortly receive a rinsing.

Women have one paramount faculty which men by familiar contact with the wrong in the world lose, that is, a *direct and simple discrimination between right and wrong*. For example, I told a judge the other day—a man revered in this city for his integrity—of a re-

cent city contract whereby three men got about five thousand dollars each—the steal was not unusually large, but noticeably bold. The judge said, "It was a shame" with about as much indignation as he would have shown had I said that a comet had carried off Saturn's outer ring. One of the grafters is an effective Republican; the judge and I both "deplore his conduct" but will dutifully vote for him and his confreres next fall. The wife of the judge heard my story. She looked up quickly and said, "Mr. So and So has changed his political residence once already; you men will have to hasten him forth again by that primary election law you talk so much about." *We men* will do nothing of the kind; knowing this I felt queer for a moment and had to slowly recoup myself with reflections on our splendid party machine. The case is plain: men see public affairs obliquely; except in an awful pinch we *lack the simple discrimination between right and wrong and we lack courage to act*. When confronted with dishonesty we mumble: "Circumstances extenuate," "party policy supersedes," "graft is of course incident"—we talk much in the manner of Continental diplomats.

As a possible participator in politics for the next half century, I will gladly welcome the bright, wise women, and the good foolish ones into politics. Men can surely not hurt politics by so doing; and the women are not likely to hurt themselves. Besides the action is in time unavoidable.

C. M. D.

INDIANA.

A Woman on the Supreme Bench!

The Woman Suffragists, the New Woman and the woman of today have many characteristics in common. They are seeking to enter the business and political world upon an equal footing with man. They have already made great advance in this direction. Woman is holding public office; she is the lawyer's trusty amanuensis; she is crowding elbows with the men in the shop and counting room; she is at work over the barber's chair. Her gentlemen friends meet her upon the street with, "Hello, Sall!" or "Why, Kate, where have you been for the last week?" and similar expressions of familiarity, which attract no attention, and excite no resentment because of their common occurrence. All this is in sharp contrast to the woman of story and song, to whom our grandfathers paid courtesy, respect and homage. The majority of the women of today are not seeking as a matter of choice to enter these new fields of labor and activity, as is evinced by their reluctance to improve their opportunity, granted in the State of New York, for voting on many tax and school problems. She does not aspire to do men's work nor to ape his customs, as many of her sisters do, who belong to this movement of woman's suffrage. Is woman to surrender her superior legal rights, when she comes to an equality with man before the law, as a voting unit? It would seem so, else she would have his privileges without assuming his responsibilities, a position in which we could not for

a moment think of her. It would be a contradiction of the very principle for which she stands.

Would the advocate of woman's suffrage approve with complacency the fact that her daughter might occupy a seat on the Supreme Court Bench of the State to try the issue of fact between the State and such monsters of humanity as are brought before it for trial on charges of murder, or for divorce, prompted by all the lower passions of human nature? What effect does this movement have upon women? Are they better individuals, better wives and mothers? Do they have as much time to devote to the social, moral and philanthropic interests of the community as the women who are not engaged in politics and business?

L. C. LINCOLN.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.

Treated Worse Than a Yellow Dog.

In accordance with your request I give you a few instances of conditions in Texas, where women are allowed no vote of any kind.

Mrs. Neal, the mother of three children, became a widow. In order to remove to a better educational city she wished to sell her—their—home. Having aided by her work and self-denial to pay for the same she thought it was hers. But no. Considerable expense attended necessary (?) legal procedure before she had the right to dispose of the property. This rendered her both hurt and angry, but was as nothing when she found that legally she did not own her children. A slender woman and struggling to support her family it was no small hardship to accumulate the funds to pay for some man to say that she might be the guardian of her own boys and girl. Professor Simpkins, of the law department of Texas University, says "Texas laws treat a woman worse than an old yellow dog."

It is only two years since a law was past compelling a married man to support his family. No married woman may control her own property save by the courtesy of her husband. One woman, a teacher, had paid for a home. She married a man of no property. Calling up the tax collector to ask the amount of her taxes she was surprised to learn that she owned nothing. There was a house assessed to Mr. Blank. On her marriage it had been set over to him. Are you surprised that this woman is now a suffragist?

Just one other case. Being a nurse I was called to a woman who was violently ill. Tho needing constant attention she was alone in the house with an aged father, himself needing care. I mention all this to show how necessary was the attention she received. At the time of her marriage she owned two houses. In one they lived and Mr. W. collected the rent for the other. When I came to leave she could not get money to pay her nurse, tho she tried repeatedly. She positively could not command one dollar of her own money. She was obliged to get her butcher to let her have it and charge it on the bills. Mr. W. had a good business and plenty of money and would

pay his regular bills. Now is there a State where women vote in which such things can occur?

HELEN JARVIS KENYON.

AUSTIN, TEXAS.

✱

Not Until the Women Reform.

Votes placed in women's hands only add to the quantity. The world is full of illiterate, unthinking women and girls whose chief aim is a good time at the dance hall, card table and vaudeville show. The young men they mingle with are of the same class. They vote for rum and all its attendant vices, and the young women also would, many of them, and their number is increasing, like beer and other

set of weaklings. They have no personal renown, no high level of character and solid quality of moral and spiritual being, "She looketh well to the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness" is not their condition. They look well to the ways of bridge whist and eat the frappé of the dance hall. Married women leave their houses and children to Bridget while they attend the vaudeville. America is yearly raising indolent, idle girls whose sole idea is entrapping some man with money so they will not have to work. Am I wrong? Look about you and see. Can you find ten women, young or old, who would inform themselves on the topics of the day and be intelligent in voting. Look at their bare



THE HEARING ON THE SUFFRAGE BILL IN ASSEMBLY CHAMBER AT ALBANY

drink. Married women will vote as their husbands do, either from intimidation or choice. Women are already *too bold*, and their number far exceeds the modest, educated, refined, who would vote for righteousness. In our little town where 275 girls are employed in a shirt factory, at the March meeting a very large majority of them express their desire that licenses might be granted, as any town was dead without saloons and could they have voted the majority would have been 214 instead of 14. Again, can anything be more fatal to all decency than the inmates of brothels and street walkers casting their votes for sin and iniquity of every form. American women have deteriorated and are becoming a

heads, betokening cheap familiarity or the other extreme of hats, that will not go thru the common space of entrance. Women can do more for temperance and civic righteousness than any other factor known. The cheap up-to-date girls and women make profligate, dissolute men. Do not let them vote till they reform.

MRS. C. F. BLANK.

POULTNEY, VT.

✱

Thirty Years' Experience.

In the legislative debate over school suffrage for women in the year when it was granted in Massachusetts (1879), Senator Wynne, of Franklin, said: "If we make this innovation

we shall destroy the race, which will be blasted by Almighty God!" During these thirty years I have seen all such expectations utterly die out. The most ultra "Anti" would not say that now.

I have seen school suffrage grow greatly in popularity. During the first nine years after it was granted, the women's vote in Boston averaged less than 1,000. During the past twenty-one years it has never fallen below 4,000. At the last election, tho the Republicans and Democrats had united on the same school ticket, and the result was a foregone conclusion, more than 4,000 women went to the polls.

During these thirty years I have repeatedly seen the women's vote turn the scale at a school election. Sometimes it was at an election over which feeling ran hot and high. Never once have the defeated candidates and their friends tried to overturn the result of the election by force—a thing which we have been told must surely happen if the majority of men should vote one way and the majority of women the other. School suffrage in Boston has proved this particular objection to be a libel on American manhood.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

BOSTON, MASS.

They Forced Out An Infidel.

I learned something about the actual workings of woman suffrage in Kansas, first when women obtained the right to vote in school elections and afterward when they were given the right of suffrage in municipal elections.

The beneficial effects were immediate, for by their votes the women extended the length of school terms. In one town an infidel was forced out of his position as superintendent by women voters.

L. T. RICHESLLE.

LAGRANGE, N. C.

No Demand for Woman Suffrage.

My observation is that there is little or no demand for woman suffrage among the rank and file of women.

In the South, where I served as normal training teacher for four years, such a demand would be unpopular because woman suffrage would increase the negro vote.

The laws of Ohio extend the right to women to vote for school boards, but my observation in that State, covering a period of seven years, was that the privilege was exercised very little, excepting on one occasion. That occasion involved the election of a superintendent of schools. The issue had been raised that the man who was seventy-six years old and had been the superintendent for forty-odd years, was too old and too weak to lead the times, so that the school board had to be elected with sufficient efficiency. And the women, the mothers and grandmothers whom the venerable superintendent had helped, raised, and educated, declared in large numbers that he had been good enough for them and was, therefore, good enough for their children. Besides, they

said, being old, he could not get a position elsewhere, and he needed the salary. On these sentimental grounds the women made their campaign, got out the vote even by using carriages, and a board of education was elected whose members were pledged to make no change. The women won, but the old superintendent died before the end of the ensuing school year. After that they lapsed into their custom of not voting.

In Indiana, where I was born and am now living, women do not have the right to vote in any capacity. But the saloons are rapidly being voted out of business, and the victories of the "dry" are in large part due to the influence of our wives and mothers.

WILLIAM E. ASHCROFT.

SOUTH WINDY, IND.

From a Defeated Candidate for Mayor.

The women of Kansas have had municipal suffrage since 1887. I gathered the press comments of the whole State after the first election and have watched with care the voting of the women ever since. Since 1887 there has never been any disorder at a voting precinct in Lawrence to my knowledge. Women often take an active part in electioneering, but I have never known a woman to lose control of her temper at the polls. No one in Lawrence thinks of objecting to women's suffrage. All parties court their participation. When issues are at all clear they can be depended upon to support the candidate who stands for law and order. I believe that the municipal suffrage has deepened the interest of women in the affairs of their communities. I have never heard it claimed in Kansas that Kansas women had been injured in any way by voting.

W. H. CARRUTH,

Vice Chancellor of the University of Kansas
LAWRENCE, KAN.

Won't Tell Their Ages.

In this State women can vote at all city elections and on school questions at any election. I have been on the election board many times and have in my own family two women voters and have, I believe, a pretty good idea of the cause of the very light woman vote in this city at least. Not more than 10 per cent. of the women will register, which they are required to do, mainly because they must give their age. This they regard as an unwarranted impudence; nearly all women, after they pass the age of twenty-five, regard their age and their bank account as their own private business. Many men have the same feeling but in smaller proportion. We hope to see the law changed so that all that will be required will be a simple statement that the voter is of legal age.

As for voting defeminizing the voters or in any way interfering with home ties and duties I regard as the merest bosh which no sensible man believes.

F. E. BARBER.

MCPHERSON, KANSAS.

In Our Town.

"If he is to be elected, the women must do it," said a gray-haired politician of the better sort to me a few days before an election in which the storm center was the school board vacancy.

These be the facts. A politician, a good citizen and a wobbler made up our school board. In June the good citizen had mentally kidnapped the wobbler long enough to dismiss a young masculine teacher whose kindly intimacy with the cigaret and the "stein on the table" had not commended him to the "plain people." But complications set in. The inconsiderate youth married himself to a maiden who was the niece of a State official and the daughter of a county magnate, and the town awoke, in the melancholy autumn, to the fact that the "ring" was mustering its forces to defeat the good citizen, who was up for reelection. The "ring" had a candidate (not in the family, strange to say!), but he played a very statuesque part in the campaign.

Now, there were men in both parties who did not believe in electing a man solely to recall the objectionable combination—son and nephew. But the town is constantly, soggly Democratic. By this I mean that Cleveland, Parker and Bryan all looked alike to it. I think nothing would shake its allegiance—unless possibly the rooster were taken off the ticket. So the few Democrats who honestly meant to stand by the good citizen's record found they could not reverse their own machine. Hence the appeal to the women.

It was a campaign so quiet that some of the brethren thought the sisters weren't working; so, before the election, the politician, who had been parading cautiously in the rear of the opponent's procession, hastily climbed on the good citizen's wagon; so convincing in its results that the day after it was impossible to find any but the merest remnant who would own to voting with the "ring." And they said, with emotions mingled as usual, "The women did it."

In our town the women are nearly unanimous on a moral issue. Some effort was made to swing the women who were not "club women" into line against the good citizen. It failed miserably. Personal friendship for the opponent and persistent lying about the "issue" gained the votes of a few women. But the majority saw straight and voted accordingly.

Also the women are not as flabbily partisan as the men. Feminine Democrats, Republicans and Prohibitionists work together easily when they want the same thing. Men "go forth in bands," properly labeled, and often vote for what they do not want, in order to stay with the crowd.

The women in our town have learned to organize and to work quietly. Some of the men saw the larger possibilities in this, and after that time, when questions of civic betterment arose, more than one man, who had never troubled himself about the justice of woman suffrage, owned its expediency for making a clean and decent city government.

Our women are whole heartedly, tirelessly

energetic. They know how to "get out the vote." When the polls opened, the first carriage load of women arrived, and the last carriage drove up five minutes before closing time. When I was coming home, on election evening, I met a white-haired, sweet-faced old lady, who was for many years a teacher in the city schools. "Did you vote?" I asked. "Before breakfast," flashed her answer.

A TEACHER.

OHIO.

Women and Moral Issues.

Kansas women have the municipal ballot. Yesterday (April 6th) was election day in cities of the first class. Following is a cutting from this morning's Topeka *Daily Capital*:

Special to the Capital.

Atchison, Kan., April 7.—Yesterday's city election resulted in the election of Dr. G. W. Allaman, mayor, with a majority of 1,222 over S. S. King, the present incumbent. Dr. Allaman is pledged to a "clean up" policy and an efficient police force. A total vote of 4,700 was cast and almost half of them were women. Allaman's big majority is attributed to the women.

Almost universally the prohibitory law is so well enforced in the State that there is no longer any contention in local elections between what are known as the "wet" and "dry" elements, altho there is occasionally a city, like the one noted above, where the fight is for a "clean up." You will see on which side the women stood there.

The same was true of the women's vote generally in other parts of the State when the question of law enforcement was being decided.

OLIVE P. BRAY,

TOPEKA, KAN.

Equal Suffragists as Home-makers.

I have never lived in a State where equal suffrage prevailed, nor visited a country where women were fully enfranchised, but I was born and have always lived in a home all of whose members were stanch equal suffragists, and it does not seem to me that I have missed a single desirable thing on this account, while I am fully persuaded that it has added much to my joy and usefulness.

In fact, it seems to me we had better care than some of our playmates, and that our mother was not nearly as apt to leave us to attend suffrage meetings as theirs were to leave them for social functions and whist parties, and I am positive she spent no more time studying suffrage questions than they did reading novels and considering fashion plates, and that she punished us just as often and just as severely. I did notice this difference in our home, however, that the members of the so-called weaker sex were fully as apt to have opinions on political issues as the men and were listened to with the same respect, and when my father was in political life he always consulted and planned with my mother and never hesitated to credit a woman with capacity and ability for national affairs. I confess frankly that I always was and still am proud of this.

We children naturally grew up with a great

interest in the cause of equal suffrage and its upholders, but I was human and when I reached the sentimental age, which every girl must pass thru to reach womanhood, I wandered astray and was heard voicing ideas about woman's place being in the home and its being man's part to shield her and protect her and vote for her. My mother said nothing, but she took me with her to the next na-

tion followed the recommendations of a cousin who was a teacher.

This year every woman in the household voted. The longest any one was gone from the house was twelve minutes, and the home suffered no more from the housekeepers' voting than did my father's business or my office from our voting. Indeed, we all seemed to go about our several duties with a new zest,



MRS. HARRIET STANTON BLANCH AND MISS ROSE SCHNEIDERMAN SPEAKING ON WALL STREET IN FAVOR OF EQUALITY.

tional suffrage convention. I came back with a new comprehension of woman's power and possibility, and I have never questioned since that whatever woman may be called upon to do in life she will do it better if the opportunity of the ballot is hers.

Just two instances out of my own home experience, one to refute the assertion often made that women do not need the ballot because they would always vote just as their husbands, fathers or brothers do, and the other to show that the family does not need to suffer when the women vote: For six years we have lived in a city where women may vote for the school board. The first year when the time came around for us to avail ourselves of this privilege we all discuss the issues of the day and then we go to the polls. When we were going to vote, after it was over we compared notes and found that my father, my mother and I had each voted for different candidates. Papa had voted the straight Republican ticket, mamma had picked out people for their individual worth and ability, and I had

because we were each conscious of our individual power and importance, and a new spirit of comradeship pervaded the home as we realized we were all working toward the same goal of a better city to live in. Instead of our having as good a dinner in spite of the woman's voting I believe we had a better dinner because we all voted.

Lest any one infer that an equal suffrage home can produce only old maids with cranky notions about women's rights, let me say that my sister some seven years ago became mistress of another equal suffrage home and her daughter is already imbibing equal suffrage principles.

A. M. M.

ROXBURY, MASS.

"He Blushed and I Blushed."

I remember going early one year to vote and being fairly blinded by the tobacco smoke; two hours later, when I escorted another woman, the policeman asked me if smoke was offensive; two hours later on the same errand

I found not a man smoking. If one or two women could work this transformation, imagine what a power of order and beauty a polling place would be if the men only thought that most of their lady friends would drop in during the day. Doubtless there would be flowers and perchance tea and cake.

One morning when my early appearance took the attending inspector so completely by surprise that he had not time to wipe the tobacco juice away, he blushed and I blushed, and I went away impressed by the fact that men need women more at polling places than anywhere else. If on election day some of that beautiful influence which is so extolled in press and pulpit and yet exhorted to stay at home like a quarantined disease could be sprinkled over every election booth in the land politics might lose its old association with adjectives denoting filth and dirt.

HORNELL, N. Y.

ANNA CADOGAN ETZ.

Suffrage in South Dakota.

Women have the right of school suffrage in South Dakota. They do not exercise that right. Men have the right of school suffrage in South Dakota. They also do not exercise that right. Usually the retiring member of the board is perfunctorily elected to succeed himself. It does not require a large vote to do that. Taking the school election as a criterion, neither men nor women in South Dakota appreciate the ballot or are fit for suffrage. Occasionally there is a live issue for the voters to decide, and then they rally to the polls irrespective of sex. My own observation, made from a business that keeps me in close touch with elections of all kinds, is that women vote in school elections as often as an issue arises that requires a vote, and that at such times they are apt to cast a more conscientious vote than do the men. They are very much like the men in that they do not get out unless there is an issue and even then they do not get out generally unless there is personal solicitation on the part of leaders, which is also like the men.

SOUTH DAKOTA EDITOR.

Oswego's Experiences.

A few years ago, when our city charter was revised, a clause was introduced giving the franchise to tax-paying women whenever the city was to be bonded. Since that time we have held a number of special tax-paying elections. These have been held in the rotunda of the City Hall. Some of the measures which have been voted upon at these elections are as follows: Municipal ownership of water works; the change of obtaining water supply from river to lake; the erection of buildings at the city farm, the old ones having been destroyed by fire; the erection of a new school building; the advancing of salaries for school teachers; the advancing of salaries for policemen and firemen, etc.

Women have taken an active part in all of

these elections and have always voted for the best interests of the city. No complaints so far as I have heard have been made that women did not comprehend the scope of the subject upon which they voted, but, contrary to the prediction of those opposed to the measure, the better and more influential class of women were found at the polls rather than the baser sort.

G. M. GARDENIER.

OSWEGO, N. Y.

"Push Things."

I am a citizen of the State of Idaho, so of course, I vote. As to how it works: First, in my own case, I came from New England, and didn't want to vote. I wasn't the strong-minded kind. But my husband said it was my duty. He is a minister. So I took his advice and voted—as he did. The next time I voted the straight Prohibition ticket. My husband didn't. Before the third election, I knew something about the respective candidates, and scratched my ticket. In my experience, women are voting more intelligently as well as independently. If their husbands or brothers don't know the character of the candidates they find out some other way. Where first I voted entirely from a sense of duty, I now find it interesting. The men behave well; so do the women. I see no indications of direful effects upon the home. My husband still has his buttons sewed on and his weekly baked beans. He is from Boston. To be sure, when the Legislature was in session, we hadn't time to read the *Woman's Home Companion*, but we did know all about the Local Option bill and other reform measures. Idaho has a woman representative, and of course the women elected her. The men didn't; and we are satisfied with her work along educational and reform lines. The women are responsible for Idaho's free traveling library, also the Children's Home Finding bill passed by the last Legislature. When Sheridan said to Grant, "If things are pushed, I think Lee will surrender," Grant said, "Push things." That is what the women in Idaho are doing, and women everywhere are ready to "push things," until no alternative will be left the men but to surrender.

MRS. W. S. HAWKES.

CALDWELL, IDAHO.

Free Dinners and Buggy Rides in Idaho.

Equal suffrage in Idaho seems not to destroy, but, on the contrary, to increase the respect and gallantry of the stronger sex for the weaker. Gentlemen hunt up the lady teachers and take them for a gay ride thru the woods to attend the primaries, bringing them safely home again after giving them the best dinner the hotel of the town affords. The trip brightens the woman's life; she reads the daily papers, altho they do not reach her on the day printed; she is interested in State and national affairs, because she has just as much power to a voice in their control as has the

man from Missouri on an adjoining claim. I know that this is true, because I spent six weeks of the early summer of 1904 on a homestead claim near Princeton, Ida., with a teacher friend who was hoping to defray her expenses by the sale of the timber on the claim.

OLGA BOULMAN RAYMOND

NEW YORK CITY.

A Typical Colorado Woman Voter.

I had been teaching in a country school and was bound up in my work at that time when Colorado enfranchised her women, so that when I reached my majority the subject was all settled and the system working smoothly enough that the oddity of it had worn off and voting seemed to me a duty to be assumed along with many others. The graded schools in our town that I had attended had given me a thoro course in the study of civil government. I had also taught the subject afterward, so the process of voting seemed not unusual at all, and I am a most domestic creature, entirely devoted to my husband, my children and my home. I belong to no women's clubs or lodges of any kind, and have no society proclivities, and so I feel that I am a typical woman voter of Colorado.

Women were sent to conventions a few times, only to be grievously disappointed that their presence did not purify politics in a convention at all, but they were expected to become "one of them." To their honor be it said they do not attend now. They cannot be associated with the professional politician or give their sanction to his methods. So they have retreated from the active field of politics, just as the quiet, honest man citizen voter has done.

Women never discuss politics. We have confidence in each other that we will do what is for the best by voting for the best man, and I am convinced that the most we can accomplish must be done in this way. The politicians, knowing this sentiment, vie with each other in putting the cleanest and best tickets. The standard is much higher than ever before.

A. N.

GREELEY, COLO.

A Professor's Views

In this town of Moscow, where the University of Idaho is located, it was the votes of the women that banished the saloons. In this county of Latah, it was the votes of the women that effected a sweeping and a desirable political change last autumn, and it was the women, largely thro their power as voters, who established the State circulating library. These are only a few of the many reforms, and by no means the most important that the votes of women have brought about. On the other hand it is impossible to point to ruined homes, unsexed women, neglected children and any other of the direful results of woman suffrage predicted by its opponents. Every spring, as one of the inspectors of our Idaho high schools, I travel for a month in various

parts of our State. In the course of seven years of such work I have visited many towns many times. I know of no evil results of woman suffrage in this State. If the opponents of woman suffrage will point to one concrete evil result in Idaho I promise you that I will consider it carefully, and that I will reply with as specific information as I can obtain.

EDWARD M. HULME.

Professor of History, University of Idaho.

MOSCOW, IDAHO.

"They Are Waking Up."

I have lived in that corner of our country where neither man nor woman may vote. I have lived in a State where the woman and the negro share the odium of disfranchisement. I have lived in States where woman is grudgingly allowed a bit of the suffrage, here and there. Finally, and best of all, I am now a citizen of a State where men and women enjoy equal rights at the polls.

Ever since my majority I have been a citizen of the State of Colorado. I have voted whenever the opportunity arose; I have tried to vote intelligently and righteously. I have attended the primaries and caucuses of the party to which I adhered in the main, but I have never felt myself bound to follow the party when it did not meet my ideas as to platforms or candidates. I have learned many things in my experiences as a voter. Most of all I have learned the unpleasant but necessary lesson of distrust. Eternal vigilance is certainly the price one must pay if one would not be misled.

Woman's vote has not yet made Colorado a model State, nor will that desirable result be obtained for many years yet to come. Grant us a little grace, yet, because of the newness of our commonwealth and the rawness of the materials which only time can blend into a harmonious whole. This one thing, at least, may be said: The women of Colorado are gaining a larger intelligence in civic affairs than those of any other State I have known. They are showing as large a percentage of voters on election day as the men—indeed, in many cases a larger percentage. They are waking up.

When people know what they want, they are able to get it. Last fall the women of Denver knew that they wanted Judge Lindsey to continue his work in behalf of the children of the city, and altho he could not get a nomination from the machine of either party he was elected on an independent ballot that required a scratch for every vote for him. Here was the triumph of good intent plus intelligence, and no one questions that it was largely the work of the women of the city. It is a prophecy of what woman will do when she knows as well as feels.

In Nebraska, where women may vote on school matters only, a pupil in a country district where the population was largely foreign said to me, "Why, my father wouldn't let my mother come to school meeting." A man in Colorado who sometimes aspires to honors

at the hands of his party, but without great encouragement, publicly said that if his wife or servant girl should register he would divorce the one and discharge the other. I am not laying down rules for the wife, but the day should come when he will find it hard to keep any other domestic drudge. X. Y.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.



Colorado Progress Not Revolutionary.

My home since 1890 has been in an active Colorado town, where for a number of years I have enjoyed the privilege of voting for all candidates, whether local or national, equally with men. I have never heard of an instance in which the home was broken up, and among my relatives and friends not even minor differences have arisen because the women vote. The women I know cast their ballots quite as independently of the head of the family as their brothers are accustomed to do, and yet no serious results have followed. I think the case of my own family is not unusual: My father and mother voted a straight ticket, choosing the Prohibition whenever possible; while my sister and myself, coming into contact thru our work, with nearly all the city and county officials and many business men, had a better opportunity to decide upon the individual merits of the candidates, and so scratched our tickets.

Colorado has had an equal suffrage law since 1893, and critics claim that the women have done little toward purifying politics. It is true we have not done anything revolutionary, and I believe we should not. The quiet, persistent effort for better local administration is the aim of the civic societies of the State. Our society secured a grand jury which did excellent work, such as reducing street expectoration, regulating the sale of tobacco to minors, and enforcing the Sunday saloon law; and altho a corrupt district attorney refused to prosecute law breakers, we succeeded in indicting every saloon man in the county, and collected \$24,000 in fines. We know that we have votes which we may use to offset those of the saloon men, and so we hope to win in this fight.

The privilege of the franchise gives me a chance to express my views upon these subjects, and also upon measures which affect property, such as franchises, bond issues, control of public utilities and education.

M. M. B.

CHICAGO, ILL.



Mildly Successful in Colorado.

Issues and seasons have affected the practical working of the extension of the franchise in Colorado, and no general statement can possibly be a true one. My careful observation of its working for fifteen years covers a ward in a large city, a small city and a country village of farmers. In the large city the first two elections the women voted up to 85 per cent. of registration, and women candidates for all offices up to Representative were

numerous. Five years following only about 20 per cent. of the women voted, then a 1901 issue again brought out their full vote. In the small city a slightly larger per cent. voted, but the fluctuations were similar. In the country village from 60 to 90 per cent. of the registration always voted at regular elections: women candidates for local offices are rare. In one special school election, 168 men and 151 women voted. At the next one, six men and three women. So you see there is a wide variation. As to the influence of this vote, my opinion is that in the city it was nothing, except when some special issue, like Judge Ben Lindsey, was up, and then it turned the scales the right way. In the smaller city it made virtually no difference in the relative strength of the political parties, except in town and county officers, when scratching greatly increased. The same precisely, but in a greater degree, in the village. I think it is generally conceded that only on rare occasions does the female ballot affect results, but every nominating convention knows that vote is there and can be aroused, so they are careful. Women participate in the primaries and conventions to a slight extent only since the first few years. The ignorant women, like the ignorant men, are the most persistent voters everywhere. Has it occasioned friction, public or private? Never to my knowledge. Is female suffrage a success in Colorado? In a mild degree I would say it was—besides, some think it is right.

DR. J. TRACY MELVIN.

SANTA CRUZ, CAL.



Did Not Vote as Her Husband Did.

I have been a reader of THE INDEPENDENT for about twelve years, and have always admired the liberal policy of the paper. Every one is given fair treatment, black or white, rich or poor, man or woman. And now woman suffrage is to be given a hearing. I lived for twelve years in Colorado, where women had full right of the ballot. I voted for President three times. I did not vote as my husband did at any of the three elections, and our home was not broken up over it. We read the same papers, but arrived at different conclusions. We each read and thought for ourselves. All of the women I knew personally did the same. The women of the town of — always voted at the city election, and year after year kept out saloons. I never knew of a woman to sell her vote. If she had one for sale she would ask more than a drink of whisky or a smoke. A woman almost always served on the election board. And it was much nicer to go to the place to vote than to go to the postoffice for your mail. A woman who votes is just as womanly and feminine as a woman who does not vote. It is not a question of doubling the vote, or of a woman killing her husband's vote, or whether all women exercise the right to vote when it is given them. It is a matter of justice.

FRED BROWN.

SOUTH PASADENA, CAL.

Caught in a Trap.

For two years, while teaching in Trinidad, Col., I was registered and voted.

The second year I attended the primary. We met in the double parlors of one of the best residences. Our host was made chairman. He stated the importance of our meeting in selecting men for office who would be faithful to duty. He sat down and waited for some one to make a motion.

Stillness prevailed. Every now and then the chairman would suggest that some one make a motion; but there we sat in silence. I was forcibly reminded of the Baptist church meetings of my childhood, when the brethren sat in solemn silence twenty or thirty minutes between every motion that was made. Time passed that way at the primary. Finally I made a motion that the chairman appoint a nominating committee of not less than five nor more than seven, whose duty it should be to compare the merits of those who had announced themselves as candidates, and select a list for our consideration.

Instantly the motion was seconded and carried, and I found myself going out into the dining room with four men to make out the ticket. I sat at one end of the table with two men on my right and two on my left, and, beginning with mayor, we went thru the list, one by one. Each man took out of his vest pocket a list, and when the votes were handed in to me they were unanimous in their selection.

I understood at once that I had been caught in a trap. Those men on the committee and our host had held a caucus before coming to the primary and had agreed upon a ticket. The other men who were seeking office had no consideration whatever in our committee. When we reported our list it was unanimously adopted. I left the meeting under the impression that I was, perhaps, the only person present who knew nothing of a caucus, and that the long silence with which the meeting opened was for the purpose of getting a "tenderfoot" to make the very motion I had made.

MRS. B. N. JONES.

COLUMBIA, MO.

Wyoming's Testimony.

Last November I voted for the first time and for a President. Four years ago I was too young to vote, and I also lived in Nebraska. Early in the morning of Election Day I told Frank that I was afraid that I could not go to the polls. "Why not?" he asked, looking up from his fried eggs and bacon. "There's no one to take care of Roger." This was our six weeks old hopeful. "Put him in his go-cart and I'll push him down for you." When we came to the polling place, the County Court House, we could not well take the cart and pushing contents on the steps which lead to the voting place over the county jail. I wanted Frank to go and vote for me while I stood guard, but he said something about "After you, Alphonse," whatever that meant, and I went and voted first. I then stood guard and

he voted and went to work and I went home satisfied that I had helped save my country and the legislative ticket in which I was particularly interested, because I wanted certain things done for the University. I had been away from the cottage just fifteen minutes. Some way I felt a sense of contentment in me that I was able to express my desires thru the ballot box, and that the baby had not hindered me in this duty. This is what I think of "women's suffrage."

MARY DUNHAM.

LARAMIE, WYO.

Utah's Testimony.

When the suffrage first came into the hands of the women of our State there was (forgive me, susteren!) the usual spurt of enthusiasm. Our women's clubs were organized. Our wards were put in charge of chairmen. Our various committees were appointed, and we fell to! To what avail?

As nearly as I can see we accomplished the following stupendous results—I speak now of the organization, and have no reference to the six or eight hired emissaries of individual candidates who did some personal work, more or less telling.

Firstly: We maintained a club of perhaps fifty names, with an average attendance of ten or fifteen women at business meetings in a town of twenty-five thousand people.

Secondly: We served sandwiches, salad and coffee to the country friends who came in on Saturday shopping, and here the feminine instinct came out. It may have been hard to find committee women to distribute tickets and campaign literature; it may have needed some effort to get a motion put, before it was discussed; and it may have taxed the powers of the leaders to bring into comradeship natures naturally repellant at other times, for in politics you *dassn't* sift and winnow to find your friends; but when it came to serving refreshments, enthusiasm waxed greater with each succeeding Saturday, and with the increasing enthusiasm came daintier sandwiches, more astonishing salads, and cakes that were simply heavenly. Strange, too, as it may seem, when the fame of those luncheons spread, the city folks began to take notice, and before the end of the campaign a special tax had to be levied on the candidates to meet the grocer's bills.

Thirdly: We sat in state in the party carriages on registration and election days and dragged unwilling and uninterested women to the booths.

Fourthly: We sent a few of our shining lights to the settlements to organize the women and address the stalwart members of the party, "in our weak way and manner."

Fifthly: We elected to office an occasional woman who filled the position creditably, but the offices were invariably of minor importance and given simply to conciliate the women.

As to results, I am firmly convinced that they have been akin to the proverbial cipher with the rim rolled out aside from the fact that they have satisfied the cry for woman suffrage and have gratified the women now

ready for participation in public life, who are proportionately of one to one hundred. From practical experience—for I was one of the early enthusiasts—I feel safe in saying that the great majority of women in Ogden do not know when the various primaries are to be held, and the primaries are the very kernel of political welfare; they do not know who the prospective candidates are, and hence, if dragged out at the last moment by some interested one, cast their vote merely as a personal obligation to some friend, or to avenge some "hurt."

We are not able to point to any one law enacted for the betterment of the community, or the installing of any one clean officer as a result directly of the woman vote in our State. Some good laws have been past, and some good men have been elected, but the party machine has continued supreme, and the women have been little more than puppets in the hands of the bosses. The actual campaign work allowed women so far is minor and conciliatory, and hence uncomplimentary; the reward of equal unimportance.

FANNIE DAY HURST.

OGDEN, UTAH.



Organizing the Movement in Australia.

The history of woman's civic emancipation in Australia varied little in the different colonies, therefore our campaign in the mother colony may be taken as a composite picture of the struggles of the other five colonies in the many and disheartening difficulties and vicissitudes which beset our purpose.

We began an active campaign in the beginning of 1891, when some dozen or more friends met at the house of one of us, and decided to organize a franchise league. The first outline of the policy to be adhered to included two unwritten laws, which, in the light of suffraget policy today, had a wider influence than we ever realized.

The first was that in selecting our committee we should see to it that women of every class were upon it, and special pains were taken to include self-supporting widows and spinsters. For that is the class which most needs the moral support of the vote, apart from any question of "no taxation without representation." It proclaimed our purpose catholic, and brought to our meetings the starved, beaten wife of the drunken bully, the school teacher, the rich woman, removing from the league any suspicion of class or money.

The second unwritten law was equally hard and fast, tho it never had tangible expression. Bearing in mind the taunts thrown at Old World suffragists as the "Shrieking Sisterhood" and "Figures of Fun" from their profound contempt for mere personal appearance, we decided never to forget womanly dignity, whatever the provocation, and always to appear on public platforms as becomingly dressed as our circumstances would permit. Affectations of masculine fashions or anything bizarre were tacitly taboo. Many may think that such details are unworthy of consideration in a great cause. But there is much

gain to an unpopular party in giving no cause for offense in matters of detail, and we soon found our common sense deprived opponents of two fruitful sources of criticism.

How did we accomplish our great and bloodless victory? Only by such legitimate means as public and private meetings, petitions to Parliament, deputations to premiers, waiting on members of both houses, bombarding candidates with questions, making the issue a live one in electorates, and attending political meetings to ask legitimate questions politely. In one respect we had an advantage. The single tax and payment of members had brought numbers of laboring men into politics, and they, believing woman's emancipation would double their vote, gave willing support to the movement. For this reason principally the battle of woman's rights has been won comparatively quickly in Australasia, tho to the workers the moment of victory seemed a veritable will o' the wisp for years.

South Australia was the first country on the Island Continent to free women; that was in 1894. Western Australia followed in 1899; New South Wales in 1902; Tasmania in 1903, and Queensland in 1905, while Victoria hesitated until January of this year. The reason why the latter was so long in granting as a State right what its women had possessed as a Federal right since 1902 was the fear that the women's vote would double the vote of Labor, already too powerful for the expansion of the country. It is early to say whether this fear was well grounded or not; but the experience of New South Wales so far is a denial, for in two Labor constituencies of Sydney women showed an acuteness in sifting political questions when a reform movement was before the country which completely defeated the Labor candidates in favor of the reformers. There is nothing to be astonished at in this attitude, for woman is as essentially conservative as man is constructive and destructive; and her natural bias is likely to be a useful factor in law making, especially in countries so devoted to experimental legislation as Australasia.

The result of woman's emancipation has proved again that only the unexpected happens. Instead of domestic quarrels, and a slackening of respect for the weaker sex, it has brought increased respect, and if there have been differences of opinion, husbands and wives have kept their own counsel, for the public knows nothing of them; if there have been bribes, the secret has been equally well kept. But the laws with regard to elections are so strict that bribery plays little part in the game of politics. Women may sit in Parliament, but having tested the validity at first elections, they are content to be represented by men, and devote their political energies to that domestic legislation which men are apt to put aside for a more convenient opportunity, leaving the larger issues of defense, taxation, land and irrigation laws, and expansion to the beams most concerned with such subjects. Thus in the seven years of civic freedom the women of New South Wales have seen to it that the following laws were past: Local Option, Juvenile

Courts, Infants' Protection Act, Criminal Amendment Act, Juvenile Smoking Bill, Women Inspectors of Factories, Police Matrons for most of the Jails in the State, Seats for Shop Girls, partial enforcement of the Inebriate Act, and a Woman's Naturalization Bill.

Australasia heeded the cry "Trust your women," and she does not regret it.

MISS M. L. MANNING.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Experience of the Antipodes.

I venture to hope that the testimony of one who lived nearly twelve years in Australasia (the home of female suffrage), and who was a candidate for the Commonwealth Parliament on the occasion when women first had the privilege of the Federal franchise, may not be without interest to your readers on the present occasion.

(1) As one who has seen the actual working of the principle, I am entirely convinced that

tific method to the political campaign by *requesting* three or more candidates for parliamentary honors to address them once a week during the same evening. The consequence was that different views were aired on the same platform, and the "comparative method"—which is the one scientific method—was (so far as I know) for the first time introduced into political life. I need hardly add that the "request" of this body of electors operated as a very emphatic mandate on all candidates. (3) Female suffrage enormously increases the power of the "married" or "family" vote. In nine cases out of ten a man, his wife and adult daughters will vote the same way. The result of this is that the voting power of the "paterfamilias" is at least doubled. This is an almost incalculable advantage, because the married man, having "given hostages to fortune," is the most permanent element in the community, and anything which strengthens his influence is a direct and important political gain.

In conclusion I may observe that a very



LONDON SUFFRAGETTES IN PRISON GARD

London Suffragettes line up in front of their demonstration which took place outside the House of Commons to protest against the Government's refusal to treat the object suffragettes as political prisoners.

in political life the advent of the woman voter is exercising a purifying, an elevating and an ennobling influence. There is, in my opinion, as a direct result, less bribery, and a greater desire to choose the best man. (2) In Tasmania, where I lived, the Women's Franchise Amendment Amendment is true and a more sci-

striking tribute to the patriotic influence of female suffrage has lately been afforded by New Zealand. New Zealand was the first of the Australian colonies to give the vote to women, and she has (to the everlasting shame of the Dominion of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia) been the first to offer

a Dreadnought to the mother country at the first whisper of need. It is, in my opinion, a mistake to claim votes for women on the ground of equality. It is rather because woman is complementary to man (as man is complementary to woman) that the combination of the two is desirable not less in political than domestic life. The State is, after all, merely the family represented on a larger scale. The idea that the exercise of the suffrage "defeminizes the enfranchised voters" is—as any Australian will tell you—the sheerest nonsense. At the same time I must own I deeply deplore the vagaries of the English suffraget.

(Prof.) R. E. MACNAGHTEN.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY.



Equal Suffrage in Australia.

Till four years ago I had lived all my life in Australia and knew the suffrage movement from its very beginning till its first considerable success, when the South Australian women were enfranchised in 1894, till the Federal franchise was granted to all Australian women in 1902. Results: First, educative; second, legislative, as seen in the increased attention given to laws which guard the home, motherhood and childhood. South Australia, which earliest of the Australian States enfranchised its women, was the first country in the world to have a legally constituted juvenile court (1896). It has still the most complete system of caring for the neglected or delinquent child. It brings home responsibility to both parents of an illegitimate child by collecting expenses of confinement and maintenance from the father before birth, thereby preventing many cases of infanticide, and assists the mother afterward by keeping the eye of official inspection over the home and surroundings in which she has her baby boarded out, thereby lowering by half the death rate among such infants.

ALICE HENRY.

CHICAGO, ILL.



Woman's Suffrage in Bohemia.

It is quite remarkable that in the country of Bohemia women have had equal rights with men since the year 1861. This does not mean that Bohemia has had equal universal suffrage since that time, for it has not. Only persons over twenty-four years of age, who pay property or income taxes, and professional people have been allowed to vote. But the law makes no discriminations as to sex. To be sure, not all women who have had this right have used it all these years. But within the last few years the women of Bohemia have been very actively working to secure universal suffrage for women. It has been my privilege to meet the leaders of this movement during my year's visit in Prague, and I can say candidly that they are as feminine as women can be, and have lost not an iota of tenderness with which nature endowed them. They are intelligent, sympathetic and ladylike. Most of them are teachers, unmarried.

JOSEPHINE F. SISKOVSKY.

PRAGUE, BOHEMIA.

New Zealand's Good Work.

I have been five times in New Zealand, the first country to grant women votes for a national legislature.

In 1890 the islands were on the verge of bankruptcy, men were leaving the country for want of land and work, and monopoly, corruption, privilege and poverty were assuming ever more alarming proportions. In September, 1893, the ballot was granted to the women, and I was present at the first election in November.

Every prophecy of evil, the same that are made in the United States now, was falsified, the best men, regardless of party, were elected, and never had even New Zealand conducted a more decorous campaign. No charges of corruption have ever been brought against the women, and the husbands and wives go together to the polls, discussing the different candidates. Groups of women take turns in minding each other's babies outside the booths. Instead of causing family jars, equal suffrage has given the family a common topic of interest and conversation, and it has greatly added to the respect of boys for their mothers and women in general. Where formerly the women gossiped, while the men listened with half-concealed contempt, the whole family now discusses intelligently the latest political events.

There are no neglected homes or deserted children, or children who toil in factories or stores, now, in this, the pioneer land of suffrage, and there are no men prouder of their women, as wives, mothers, and excellent managers and housekeepers, than the men of New Zealand. In the ten years from 1893 to 1903 the women obtained these laws: Testator's family maintenance act, infants' life protection act, admission of women to the bar, amendments to the industrial school act, slander of women act, legal separation without expense, servants' registry offices act, wives given municipal votes in virtue of their husband's qualifications, technical schools established, factory acts, regulating the wages, health and interests of female employees; act to raise the age of consent, the old age pensions act.

Three years ago the Premier of New Zealand said: "There is today not a pauper in New Zealand"; and he clearly and distinctly gave the credit for this fact, and the general prosperity of the richest per capita country, to the women voters.

JENNY C. LAW HARDY.

TECUMSEH, MICH.



Woman Suffrage in Western Canada.

For four years I have been in touch with the best women living on farms all over Western Canada, and as this country is almost entirely agricultural, these women voice the general sentiment of Canada West. Feminine franchise privileges at present are limited. In Manitoba the municipal franchise is extended to any woman rate payer, but in Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia only to widows and spinsters. Exceptions are found in Calgary and Edmonton, where married women owning property have a vote in municipal

affairs, and in Victoria, where all women over twenty-one have. In all of these four provinces every woman rate payer has the school franchise, and can be a candidate for trustee. The general feeling among Western women (largely American, Canadian and English) is not one of indifference to and ignorance of public affairs, but there is no clamor for the suffrage. They seem to prefer their privileges to their rights. FLORENCE LEDIARD.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Women's Suffrage in England.

Amid the hurly-burly of the woman's suffrage agitation in England it is sometimes forgotten that woman's suffrage there in all departments of local government is now quite beyond the experimental stage. The woman householder in England, wherever she may live, has a vote for a representative on either two or three local governing bodies. These governing bodies are the county council, the board of guardians for the relief of the poor, and the council—borough, urban district, or parish council, according to locality—which governs the city, town or village in which she resides. In the larger or county boroughs, the county and borough councils are amalgamated and form but one body. On all these councils also, women are competent to sit as representatives; and not only is the experimental stage passed as regards woman's suffrage in these local affairs, but no one now denies the usefulness and beneficence of the presence of women on such bodies as the poor law boards of guardians, the parish and district councils or the education committees which control the public elementary schools. To the borough councils women were only admitted in 1907, and consequently their service on them can hardly be spoken of as proven by long experience. Only the Guildhall of the City of London, where the ancient and unreformed aldermen and councillors meet under the presidency of the successor of Dick Whittington, are women now forbidden to enter, a prohibition of little account, as practically no women are within the boundaries of the City.

It is not easy to obtain the figures in regard to the number of women who have been elected to serve on local governing bodies in England. About nine hundred poor law guardians are women, and with the addition of women serving on parish, urban district, and

borough councils, a conservative estimate would bring up the number of women who have been elected by the popular vote—male and female—to 2,000. The Anti-Suffragists in England—organized and unorganized—have gone on record as approving these forms of political activity for women, and they cite the fact that women have succeeded so well in these spheres, not as a proof of their fitness for the parliamentary suffrage, but as an evidence that there is ample work for them to do without endeavoring to increase their powers.

ANNIE G. PORRITT.

HARTFORD, CONN.

A Sacred Duty.

Why should women be excused from bearing a few of the burdens and some of the responsibilities of government? Why were they ever excused from it? If, because they were frail creatures, that has gone out of style. There are so many duties in life that we would all rather not perform, but that is not really a logical reason why we should shirk them.

Since "coming of age" I have voted on some questions, somewhere, at every election, excepting one year when we were in Alaska.

As our home is built on a foundation of equal suffrage, love and loyalty, it is not likely to suffer from outside influence. There are hosts of such homes. My own belief is that the more husbands and wives work together in matters of public interest the stronger the home ties become and the more they appreciate, love and cling to their own fireside. It is a sacrifice to give time to public affairs.

It is also a sacred duty to many. I cannot say that I think women have as yet largely improved politics, but with the Government in the condition it is at present it is high time they exerted their influence and exercised the mind back of it.

In Colorado we are thinking as never before, and we know that it is a grievous mistake to wait until campaign time to begin to think.

The greatest good that women will accomplish in the near future will be to help control child labor and child idleness. We shall only help because this problem is, as are all others we strive for, just as important to fathers as to mothers.

GERTRUDE BILLEN HOLLISTER.

President Colorado Federation
Women's Clubs.

DENVER, COL.



Germany—The Main Obstacle to the World's Peace

BY AMOS S. HERSHEY, Ph.D.

[The author of the following highly significant, not to say sensational, article is Professor of Political Science and International Law in the University of Indiana and is one of the authorities on international politics in America. His volume, "The International Law and Diplomacy of the Russo-Japanese War," has received the highest praise and he now has in press "Roman Diplomacy and Imperialism." He spent two months in the summer of 1907 at The Hague studying the proceedings of the Second Hague Conference. He wishes it distinctly understood that he has nothing but the highest respect and even admiration for the great German race, whose blood he carries in his veins and at one of whose great universities he has received an important part of his training. Editor.]

IT will scarcely be denied by real students of contemporary international politics that Germany is the greatest obstacle to the world's peace today. This fact has become even more strikingly evident since the recent debate in the British Parliament.

Americans, who have lived thru a series of Japanese war-scares, may be disposed to take the Anglo-German "naval scare" lightly; but a little reflection should convince even the pacifists that the English are neither "silly" nor "foolish" in exhibiting alarm over the present situation.

The two cases are dissimilar both as to causes and probable consequences. In the Japanese question we were (and still are) confronted with conditions of irritation of very recent origin which might in time develop serious symptoms, if sufficiently stimulated by the yellow newspapers of both countries. But we are bound to Japan by the closest ties which can exist between nations, and ex-Secretary Root has assured us that "never for a moment was there, as between the Government of the United States and the Government of Japan, the slightest departure from perfect good temper, mutual confidence, and kindly consideration." Besides, the notes exchanged between Secretary Root and Ambassador Takahira, on November 30th, 1908, in which both Governments agree to respect each other's territorial possessions in the Pacific, should put an end to any further possible anxiety on our part.

On the other hand, the relations between the English and Germans have

been strained for more than a decade. It is not ours to apportion the blame, we have but to note the fact. The famous Krüger telegram of 1896, intense commercial rivalry, the hostile attitude of the German people during the Boer War, the mad imperialism of the German Emperor and his entourage, the venomous abuse and criticism of the press of both countries, and, finally, the manifest intention of Germany, but recently fully realized, to wrest from Great Britain her maritime supremacy—all have combined to create a situation of extreme gravity. To England, maritime supremacy is a matter of life and death; to Germany, it is an object of mere desire or ambition.

Examples of German aggressiveness have been multiplying within recent years. The first American experience of it was in the far away Samoan Islands in 1888, and a second in 1898 when Germany dispatched a powerful fleet to the Philippine Islands and the aggressive conduct of its Admiral caused alarm and indignation in the United States.

Japan experienced it in 1895 when Germany joined Russia and France in forcing her to re-cede the Liao-tung Peninsula. The piratical seizure of Kiao-chau from China early in 1898 on the pretext of indemnity for the murder of two German priests furnished a pretext for the taking of Port Arthur by Russia the same year and ultimately contributed in no small degree to the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War. The harsh and relentless attitude of the German Emperor during the Boxer uprising and the peace negotiations which followed created an extremely unfavorable

impression in Europe as well as in America. It is generally known that Germany took the initiative in the blockade of the Venezuelan ports in 1902.

Since the power of Russia has been greatly lessened as one of the results of the Russo-Japanese conflict, the German Government seems to have become even more aggressive. The resignation in 1905 of M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs and author of the Anglo-French *entente*, due, it is believed, to the intrigues of Germany; the German intervention against French activity in Morocco which led to the Algeciras Conference of 1906; and the recent mobilization of the German army on her eastern frontier for the purpose of forcing Russia to recognize forthwith the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria—are examples of German aggressiveness within the past few years.

Actions speak louder than words, but if verbal evidence be needed to show that the "German Peril" is no mere figment of a disordered imagination, it may be found in the "Kaiser's Speeches" as translated by Mr. Wolf von Schierbrand, and a volume entitled "German Ambitions," published in Putnam's "Questions of the Day" series in 1903.

Von Schierbrand shows that up to 1895, the date of the opening of the Baltic Canal, the Emperor's speeches were pacific in tone and that his activities were directed toward the maintenance of peace. On August 5th, 1888, within two months after his accession, he said in response to a toast proposed by the Prince of Wales:

Germany possesses an army which appears adequate for her needs, and while the British nation owns a fleet commensurate to their requirements Europe in general will look upon this fact as a most potent factor in the preservation of peace."

In 1891 he said at the Guildhall banquet given to the Lord Mayor of London:

"My aim, above all, is the preservation of peace; for peace alone can inspire us with the sentimentality for the universal development of science, commerce and art."

On January 30, there came the famous Kruger telegram in the occasion of the Transvaal crisis, which was followed, as might have been expected, by a perfect

storm of abuse and criticism in the English press. After that untoward event, the Emperor's tone changed completely.

In June, 1897, he said in a speech at Cologne:

"We have great duties in the world. There are Germans everywhere whom we must protect. German prestige must be preserved abroad. *The trident belongs in our hands.*"

In 1900, upon delegating to Prince Henry the command of the Oriental fleet:

"Imperial power is sea power. The two are mutually dependent . . . Should any one infringe our rights, then use the *mailed fist* and earn your laurel wreath."

Again, on the occasion of the baptism of the "Wittelsbach," on July 4th, 1900:

"The sea and sea power are indispensable for Germany's greatness. But it is the sea, too, which proves that neither upon the water nor upon the land, in far away countries, decisions must be reached or events happen without the consent of Germany and the German Emperor."

His speeches to his departing soldiers during this exciting period contain such expressions as these: "Spare nobody." "Take no prisoners." "Give no quarter."

It should be remembered that the Kaiser's speeches are not the mere vapors of an effervescent mind—an erroneous impression all too common—but that they were accompanied by acts which show that they represent the deliberate and well-matured policy of one of the most remarkable men of all time.

That Germany is the greatest obstacle to peace thru obligatory arbitration and a limitation of armaments is shown by her attitude at the two Hague Peace Conferences.

At the Conference of 1899 Germany led the opposition to Russia's proposals for limited obligatory arbitration and a limitation of military and naval expenditure; and it was only with the greatest difficulty that the German Government was persuaded to consent to the establishment of the so-called permanent Court of Arbitration.

At the Conference of 1907 Germany favored obligatory arbitration in *principle*, and supported the American project for a Court of Arbitral Justice or Supreme Court of the Nations, as also the Porter resolution designed to prevent the use of armed force in the col-

lection of contract debts; but her attitude was reactionary in almost every other respect. She held, in general, strict views of belligerent rights; opposed effective regulation of the laying of submarine mines; voted against every specific proposal in favor of obligatory arbitration; and would not even permit the insertion of the words "more urgent than ever" proposed by Great Britain, in the resolution adopted by the Conference on the subject of limitations of arbitration.

The German Government has itself virtually admitted that it has rejected the advances since made by the British Government to enter upon an Anglo-German understanding concerning the cost and extent of their naval programs; and excuses itself on the ground that no *formal* proposal had been made which might have served as a basis for official negotiations. It is evident that a formal proposal from Great Britain could only follow a sympathetic response to her first overtures.

How is the reactionary attitude and aggressive conduct of Germany during recent years to be explained? It appears to be due in part to the temper of the German Emperor, the autocratic methods of the German Government, the military and naval discipline of the German youth, and the teachings of German historians, economists and philosophers. But these are, in turn, the results of historic traditions and economic forces.

It should not be forgotten that the birth-pangs of the modern German Empire were accomplished at Sadowa and Sedan. Then did Germania issue forth a full-grown, united warrior-nation born in the midst of smoke and battle—product of Bismarck's policy of "blood and iron." She has been nurtured in the midst of an armed camp on smokeless powder, rapid-firing guns, and patriotic speeches by her "War Lord."

Wedged in for a generation between France and Russia, who both had reason to fear and hate her, this nation of warriors has compelled others as well as herself to bear military burdens beyond a parallel in history. Feeling the needs of expansion, felt by every growing and prosperous nation, she has found herself checked and thwarted in her commercial

and colonial aims by England, the mistress of the seas. Relieved for a season by the paralysis of Russia from the pressure upon her Eastern frontier, Germany has become a menace to Europe, from which partial relief has been secured by British diplomacy thru a network of alliances between Great Britain, France, Russia and Japan. Except for her alliance with Austria-Hungary, Germany now feels practically isolated in Europe, but is determined to break the "iron ring" with which she imagines herself encompassed. She feels that to be requested to reduce or even to limit her ever-increasing armaments would be like asking a soldier to throw away his weapons when he is surrounded by enemies.

Soon after his accession in 1888, Emperor William II, an expert in naval matters, entered upon a campaign in favor of a strong navy—a herculean struggle in which he has displayed marvelous knowledge, exhaustless energy and remarkable patience—a quality for which he fails to receive due credit because of his impulsive temperament. After years of strenuous labor, he has apparently converted the German people to his views upon this question, for since 1898, the German Reichstag has sanctioned naval programs¹ which provide for battleships and cruisers of constantly increasing size and in accelerated numbers. According to a statement made by Sir Edward Grey, Germany will have thirty-three Dreadnoughts when her present program is completed—"the most powerful fleet the world has ever seen."

The preamble of the German Navy Bill of 1900 plainly states the purpose of the measure:

"Germany must have a fleet of such strength that a war against the mightiest sea power would involve risks threatening the supremacy of that power."

Two facts of world-wide importance stand out clear and unchallenged as the result of the recent naval debate in the House of Commons. One is that while

¹The naval bill of 1900 provided something like 38 first class battleships, about the same number and size as a hundred torpedo boats, twenty or thirty smaller destroyers. It was generally assumed that these were to be completed by 1905, but there is nothing to prevent the Government from anticipating this "peace" program. The law also provides that submarines are to be laid down, the all-out cost of the construction of the vessels, the cost of equipping and the program is estimated by H. W. Wilson at \$400,000,000.

Great Britain has been actually reducing the expenses of her military and naval establishments," Germany has anticipated a part of her "paper" program. The other is that Germany has also been increasing her facilities for the building of Dreadnoughts at such a tremendous rate that she is now able to compete with Great Britain on practically equal terms. And she has apparently accomplished these results without the slightest knowledge or remotest suspicion on the part of the British Government.

It was pointed out that Germany laid down nine Dreadnoughts in one year, and that she has today no less than fourteen slips for building these gigantic battleships with three more under construction. Some consolation may perhaps be derived from the fact that at the present rate of building, it takes at least twenty-six months to complete one of these monsters, which means that neither Germany nor Great Britain can possibly build more than eight per annum. True it is that some of these facts have been officially denied at Berlin; but those cognizant of the Machiavellian principles (*Realpolitik*) which are practised by the German Government since Bismarck's day will give little faith and credence to such denials.

There are other evidences of German activity. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, reports that 40,000,000 marks (nearly \$10,000,000) have been voted by the German Reichstag for the improvement of Heligoland during the present year. Of this amount 37,500,000 marks is to be expended on the construction of a port for torpedo and dispatch boats. Mr. Arthur Lee is responsible for the statement that Messrs. Krupp, the great gun-making firm at Essen, had increased the number of their employees by thirty-eight thousand men during the past year. Account should also be taken of the fact that Austria-Hungary has begun the construction of four new Dreadnoughts.

The situation thus outlined is not without interest to the United States. There is now visible on the horizon a foreign fleet other than British greatly superior to our own. As suggested by Captain Mahan in a recent article published in *Collier's Weekly* for April 24th, Germany may not have the intention, but she will have it in her power to disregard the Monroe Doctrine. Only naval force can control the issue.

There is no use in blinking or evading these facts. The German opinion of that "dog-in-the-manger" policy known as the Monroe Doctrine is well known to the American people, and Germany will hardly hesitate to ignore it if she finds it expedient to do so. The German Emperor believes that he has the right to intervene for the protection and advancement of German interests in all parts of the world, and the German interests in South America are by no means a minus quantity.

Aside from the peril to the Monroe Doctrine involved in the mere existence of a powerful German navy, the people of the United States could hardly remain neutral in a war between Germany and Great Britain which might possibly end in German naval supremacy.

The whole world shares in the benefits of free trade with Great Britain; and since her abandonment of extreme theories of belligerent rights, neutral commerce flourishes under the protection of the British flag even in time of war. Could we reasonably expect the same degree of security and prosperity with the trident in the hands of Germania?

Even a blow at England would be felt as a severe shock in the United States. A blockade of the British Isles by German cruisers and submarine mines, or the loss involved in the danger to contraband trade would be severely felt in this country. During the year ending June 30th, 1907, nearly one-third of our total exports went to the United Kingdom and nearly one-half to various points in the British Empire.*

What is the remedy for this menace to the World's Peace? What policy should we pursue under these circum-

*In 1906, \$814,000,000. All this amount \$281,255 went to the United Kingdom. The total exports of the United States in that year were \$3,140,000,000. For general information worth of merchandise were imported into the United States from Great Britain and Ireland.

stances? These are vital questions which greatly concern the people and Government of the United States. There is no immediate danger of war, for Germany's Dreadnoughts will not be ready before the year 1911 at the earliest. We have, therefore, plenty of time for deliberation and discussion. It seems to me that there is but one alternative. All talk about a limitation of armaments at this time is vain, for Germany refuses to listen. We may deny the facts, but that simply shows that we have eyes to see, and see not. To charge the belligerents with madness, or to accuse England of having built the first Dreadnought does not mend matters. Either we must follow Captain Mahan's advice and enter into this deadly competition of armaments, or conclude a defensive alliance with Great Britain. Alliance or armament: that seems to be the only practical alternative.

The way for such an alliance has fortunately been prepared within recent years. It is but fourteen years since the American people were roused to a frenzy of patriotic fervor by President Cleveland's startling message of December, 1895, threatening England with war unless she consented to submit a boundary dispute between herself and Venezuela to arbitration. It then seemed as if the spirit of hatred and suspicion against England transmitted to us by our forefathers would never die out. This spirit had been kept alive after the wars of the Revolution and of 1812 by a variety of real and imaginary grievances, including trade rivalries and boundary disputes, and it was again renewed after the Civil War as a result, among other things, of the "Alabama" and Behring Sea controversies.

But a great change for the better has taken place between the two greatest branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, or, rather, between the parent trunk and its largest branch. There now exists a genuine friendship, based upon mutual sympathies and interests, between the people of England and those of the United States. There is a growing conviction in both countries, not merely that each Power will, in the future, refrain from attempting to injure the vital interests of the other; but that neither would

permit serious harm to the other at the hands of a third Power, and that both will try to work in friendly rivalry at the solution of the great problems set by modern civilization. One of these problems is the maintenance of peace. It may, indeed, be said that peace is one of the greatest interests of both countries, and that Great Britain and the United States are essentially Peace Powers.

The friendship which is felt for England in the United States today had its main source in the friendly and sympathetic attitude of the British during the Spanish-American War. During that war it apparently dawned upon our people for the first time that, among European peoples, the English alone had any real sympathy with, or even understanding of, our actual aims and motives in undertaking to drive the Spaniards out of Cuba.

The acquisition of the Philippine Islands in 1898 gave us a definite foothold and greatly increased our interests in the Orient, and imposed upon us some of the burdens and responsibilities of an Asiatic Power. In the solution of these problems, we have had the sympathy and moral support of England. Our interests in the Far East are practically identical, and both countries have worked in harmony with Japan to maintain the "open door" and integrity of China.

To those who urge Washington's advice against entangling alliances it may be replied that their warning comes too late. Whether for weal or woe, we have already abandoned that policy and assumed the responsibilities as well as reaped the advantages of a World Power. We crossed that Rubicon when we took possession of the Philippine Islands. At the West African and Algeiras Conferences we have even assisted in the solution of what have generally been regarded as purely European political problems.

To our German and Irish citizens who, it might be feared, would object to an alliance with Great Britain, from motives of hatred and a desire for revenge, we would point out that such motives are unworthy of them. Besides, international relations should not be determined by considerations of sentiment and passion; they should rest upon the solid

bases of mutual interest, common aims, and a real comprehension of motives. This foundation for a closer union exists between the people of Great Britain and the United States.

The advantages of such an alliance are obvious. We would obtain the aid of the powerful British fleet in case the Monroe Doctrine or American interests in the Pacific were endangered, and we would assist Great Britain in defending her naval supremacy, if attacked by any European Power.

Only by some such arrangement shall we be able adequately to protect our interests against all comers without the expense and labor of constructing and maintaining a navy equal or superior to that which Germany is now building. We should also insure the peace of the world for an indefinite period, and probably check this fatal competition in naval armaments which, if continued, must ultimately end in universal bankruptcy.

But it may be asked, what about the Hague Conferences? The present situa-

tion is one which no Hague Conference or series of Hague Conferences can control. Hague Conferences are supremely important and valuable. They may prepare the way for the only true ultimate solution of these and many other problems—the organization of the world on a Federal basis, of which the alternative is a continuation of the present "Struggle of the Nations" which must end in the survival of the fittest, i. e., the strongest, the best organized, and the most unscrupulous.

But the immediate problem is to curb and check the aggressive spirit of martial Germany, and secure peace for at least a generation. To that end we must add to the existing alliances and understandings between Great Britain and France, Russia and Japan a defensive alliance between the British Empire and the United States. As the London *Spectator* of January 2d, 1909, well observes:

"Probably the most potent of all the influences that are working for peace just now may be said to be the system of alliances which prevails in Europe."

THE INDEPENDENT



Bay Days

BY JORDAN HERBERT STABLER

HAVE you felt the bay breeze blowing,
Seen the white clouds flying fast,
When the canvasback is winging,
And the wild geese hurry past,
And the skip-jack's heeling under,
On a course that's pointed South,
And you're headed, hale and hearty,
For the Chesapeake's stormy mouth?

And you race the oyster dredgers,
As they hurry to their ground,
And you pass the heavy bug-eyes,
To their gunwales laden down,
And the liner, ploughing northwards,
Leaves a furrow far a-stern,
And the wash comes rolling over,
And you take it in your turn.

Then the night falls, creeping slowly,
And the lights from off shore flash,
And the buoy sounds its warning,
As you racing onward dash
Past creeks, inlets and headlands,
Where the pale moon throws its gleam,
While the silence is only broken
By the swish along its beam.

And the spell that's all the Chesapeake's
Fills your soul and holds it fast,
And you dream of nothing better,
And you hope it's going to last,
And you feel your heart fast beating
With the spirit of the South,
As you're headed, hale and hearty,
For the Chesapeake's stormy mouth.

THE INDEPENDENT



Men We Are Watching

BY A WASHINGTON JOURNALIST

Three of the New Senators

IT is true that, with the ending of the Sixtieth Congress, the United States Senate lost some of its best material; but the Sixty-first Congress finds it with several recruits far above the average in ability and promise, making for a decided gain, on the whole.

Very strong among the new men is Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio. He came over from the House of Representatives, where he began his national career in 1888. Excepting four years of recreation, he has served there ever since. He was chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors for eleven years, and in that capacity he is best known to the country at large. In return it is fair to claim that Senator Burton probably knows more about river and harbor possibilities and necessities, in the United States, than any two men anywhere. But he did it because it was the work allotted to him, and because he is so constituted that it would be as impossible for him to do anything and not do it thoroly and well as it would for a bird to make a bungling job of flying. His specialty lies in another direction. Senator Burton is a natural student—one of the profoundest students in Congress. He graduated from Oberlin College when he was only twenty, and was admitted to the Bar at twenty-three. He is tall, stalwart, grave; the personification of dignity and always intensely serious. His lines of thought are like the man. His favorite

field of adventure is finance in all its phases. His book on "Financial Crises and Periods of Industrial and Commercial Depression" is standard authority, and his biography of John Sherman, in the second series of "Lives of American Statesmen," is a good illustration not only of his grasp of the subject but of his ability to approach it gracefully. He was a strong factor in the House Committee on Banking and Currency. He has decided notions on tariff matters—indeed he was McKinley's chief assistant when the McKinley tariff was constructed—but observing the custom of quiet for new members, he has taken little part in the present deliberations. When the currency bill comes up next session, however, those who know Senator Burton expect to hear from him. Advocates of a great waterway system for America are also looking anxiously toward Burton, who has been elected chairman of the Joint Congressional Commission on National Waterways. It is one of the most important questions devolving upon the present in preparation for the future and Senator Burton is distinctly the man for the place.

He is fifty-eight years old, tho few show less the marks of time. His hair is thinning on the top, but is still brown. His forehead is a fine dome for machinery of thought and in every line his face is the face of a deep thinker; but he is not lacking in democratic cordiality. In



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SENATOR THEODORE E. BURTON.

fact—and in spite of all that has been said to the contrary—Senator Burton is among those who are easy to reach, if approached in the right way, and exceptionally pleasant to meet. He has a clear, strong voice, but he speaks slowly, concisely and earnestly. In several official positions he has stood boldly for international peace, and correspondingly against undue expenditure for naval armament. He delivered the principal speech at the Chicago convention, placing President Taft's name in nomination. His career in the Senate will be well worth watching.

Albert Baird Cummins.

From his strenuous life in the breezy West, Governor Cummins, author of the "Iowa Idea," blew into the Senate, and people wondered. Some turned up their collars and cringed. By a strong, courageous individuality he had accomplished great things in his home State, along vigorous lines of reform. He had won his way to Washington on the strength of them and his coming caused some un-

casiness—for reformers had been known to come out of the West bringing cyclones along with them.

Cummins came. A medium sized man, tending to be thin. A strong, kind face, with a cordial smile, a mass of long, gray hair, clear, earnest eyes, and quiet, democratic ways which instantly made friends for him. He has about him certain suggestions that he might become a cyclone, on occasions, and instantly impresses one as possessing a ready reserve of potential energy; but he assumed the toga with unusual appreciation of its responsibilities and has already made important strides toward a position of power and influence among his colleagues. He has already occupied the floor of the Senate on several occasions, commanding good attention. He is calm and deliberate on his feet, quick and keen in thought, but rather slow of speech and altogether lacking the furious energy which easily wrecks an effort in that sedate chamber. He is clear and logical in his conclusions



SENATOR ALBERT B. CUMMINS.

and has already won the approval of some whose co-operation is essential to successful legislative efforts.

Cummins is fifty-nine. He has been a prominent civil engineer, with a career before him as a great railroad constructor. He is a lawyer with a record of victories to be proud of. He is a politician who fought his way to the Governor's chair by his own might. The story of his life reads so much like romance that it has been told and retold till every one knows it; but until they meet the new Senator they cannot appreciate what a thoroly sincere and earnest man he is. After that they do not wonder at the unprecedented majorities by which he was three times made Governor of the State, before being sent to the Senate. Until he gains new laurels he rests with very honest pride on the results of his last term as Governor—the passage of the State-wide primary bill, and anti-pass bill, a bill prohibiting corporations from contributing to campaign funds, a 2-cent fare bill, and other legislation along the same lines. He is on the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, where he has an excellent opportunity to exert his influence for his favorite theories, and those who know him best are watching expectantly.

George E. Chamberlain.

Another Governor came from still farther West—George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon—replacing Senator Fulton. It is a curious combination. Oregon is an intensely Republican State. Chamberlain is strictly a Democrat. He calls himself "Just naturally a Democrat," having been born on a plantation, near Natchez, Miss., seven years before the war, and received his college and law education at the Washington and Lee University, in Virginia. In 1876 he went to Oregon and taught school till he was able to begin practising law. He served in the State Legislature and had held several official positions when, in 1891, he was appointed Attorney-General for the State. In 1900 McKinley carried Oregon by over thirteen thousand, but in 1902 Chamberlain was nominated for Governor and elected. In 1904 Roosevelt carried the State by nearly forty-

three thousand, but in 1906 Chamberlain was re-elected Governor by a substantial majority. Two years later, in the primaries, the people directed the Republican Legislature to elect their pet Democrat to the United States Senate. So Chamberlain came—just naturally a Democrat—elected by a Republican Legislature, to represent a bone and sinew Republican State, and every one watched to see what manner of man appeared. Even those who were forewarned were most agreeably disappointed. When they met him



SENATOR GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN

they realized the personality which had captivated Oregon. Senator Chamberlain is an ideal gentleman. He is well built, with a fine head covered with dark hair touched with gray. His high forehead gives one immediate impression of the intellectual power, but the eyes, the voice, the quiet good nature captivate instantly. A smile, a friendly word, a cordial hand-clasp are always ready to meet one more than half way. They are working wonders for Senator Chamberlain in

Washington, just as they worked for him in Oregon. One feels the honest and earnest good will of the man, the moment one approaches him. But above all he is reserved and unobtrusive. There is absolutely nothing of the firebrand about him, which one associates with phenomenal success in the far West. His voice is low, his words carefully chosen, his manner always dignified and cultivated. Beyond this he has left the public to guess, for he has made no effort to take part in the discussions on the floor. Those whose business it is to select the men for important work have made their estimates, however, and Senator Chamberlain has been placed on several prominent committees where his quiet influence will be quickly felt. He is appoint-

ed on the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and a member of the committees on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, on Pacific Railroads, the Philippines, Printing, and Public Lands. They are good appointments and each committee has gained an earnest and efficient worker. "Work more than words," is Senator Chamberlain's creed. He was originally opposed to the plans for forest preservation, and his first message as Governor condemned them, but he says that the result of careful study was a complete conversion, and the increasing number of supporters of the recently inaugurated efforts of the Forest Service are watching Chamberlain, confident of a strong hand to help the cause along.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



The Boatswain's Whistle

BY ALICE SPICER

O FAINTLY, lightly, dimly shrill,
And buoyant as the first spring breeze—
Thus Adam's birds did haply trill,
As, newly named, they left the trees
Of Eden when they sprang to life
And skyward soared their radiant wings;
Or, elfin echoes of Pan's life—
The boatswain's whistle blowing!

Departed crews of ancient ships
Leapt up to duty at this sound;
All hands! All hands! thru human lips,
The call to labor blithely wound.
And, mighty white wings shaking out,
The anchor weighed, a fair tide flowing,
Brave answer made the oak heart rout
To boatswain's whistle blowing!

No armored cruiser's cleaving keel
Protected these, who loved their land
So single hearted, that to feel
Their own men's needs was their hand
A Jove's own thunderbolt to speed.
Sufficient, too, when gods were showing,
To smite the evil, to avert the doom—
At boatswain's whistle blowing!

From childhood's memory still it thrills
Above the harbor fog at morn;
It trills and warbles, shrieks and shrills
The tale of heroes, heaven born.
And ever as my pulses beat,
I hear the war cry of their going:
"Freedom 'fore God!" pure, high and sweet,
The boatswain's whistle blowing.

It sings bluff "Israel," bold Paul Jones;
Self-conquered, wise, intrepid "George";
And Bunker Hill's defeated bones;
Or valiantries of Valley Forge.
Americans. The Buff and Blue!
True gentlemen—their stamp bestowing
On worthy sons, and daughters true—
O boatswain's whistle blowing!

Now fainter, farther, higher dies
Its ghostly trilling—migrant bird;
A homing curlew in the skies—
When memory wakes, its voice is heard
Again a little child am I;
The wrinkled watchman's proudly showing
His tattered bells—once high and true—
That set the boatswain blowing.

THE INDEPENDENT, CHICAGO.



The Automobile Point of View

BY SCOTT NEARING

SECRETARY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE.

HER father was very rich—in fact, people usually referred to him as “a millionaire,” and the horses and carriages and liveries in the stable behind the gray stone house fully justified the use of the term.

When she was very young, about twelve years of age, she had attended a fashionable Sunday School, and sat in the class of an earnest young teacher. Circumstances compelled this teacher to leave the school and it was two years before she saw Eleanor again—one bright day in June.

“Why, Eleanor, how glad I am to see you! How have you been?”

“Oh, well enough, thank you. Have you seen our new automobile?”

“Yes, I saw you out in it yesterday and it is a beauty. How do you like automobiling?”

“It’s magnificent; don’t you think so? You go so fast and the air is so cold! There’s only one thing about it that makes me tired—people will not get out of the way when father blows the horn. You might think they owned the road! Instead of hurrying they just look up at you and go on as if nothing had happened. It’s a shame; they ought to be arrested!”

“How do you like your school, Eleanor?”

“Quite well, thank you. I go most every day—if I feel like it, but sometimes it gets so tiresome. We have a funny little French teacher now. She is

so funny! Why, the other day, when I said something, she asked me if I wanted to hurt her feelings. Her feelings indeed!”

“Of course, you still go to Sunday school?”

“Oh, yes; but not the same one I used to when you taught us.”

“Why, Eleanor, I thought you liked the teacher who took my place; she was an awfully nice girl.”

“Yes, she was all right enough, but there are getting to be too many toughs in that Sunday school.”

“Toughs? What do you mean?”

“Why, don’t you know? People that wear old shoes, and hats that are out of style. You call ’em poor people; I call ’em toughs.”

“But don’t you think they need to go to Sunday school as much as you do?”

“I guess maybe they do, but I believe they ought to be kept separate, so I left and went to another church.”

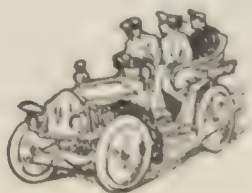
“But, Eleanor, they are human beings like you; they are God’s children, just the same as you are.”

“Perhaps they are, but they ought to be kept separate because—well, because they are different, don’t you know. I am going over to Emily’s to tea now; good-bye.”

“Good bye, Eleanor.”

“After all,” mused the teacher, as she stepped thoughtfully away, “after all, aren’t they different?”

PHOTOGRAPH BY



Literature

Novels from the Other Side

THERE is something older in the Continental mind than we know or understand. It is not wisdom, but a sameness in all things—in love, life, sorrow, pain—as if they had escaped on that side the happy illusion of things which we still cherish. This is peculiarly apparent in the fiction that these writers produce. Every story is the same old drama of life, lightened or darkened by the fancy and imagination of the writer. It appears to be no longer possible for any European novelist to produce an original romance in the sense that some American stories are original. Everything has been discovered there. Rene Bazin and the rest go on writing so well their eternal tales of the heart's loss and gain in love and living. It's the same old ledger of human passions with a deficit at the end, not enough happiness to go around. Pierre, the peasant's son in this novel,¹ dies of grief because he loves a great lady, who naturally does not suspect his passion. Mélu, the little weaver, grows up in solemn sadness because Pierre does not love her, nor ever suspects her love for him. The father sinks into senility because of the death of his sons. Everybody worth while is wounded and beaten thru an honorable and unrequited devotion. There is something in the French literary genius which resembles the Russian literary genius. Or, it may be more polite to put the resemblance the other way, since the French are so much the older artists. Here is Bazin, not so wise as Tolstoy, not even a shadow of Tolstoy in him, except that same capacity for portraying suffering in epic terms, not as if he were talking out of the heart of one man or one woman in the tale, but out of the heart of mankind. This is why, with all the sweetness of the French scenery, the "blond light of France" upon everything, his stories are ghost stories of human sorrows. The heart of one man may be glad, but the heart of the world

is sad, and a drear place for a novelist to live in.

Some of us are wondering what Eden Phillpotts will do about the trespassing of John Trevena upon his dramatic territory—Dartmoor in Devon.² It must give a novelist a curious turn to have another author lay the scene of a happy tale on the bloodstained ground of his own tragedies. Mr. Trevena has not entirely escaped the hardship of the Dartmoor weather in his story—which has always affected Mr. Phillpotts's imagination to the extent of making him declare homicidal manias in his leading characters, apparently to balance the wind and rain storms outside of them—but he has created in Arminel, the heroine of this story, one of the most refreshing specimens of sweetened womanhood to be found in fiction this year. And what is more to the point, the book is as good as Phillpotts could do, with this advantage, that over and above the tragedies, fate smiles rather than frowns, as we are accustomed to having fate do in Phillpotts's novels.

Stanley Weyman promises that his late story of the Irish smugglers shall be his last.³ There is no reason why Mr. Weyman should offer this inducement to his readers. And if he means the announcement for a threat, far fewer authors have enjoyed more appreciation from their readers. Besides, Mr. Weyman does not write as if he were in his last literary throes. There is the dew of the morning, the mist of Ireland, freshening all the scenes of this last story. They are laid in a remote bit of the coast of Ireland during the early part of the eighteenth century, when that country was suffering most from England's oppression, and when the sons of Erin not only learned how to evade their landlords, but how to take "dues" from every ship that was so unfortunate as to anchor off their coast. This is the significance of the title. The Irish smugglers

¹ *THE MYSTERY OF THE HEART*. By Rene Bazin. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1911.

² *ARMINEL: OF THE WEST*. By John Trevena. New York: M. H. M. Yard & Co., 1911.
³ *THE WILD GEESE*. By Stanley Weyman. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1911.

and coast highwaymen of those days were called wild geese. That the tale is full of adventure admirably depicted goes without saying. And we are especially indebted to Mr. Weyman for reviving a feature of earlier romances in the scenes of the imprisoned gentleman who is being starved into submission by his lady love. Only an author assured by long success would have ventured to introduce this bit of old-fashioned moral crimping into his story.

*The Straw*⁴ is the best riding romance that has appeared lately, if indeed there ever was another like it. The scenes are all laid upon the English hunting fields, with the red tail of a fox just disappearing over the next hill of the story or into the next cover. The only objectionable things that happen are when the characters clean the mud off of themselves, put on good clothes, get into the drawing-room and flirt wrong with one another. But on the whole you must think of a book where everybody is on his horse. The hero's character is incomplete, and so is that of the heroine the moment they dismount and come in out of the mire and mist of the field. The horse is not only an important part of his and her personality, but the horse provides the legs of destiny, which carry them over hurdles across the country, full tilt, not next to each other, but to the other man and the other woman whom they love and ought not to love. One feels that one might have managed the morals of the tale better but for the swiftness of the horses in getting everybody in the wrong house and with the wrong lady. The book abounds in that peculiarly flagrant wit of society people who have no reputations worth preserving, and, as usual, the evil genius of the situation is a woman—and such a woman! One curious thing about English society novels is that the female wrecker is always a loose-jointed, horse-faced, unspeakably ugly but fascinating woman. The American reader naturally wonders who set the fashion in life for this repugnant charmer in fiction.

Henry Harland's last story,⁵ which was completed by his wife after his death,

has the charm of his other novels. But the taste of the novel reader has changed since the "Cardinal's Snuff Box" was published, and for this reason *The Royal End* is not likely to be so popular. The author has attempted to connect a Venetian love affair with a New England sequel, not different from that of the famous Maid Priscilla, in the story of Miles Standish, who commanded John to "speak for himself." The result is incongruous. A love affair that begins in a gondola may move in "a high-bred manner," but it has to be manipulated too much to bring it to a New England wedding. Mrs. Harland is said to have collaborated with her husband, and we may infer that his readers are indebted to her for the very able defense of the Roman Catholic religion which the book contains. Something warns a man not to defend his Church in a novel, but nothing ever warns a woman who has the instincts of a Church-defender against the egregiousness of missionary zeal in the wrong place.

In his volume of short stories⁶ Roland Thomas has accomplished for the Philippines what Kipling's pen accomplished years ago for India. He has caught the spirit of a strange people, the vision of a strange land, enveloped in an atmosphere that is foreign and fascinating, and he has carved out of it for us comedies and tragedies of American army life in the islands, interpreted and contrasted the ideas and ideals of the little brown people with the big white ones, so as to give a sort of conviction and familiarity of life in the Philippines to his readers. The Little Gods, according to an intermittent dialog carried on between the author and a heathen priest, are the middle gods appointed by the Great God (who found it too confining to look after the men and women he had created) to manage our fates for us. The mischief they do with human destiny is called human life, and the stories in this volume are designed to illustrate the Little Gods' humor and malignancy. Every race, every separate people, has its own particular idea of fatalism, and the Little Gods represent the idea entertained by the cunning little brown people of the Philip-

⁴THE STRAW. By Rina Ramsey. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

⁵THE ROYAL END. By Henry Harland. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

⁶THE LITTLE GODS. By Roland Thomas. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

piners. The initial story in the volume, took the \$500 prize from *Collier's* in 1905 over 30,000 competitors.

Carmina. By T. A. Daly. New York: John Lane Company. \$1.00.

Two years ago we welcomed Mr. Daly's little collection of "Canzoni," and we are now glad to see some of our favorites again, with many more new ones quite as good, mostly reprinted from the *Catholic Standard and Times*. They are the sort of thing that you cut out of a newspaper and carry around in your pocket to read to appreciative friends until the clipping is worn out, and then you copy it, unless you know it by heart. Mr. Daly is poet laureate of the peanut peddler. He can also handle Irish dialect and plain English, but other people can do that, while in Italo-American he has no rival. But it is no mere display of "dialectics." The ballads have point, pathos and human nature. We must quote part of one of them:

Giuseppe, da barber, ees greata for "mash,"
He gotta da bigga, da blacka mustache,
Good clo'es an' good styła an' playnta good cash.

He leefta hees hat an' he shaka hees curls,
An' smila weeth teeth so shiny like pearls;
Ah, manny da heart of da seelly young girls
He gotta.

Yes, playnta he gotta—
But notta
Carlotta!

Carlotta, she walla weeth nose in da air,
An' look thru Giuseppe weeth far-away stare,
As eef she no see dere ees som'boday dere.

Giuseppe, da barber, he gotta da cash,
He gotta da clo'es an' da bigga mustache,
He gotta da seelly young girls for da "mash,"
But notta—

You bat my life, notta—
Carlotta.
I gotta!

The Psychological Phenomena of Christianity. By George Herbert Cutten, Ph.D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Pp. xviii, 498. \$2.50.

In the present volume Dr. Cutten has made a really valuable contribution to the psychology of religion—a contribution that may be welcomed all the more warmly in the present condition of the science, because it is a collection of data rather than a presentation of a theory. What are chiefly needed as yet in this de-

partment of psychology are data, and Dr. Cutten in his search for these has past in review the whole range of phenomena of Christianity, normal and abnormal, pathological and healthful. It is characteristic of the new attitude toward religion that an attempt would be made to classify and explain its phenomena from the point of view of the mind that receives and molds it. Dr. Cutten has drawn largely on many of the recent works on religious psychology, especially on Professor James's "Varieties of Religious Experience" and Davenport's "Primitive Traits in Religious Revivals," with both of which authors he is in substantial agreement. His book is, however, much more than a restatement of facts and conclusions reached by former writers. He passes in review first what may be called the abnormal phenomena of Christianity, such as ecstasy, witchcraft, monasticism and revivals, and then considers the subjective factors, such as age, sex, imagination, prayer and denominationalism. The last chapter on preaching is of a somewhat different character from the rest of the volume, being almost of the nature of a manual of instruction for the young preacher, which seems a little out of place in relation to the rest of the volume. No theory is put forward as explanatory of the phenomena, but Dr. Cutten tells us in the preface that he hopes to make this volume of data the basis of a further work which shall set forth his theory. The value of the book to students would have been much enhanced had Dr. Cutten added a bibliography of the literature of the subject.

The Fabian Essays in Socialism. Edited by George Bernard Shaw. Boston: The Ball Publishing Company. 50 cents.

When this group of essayists, twenty years ago, stripped socialism of her revolutionary red and presented her to Great Britain in a Quaker-like garb, they did not know that she would soon be welcomed in ducal drawing rooms and episcopal palaces, nor that her sponsors would win international reputations—Mrs. Besant as theosophist, Sydney Olivier as a Governor of Jamaica, Sidney Webb as economist, and G. B. Shaw as playwright. The Fabians have made socialism as respectable as Liberalism or Con-

servatism, certainly no more feared and loathed by the timid wealthy than the radicalism of Lloyd George, England's Chancellor of the Exchequer. So great a change has come over public opinion, both in America and England, since this book was first issued, that its teachings are denied the label "Socialism" by conservatives as well as fanatics. An eminent clergyman in New York, distinguished for his onslaughts on "socialism," recently said that he had read these essays and found in them only two minor socialist proposals. It is wellnigh impossible to bind anybody down to a comprehensible definition of this subject. Every man claims to define socialism, as Mark Twain said he should spell, "according to the dictates of his own conscience." However, the rare citizen who is willing to reason logically as well as feel humanely will find this book most helpful. An economic work which has circulated by the tens of thousands and stood the test of twenty years has the authority of a classic. Probably the American reader, accustomed to mix up socialism with the anarchists and the Chicago riots and with bomb throwing, dynamite and shooting among Western miners will find the pages disappointingly sane, practical and dull. If he yearn afterward for a more stimulating diet he may go to the little local sects called "the Socialists," who, he will find, repudiate this exposition. When he has spent some time in their tumultuous company, he may judge the truth of Shaw's words in this preface:

"Their worship of Marx (of whose works they are for the most part ignorant, and of whose views they are intellectually incapable) and their repetition of shibboleths about the class war and the socialization of all the means of production, distribution and exchange have no more application to practical politics than the Calvinistic covenants which so worried Cromwell. . . . These little sects are ignorant and incapable in public affairs and in many cases their assumption of an extreme position is an excuse for doing nothing under cover of demanding the impossible."



Blackstick Papers. By Lady Ritchie. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

These essays on various subjects are all very slight, very easy and very agreeable reading. Indeed, they are rather chats than anything else. The themes are of no great consequence in them-

selves; the interest centers in the writer. It is a good deal merely to be in the company of one who has seen George Sand and known Turguenieff and has heard Mrs. Gaskell tell ghost stories, even tho she has little or nothing in particular to talk about. There is always the chance of a reminiscence, a stray allusion, the stirring of a great memory. And tho these recollections, when they do come, are not always what one would choose from a daughter of Thackeray, they are something—a certain salvage from oblivion.



The Monuments of Christian Rome from Constantine to the Renaissance. By Arthur L. Frothingham. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.25.

This volume is the latest addition to the valuable series of "Handbooks of Archeology and Antiquities" edited by Professor Gardner and Professor Kelsey. Professor Frothingham's work is quite up to the standard set by his fellow workers, tho from the nature of his subject and the great extent of time covered it has not the same sustained interest some others have had. The author was fitted for his work by many years of residence in Rome; during part of this time he was connected with the American School at Rome. In his treatment of his wide subject Professor Frothingham has divided his material into two sections of unequal length. In the first, the briefer, he gives a general survey of the entire period, tracing the art history of the city of Rome from the age of Constantine to the end of the "Babylonish Captivity," or the latter part of the fourteenth century. In the second, he studies the monuments systematically and according to their respective classes. In the former he works out his thesis, entirely correct we believe, that the art of the Middle Ages can be understood only as studied in connection with the political, social and religious development of the people, with all of which it was inextricably bound up. In the earlier part of this development the author is disposed to find more of Byzantine influence than has hitherto been customary; and in the latter he attributes to Rome an influence upon the revival of painting and sculpture in Italy which has commonly been associated with Tuscany. The second section of the book, "Classification of the Monuments,"

is not only an invaluable vade-mecum for the student of archeology on the spot, but a mine of information for the general student of history. It is carefully arranged, is accurate in its detailed information, and is abundantly and clearly illustrated and not merely embellished with pleasing pictures. The literary style inclines somewhat to the ornate, but it neither makes demands on the reader's patience by any lack of clearness nor wearies him by verbosity.



Literary Notes

....Vols. XXIX and XXX of the Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, edited by the faculty of Political Science of Columbia University, are, respectively, *New Hampshire as a Royal Province*, by William Henry Fry, D. D., and *The Province of New Jersey, 1664-1738*, by Edwin P. Tanner, Ph. D., the latter being an account of the political institutions of New Jersey during the period of her executive union with New York. (Longmans, Green, \$4.00).

....A vast amount of curious information, hitherto left uncollected and in peril of being lost, will be found in Charles Frederick Carter's *When Railroads Were New*, an anecdotal history of the early stages of railroad building and railroading in the United States, of their financing, the public attitude toward them, and a hundred other things, including accounts of the early locomotive builders, the ways of early conductors, also the ways of politicians, the struggle with waterway interests, and many data that will prove of value to the future historian of the American railroad. In fact, as *documents pour servir* these chapters deserved the preservation in book form given them by the publishers. And, in addition to all this, the book is good desultory reading for the layman. (Holt, \$2.00).

....Lovers of the curious will find something to their liking in *A Book of Witches*, by Oliver Ford Maddox Hueffer, who opens his pages with a discussion of the possibility of a revival of witchcraft, or at least the belief therein. Within a few miles of London, he says, this belief persists unaltered among the British peasantry; it is as familiar among the ignorant of Europe as in Darkest Africa, and, what is more, it appears (at least Mr. Hueffer thinks so) to be making headway upward again among the more classes. In their interested dilettante investigations of obscure phenomena, their dallying with devil worship, and the like. The book is mainly, however, a history of the witch, her ups and downs, her life in the Middle Ages, and her persecutions during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Spells, charms, incantations come in for the full attention they deserve, the author's fancy playing amusingly with the numerous of the world's most weird of its superstitions began. (John McBride Co., \$2.50).

Pebbles

THE new Senator from Kentucky, W. O. Bradley, has defended 107 men charged with homicide, and only four of these were convicted by the courts. It is rather remarkable that a useful citizen like this should be allowed to leave Kentucky.—*Columbia State*.

It is easy enough to be pleasant

When life goes on like a song,

But the man worth while is the man who can smile

When the telephone rings and he answers it and says "Hello!" and the operator says, "What number?" and he says, "The bell rang," and she says, "No, it didn't."

—*New York Evening Mail*.

THE college man wrote home to father.

"Dad," he said, "I can't get along with that two-passenger runabout any longer. I must have a touring car. You see, dad, every time I take one of the professors for a ride at least five other professors are as mad as blazes over it. You never saw such a jealous lot of fellows. I want a six-seated Whooper of the 1909 model, dad."

He got it.—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

A NEW YORK produce commission house, which prides itself on filling all orders correctly, received a letter from a New Jersey customer recently saying:

"Gentlemen, this is the first time we ever knew you to make a mistake in our order. You are well aware that we buy the very best country eggs. The last you sent are too poor for our trade. What shall we do with them?"

The fair fame of the house for never making an error seemed to be at stake, but the bright mind of the junior partner found a way out of it. He wrote:

"Gentlemen: We are sorry to hear that our last shipment did not suit you. There was, however, no mistake on our part. We have looked up your original order and find that it reads as follows: 'Rush fifty crates eggs. We want them bad.'"

It was the dreamy hour, when the Christmas dinner, having been eaten, was doing its best to digest itself, and the girls were talking in the hushed tones appropriate to the occasion.

"I've just heard of a new charm to tell whether any one loves you; and, if so, who it is," whispered Elsie.

"What is it?" queried Sophie, absently fingering her new diamond ring.

"Well, you take four or five chestnuts, name them each after some man you know, and then put them on the stove, and the first one that pops is the one that loves you."

"H'm," said Sophie. "I know a better way than that."

"Do you?"

"Yes, indeed. By my plan you take one particular man, place him on the sofa in the parlor, sit close to him with the light a little low, and look into his eyes. And then, if he doesn't pop, you'll know it's time to change the man on the sofa."—*Woman's Home Companion*.

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Proposals for Compulsory Peace

THE ideal plan for universal peace is by universal agreement thereto. That is what the Hague Conferences are aiming at—that the nations shall agree to substitute law for war, and to refer all differences of whatever sort to arbitration and settlement by an impartial Court of all the nations. How soon that may come we cannot say, but it will come in the end by a universal treaty. The peace campaign—to use a term of war—moves rapidly, and we may be nearer a universal treaty than we think. But we need not wait for that, for dual treaties can be made by the fifty-nine nations, each making fifty-eight treaties. The United States has recently concluded twenty-three arbitration treaties, of a sort, but we want fifty-eight which shall include all possible causes of difference. Then we shall need no more to support a powerful army or navy.

Such a Court of the Nations as we anticipate accepts the method of constitutional legality, like that by which our several States consent that all differences shall be settled by the Supreme Court. But there are also proposals of another sort for compulsory peace, which are evi-

dence of that mighty change in public thought and opinion which indicates an approaching Pacific revolution. To some of these we call general attention.

One such plan is already in practical working. It is the agreement of the five republics of Central America to refer to an arbitral court all differences between themselves, while the United States and Mexico stand behind with their armies and navies to see that this agreement is observed. It is a beautiful agreement, but would be thrown to the winds if it were not for the big stick to enforce it. Indeed, any treaty, like some of old standing, by which two or more Powers agree to protect a third against invasion, or such a treaty as that between Great Britain and Japan, is in a measure a treaty for compulsory peace. But it is of other proposed plans for peace by force to which we would now call attention.

One is that urged by Sir Max Waechter and expounded in the form of an interview by Charles Lowe in the *March Contemporary*. A conference in support of it attended by men of various nations has been held in Rome this week, and Sir Max has interviewed the rulers of Europe in its behalf. He looks out to the growing strength of the United States and of China, and sees therein a serious danger to Europe. The United States will, he says, by the end of this century, be stronger than all Europe, while China will be many times more powerful than Japan. He sees a yellow peril in the East, and a possible peril in the West. He would have the nations or Europe organize a defensive peace league, which would be a friendly arbitral agreement as between themselves, and a protection of force against any attack from without. We do not see any great wisdom in either the fear which underlies the proposed league, or in the exclusion from it of nations of other continents. It would be easier to get Japan and the United States to join such a league than it would to persuade Germany and Russia. Further, it is not at all likely that the United States, even with the addition of Canada, will during this century be superior in strength to the united European nations, for Russia will include a third of Asia, and a part

of Asia which will grow as fast as the United States. Further, it is a very far cry to the time when China, even aided by Japan, will care to attack Europe. We see nothing practical in Sir Max Wechter's plan. It is either too big or not big enough. It will be easier to create the grand league of the nations.

Another plan is that proposed by Professor Hershey, as given in THE INDEPENDENT of this week. That, too, is based on fear, but this time fear of Germany. He holds that Great Britain has good reason to fear German hostility, and that we also have reason to fear it. He says that Germany is determined to be supreme on the sea as well as on land, and this with a view to some future conflict with Great Britain. Germany, he also says, resents our Monroe Doctrine, and the time is liable to come when German expansion, presumably in South America, will lead her to send a fleet with which we could not cope, to add to her colonial possessions, after a war with, say Brazil, whose sovereignty and territory the Monroe Doctrine requires us to protect. He would therefore have the United States and Great Britain unite in a treaty to support each other in case of such a war. The two nations together could forbid Germany to make war on either of them. It would assure a compulsory peace, a peace based on the superior united fleets and armies of the two nations. Such a proposed treaty would be much like the Anglo-Japanese treaty, which was directed chiefly against Russia, and would have the same disadvantage that it is based on a special apprehension and against a specified Power, and so would be likely to perpetuate and increase ill will. Nevertheless, so far as it goes it would be an insurance against war, but would imply the maintenance of immense and costly navies.

A third proposal is that by Mr. Henry G. Granger, in THE INDEPENDENT of April 22d, and said to be favored by Mr. Carnegie. His proposal is based on no hostility and no particular apprehension. He would have the five strongest Powers in the world, Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan and the United States, join in a compact to remain at peace, and to require all differences to be settled by The Hague. He adds that if the five nations could not be induced to enter in the plan

Great Britain and the United States joined by any third Power could ensure the adhesion of the rest. He would also have the President appoint Mr. Roosevelt at the head of a commission to secure this league of the nations. This plan has its advantages, as we have already said, and its achievement would be magnificent. It would involve, however, the prior agreement of these nations to refer all their own differences to the Hague.

But all these are provisional and partial and look to compulsion, when what we want is peace of law, the law of nations, law under a parliament of the nations centered at the Hague. Let the work planned by the last Hague Conference be completed. Let President Taft appoint the commission to study disarmament proposed by the Chicago Peace Conference, and let it prepare plans along these or other lines or any better, as a basis for the work of our delegation at the Third Hague Conference in 1915. Let the Court of International justice be organized. Meanwhile let our Secretary of State at least attempt to negotiate arbitration treaties of the widest possible scope with all other nations, awaiting the larger plans of The Hague. Such steps as these will tend to reduce the feverous war scares and apply sedatives for the prevalent naval hysterics.



Developing the Country

FOR a hundred years the American politician, the industrial adventurer and the promoter have employed one final and clinching argument in behalf of any measure which encountered scepticism or suspicion. All other arguments might fail, but this one never. The project in view would "develop the country." That has settled it.

So far as our information goes, very few influential inhabitants have ever asked the previous question: "But why develop the country?" Never, perhaps, since Pithecanthropus Erectus left his bones in the pliocene mud of Java has the human race taken possession of so magnificent a heritage as the middle belt of the North American continent was when the white man came here. No-

where were such forests of hard woods and pines still flourishing. Nowhere were the forms of animal life so varied or so beautiful. Nowhere were the boundless prairies so fertile. Nowhere were the deposits of gold and of silver, of copper and of iron, so fabulously rich. Nowhere were there such supplies of mineral fuel. Conserved and used with any sort of reason, they were adequate for the needs of an enormous population for a thousand generations.

But the very magnificence and seeming inexhaustibleness of these resources awakened in the American branch of the white race an unprecedented passion for destruction, a reckless indifference to the future, and a spirit of wanton wastefulness. In less than three hundred years this prodigal folk has literally skinned its habitat. It has skinned the mountains and the hills where the forests were. It has skinned the arable land. It has skinned the beasts and the birds. Entire species have been annihilated, so that no individual specimen of them all will ever again be seen on this planet. Its methods of agriculture have aptly been described as "mining." In other words, they have been the actual removal without restoration of the essential elements of fertility.

This is how we have "developed the country." And yet, even now, any monstrous scheme of further destruction has only to plead that it will "develop the country" to get whatever legislation it wants, and raw speculative lambs to its shambles as the tunes of the Pied Piper drew rats to destruction.

Developing the country, forsooth! We have done it with a vengeance, and what have we to show for it? A struggle for existence that is becoming fierce and portentous; an industrial society controlled by multi-millionaires at the top and operated by a motley mass of unassimilated foreign-born at the bottom; with "Pittsburgh" as an untranslatable American byword to express the concentrated essence of the whole!

Before this developing business was fairly under way we had a population, not homogeneous, indeed, but so far approximating homogeneity that it was possible to maintain the reality of demo-

cratic government in local, and of deliberative government in State and national affairs. Today, in both city and State affairs, we are everywhere abandoning the deliberative principle, declaring legislative bodies to be useless or dangerous, and, in the old Roman way, placing well-nigh absolute power in the hands of individual executives elected for limited terms. There is nothing mysterious in this political transformation. It is the inevitable consequence of extreme heterogeneity. One-man power is the only form of government possible to a community occupied in building a tower of Babel.

Without raising any question of the economic validity of the opposing theories of free trade and protection, it may without any fear of contradiction be said, that the riotous kind of "protectionism" that we have created in the United States has been a policy for "developing the country" in precisely the sense here set forth. Its object has been to create a manufacturing industrialism in place of a simpler rural life; to attract an indescribably heterogeneous immigrant population; to create the greatest possible inequality of economic condition. One has only to read the protectionist arguments from the days of Alexander Hamilton down to discover that, as Horace Greeley used to put it in his *Tribune* editorials, and as Henry Carey elaborated it in his voluminous disquisitions, a homogeneous agricultural population living a simple life was to the protectionist mind an absurdity.

We are not saying that a different policy could have been followed, or that, if followed, the results would have been better. We are only calling attention to certain relations of cause and effect. The American nation did not want to lead the simple life. It did not want to be homogeneous. It wanted to be big, powerful, complex and glorious. It has got what it wanted. It has become what it wanted to be. But it so happens that in this particular universe in which our lot is cast it isn't possible to get everything that we want without paying the price. We have had protection of the log-rolling sort on a gigantic scale. We now have capitalistic industrialism on a

stupendous scale. We have packed human beings by millions into the tenement houses of monstrous cities. To a great extent we have substituted the almost childless farmer and his wife, with their incompetent hired man (when they can get one) for the big and happy country families of the older time. We have raised tremendous problems of government and of the economic "class struggle." And we have "developed the country!"

"These be thy gods, O Israel."



Tariff Revision

LAST week's votes in the Senate must have enlightened those who had not foreseen, from the day of the introduction of the Aldrich committee's bill, the legislative result of all this tariff discussion. The Senate's bill is to be substantially a re-enactment of the present Dingley tariff, with the addition of "snaky" increases—all of which, probably, have not yet been brought to light—and with a few reductions that will give no relief to consumers. To this bill will be attached provisions for an addition of 25 per cent. ad valorem to the entire list of duties, to be levied upon goods from all countries not specially exempted by Presidential proclamation. There are rates which, as we have said heretofore, this maximum addition would multiply by two, or even by three. Tariff wars might be provoked by it, and the enforcement of such a provision could not fail to increase in some measure the ordinary rates of tariff taxation, incidentally enabling protected combinations to raise their prices above the limit fixed by those rates.

This is the bill which is to be passed in the Senate. It now has the support of about four-fifths of the Republican members, and probably not more than two or three Republicans will vote against it at the final call of the roll. Altho the so-called insurgents have attacked it with severe and memorable criticism, they have in the main sought only to prevent an increase of the Dingley rates, and two or three of their leaders have announced their purpose to vote for the bill at the end. Criticism from men

whose support was thus pledged could have little effect upon Mr. Aldrich and his associates. He has been able, moreover, to rely upon the aid of Democrats. Eighteen of them voted against putting iron ore on the free list, thus outweighing the votes of fourteen Republicans who sought to preserve one of the commendable features of the House bill.

Occasional rumors, last week, of impending surrender by the Aldrich majority could only have amused those Senators who knew that majority's leaders. There will be some trading, here and there a rate may be slightly modified to conciliate a complaining Senator; but it is the purpose of the majority to carry the bill to final passage substantially in its present form, and then to complete their work in the conference committee. A great deal of nonsense about reforms in conference has been put in circulation. It is said that even Mr. Taft has been looking to the conference committee for the reductions which so many desire. That committee will be controlled by those who made the House bill and those who are now shaping the bill of the Senate. And its work will be confined to those duties as to which the two bills disagree. In all probability the Senate rates will be higher than those of the House in a large majority of the cases which the conferees will be empowered to consider, some of them having been made higher to provide material for trading. If this be borne in mind, the general character of the conference work can be foreseen. The final result promises to be something worse than the House bill.

Downward revision was expected by the people. It was virtually promised by the Republican party and by Mr. Taft, altho the latter held that there might be a few duties that should be increased. It is true that downward revision was not promised in so many words by the Republican platform, but that platform's restriction of duties to the differences of labor costs, plus reasonable profits, was generally regarded as meaning revision downward. It was known that there were duties exceeding the entire labor cost, to say nothing of differences between labor costs here and labor costs

abroad. A bill honestly constructed in accord with the rule laid down in the platform would present duties much below, both individually and in the average, those of the present tariff, which were intentionally made unwarrantably high to allow for the reductions of a scheme of widespread reciprocity.

The people were not led to expect a revision that would increase the general average from 44.16 to 45.72 per cent. Mr. Payne admitted that his bill called for this advance. They did not expect the additions of the Aldrich bill. Nor were they asking for the further increases involved in the House bill's maximum of one-fifth more, or in the Aldrich maximum of 25 per cent. to be added even to a duty of only 15 per cent. Did Mr. Taft have such a revision upward in mind when he said, in December last:

"Unless we act in accordance with our promises, or if we only keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope, we shall be made accountable to the American people and suffer such consequences as failure to keep faith has always been visited with. It would be better to have no revision at all, unless we are going honestly and fairly to revise the tariff on the basis promised by our party."

When the bill is laid before him for his signature or disapproval what is he to do, if he is convinced that it is not such a revision as was virtually promised and as ought to be made? The answer to this question depends in part upon conditions which cannot exactly be foreseen. While we do not expect that the serious defects of the pending bills will be removed before final enactment in Congress, it is possible that some changes for the better will be made in the coming two months. In that case, Mr. Taft might be led to withhold a veto, and even to sign the bill, because of the effect of his action upon the condition of business. Trade and industry are waiting for the completion of this legislation. A veto would check recovery from the depression which followed panic. Perhaps it will not be an easy matter for the President to determine what he ought to do. At all events, if he shall decide to sign a bill which represents a broken promise, he will doubtless express his reasons fully and give censure to those who shall deserve it.

Experiences of Woman's Suffrage

THE letters we publish this week of the experiences of woman's suffrage are nearly all favorable to the plan, altho in one or two sections we are told that no particular advantage comes from it. But it is evident that were a poll to be taken of the people in the States which give the ballot to women we should find the women overwhelmingly in its favor and the men either favorable or indifferent. We do not learn that the women attend primary meetings any more faithfully than men do; that, indeed, they do not bother much about them. But that is of no importance in States that are adopting the direct primary system, the purpose of which is to overcome the evils of abstention and boss rule. It is, however, of great importance that under the continuance of the old caucus system the political leaders are much more afraid to put up an objectionable candidate. They ask, What will the women think of him? and the women are much more likely to scratch the ticket than are men; and scratching is the salvation of politics, the chief safeguard against the election of bad men.

We do not learn from these letters that women are led to forget womanly duties or neglect their homes. They fail to see that it takes longer to go to the polls than it does to call on a neighbor. And they do see that it broadens their intelligence, gives them a wider view of public affairs, and so increases the worth of living. Nor is it a fact that homes are broken up by the political differences between men and women. Indeed, wives often vote a different ticket from that of their husbands; but it is an old story that women have ceased slavishly to accept whatever their husbands say.

For more than half a century THE INDEPENDENT has been the advocate of woman's suffrage. Even before our original campaign for the overthrow of slavery had accomplished its purpose we took up that of the enfranchisement of women. In those days there were few to approve it. Its advocates, such as Lucy Stone and Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony, were thought to be as crazy as the more noisy English suffragets are now held to be. But during these years we

have seen the cause grow into such strength that we hardly need longer to defend it. Most States, except Texas, have repealed the laws which deny women the control of their own property; and the more progressive young American States and British colonies, and even European nations, have given women the same political rights as men have possessed. The victory is sure if not yet complete. The old Eastern and Southern States simply lag behind. THE INDEPENDENT will live to see woman's disfranchisement as generally condemned as is slavery now; and we have a similar faith for the victory of half a dozen other reforms, religious, political and educational, which we support. Even an absolutely phonetic system of writing is one of the divine decrees, because it is logical and right.



Work and Worship

IN the sermon by the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, Rector of Trinity Church, in this city, devoted to a defense of that church against its critics, Dr. Manning concludes with an account of the large work done by it for the poor, and then says:

"I pray that this Parish may never be led into the mistake of giving the Second Commandment of our Lord Jesus Christ the place that belongs to His First and still greater Commandment, or of allowing Work in any measure to usurp the place of Worship."

Beyond all question the infinite God is greater than finite men; but so long as our finite powers can grasp at only a finite portion of infinity, no more of the infinite than we can of the finite, it may be that our duty of love and service for our fellow men, whom we have seen, may be quite as great as our duty of worship of God, whom we have not seen. So far as effort and thought are concerned it may be greater. It may be that the best expression of worship of God will appear in work for men. Indeed, this is the measure of truth in the poem which tells us that "Ben Adhem's name led all the rest."

The Scriptures have a way of even putting duties to our fellow men before duties to God, as if the former were the measure of the latter. The question is

asked very definitely: "What doth the Lord require of thee?" and the answer is, "To do justly and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God"—work before worship. Again, when the question is asked, "Who shall ascend unto the hill of the Lord?" the answer is the same; "He that hath clean hands and a pure heart, who hath not lifted up his soul unto vanity and hath not sworn deceitfully. He shall receive a blessing from the Lord"—duties to our fellow men put in the front rank as if they were the expression and measure of love to God. This is precisely what Saint James emphasizes in his famous defense of works as against faith.

Both worship and work are liable to degenerate into formalism. Our Lord has not a word to say commanding the forms of either work or worship, beyond the establishment of a most simple expression of brotherhood in a meal together, a supper which as first inaugurated had no formality, but was characterized by familiar conversation together. The very essence of Christianity as a reform of Judaism, was the insistence on the spiritual to the disparagement of the ceremonial. Even worship, as our Lord described it, was to be private and secret. The Samaritan who cared for the man who fell among thieves rendered the best worship. We believe in worship, but faith in God is to be best expressed in works for our fellow men. Obedience to the second command of the law is the measure of obedience to the first.



The Real Literature of Love

WE must not forget the love proportion in what is going on around us, nor the important part it plays in the results. So much more is written of other things—of financial and industrial matters, of great political enterprises, and social reforms, of science and art—we do not realize that the great bulk of the world's correspondence is written in love from one sex of foolish, happy, thoughtless young people to the other—young people as ignorant as turtle doves of all branches of economics, and very far removed from any ambition to save the country with moral inquests over morbid conditions.

They have discovered one secret, the happiness of being in love. They have one expectation, the expectation of lovers. They have one fortune, the fortune of being able to love.

They are the authors of most of the current literature of the day, all of the real love literature. Novelists are only picturesque liars about love, and what they write is, as a rule, no more like real love than the stage is like real life. And this literature has a currency quite independent of the news-stands, nor can any regulation of the News Trust affect it. The Government considers it of such importance that postmasters and postmen are paid to deliver it, with the smallest possible delay, at the door of every home where youth dwells—in the factories, in the tenements, huts, cabins, camps, tents, shops, stores, offices, everywhere! They are the greatest propagandists in the world, these young underwriters of destiny, and they are the most effective. With what divine inspiration they impart to each other their simplest thoughts and feelings! And with what tenderness their confidences are received—with what immeasurable belief! If the leaders and reformers of men could inspire it, what a quick relief we should have from all our old woes, how soon we should acquire new ones!

Life is a long darkness. The sun and the moon do not light it. They merely light the heavens and the earth. But men and women are the only lights in life for each other. They are the altar candles that discovered God. They are the little love tapers that go up and down for awhile between the dark hills of mystery and then disappear. It is when they disappear that we miss them. When some one ceases to love some one else, when he passes on, or dies near by, the whole world feels the loss without knowing what it feels. But if all the literature of real love should cease at once, in a day, if the postman should go about with a lean bag, like a beggar, delivering only duns and orders, we should know. We should miss something dear and hopeful, as we should miss the sweet mystery of the stars on a clear night. Virtue would have gone out of us, and silence and

stillness and those premonitions that are of death would come upon us. No economist could deal with the awful disaster if love should leave us; no convention, however composed of the wise and great, could restore it.

This is why more respect is due to the literature of real love. We ridicule it because we are not in love; we do not feel the incantation of the simple, foolish young words. We do not realize that in these pretty, square, violet-scented, crested, love-mounted envelopes is sealed the prophecy of the nation's future, that it is not nearly so dependent upon the digging of the Panama Canal, or the reform of the tariff, or the solving of capital and labor problems. By the time these young lovers have seized the helm of affairs there will be another canal to dig somewhere else, more reforms needed, other problems to solve. But if they marry, if they are faithful to love, if they are good parents, they will have less trouble than we have had with the trusts and other scandals growing out of the perversities of untrained human nature.

The mind of a man is never so wonderful as when it interprets adequately some phase of the spirit of man. Compared with this all other thinking becomes mechanical. But now and then the common man arrives at the place where he becomes a genius with a god resident in him and with a new impression of love. We should recognize it as old, but it is really new, because it is his, and has changed and inspired him and made him that was so simple wise. It has carried him a wing's width further into the sweet mystery of life. He writes it all to the maid. We could not see it, even if we saw the letter, but she will see it—the wise, tender eyes of love translating behind the halting words. And behold how she receives love. With what fears she shields, hides her own, as a woman shields the slender candle flame with her hand when she would look far into the windy darkness. It is we who are foolish and sacrilegious when we smile as if such things were of no importance—and it means that we have coarsened until we cannot interpret the loveliness of the one miracle that is left to us to cherish.

On Being Gay

It is well to be in earnest, when one has work to do. It is well to be serious, on meet occasions. But a people, like an individual, can make a hobby of earnestness, and ride it strenuously. An individual, or a people, can cultivate seriousness as a conventional mark of respectability. A cultivated seriousness and a systematically prodded strenuousness commonly create a habit of thinking of one's self more highly—and more persistently—than one ought to think. It used to be said of Americans—meaning particularly them of the Puritan stripe—that they took their pleasures sadly. The observation would be less true to-day. We are well over the old feeling:

"There's such a charm in melancholy,
I would not if I could be gay."

It would be more accurate now to say that we take our pleasures badly. We have broken away from puritanical restraints, and we are proclaiming our emancipation with much noise, buffoonery and hoodlumism. We like scenic railways and hilarity, concert hall music, "boiled live lobsters," and "scorching." Our reaction from the cult of seriousness is crude and superficial. We have become addicted to amusements. We have not yet mastered enjoyment.

The French *gai* retains perhaps better than the English *gay*, the early connotations of *beautiful* and *good*. As a people, we have not learned to be gay. Apparently, we do not quite know how, and, apparently, we lack some of the instinctive factors of spontaneous gaiety.

To be gay, we must first of all be light-hearted, and the American people, with all its furious devotion to amusements, is not altogether light-hearted. It worries overmuch about the practical concerns of life, and is too obsessed with the importance of "beating the record" in every undertaking. And, even if we were light-hearted, that alone would not enable us to be gay. For being gay is, in some sense, an art. It calls for measure and discrimination. Above all, it is incompatible with vulgarity. Unhappily, as a nation we are so far from knowing how to be gay that at least fifty million persons in our total population of more than eighty millions suppose that they are

gay when they are somewhat vulgar only. On the other hand, we shall not learn how to be gay if we depend altogether upon a diligent cultivation of esthetic standards. These may help us to be discriminating, but they cannot create light-heartedness. Neither can we create it by joining *en masse* a national society of optimists. Not only the beautiful, but also the good is connoted by the primitive meaning of gay. But it is goodness of a particular kind, or in a peculiar sense, that is implied, and that is essential to light-heartedness. It is the goodness, not of the calculating mind, but of the unspoiled and generous nature—that nature that bubbles over with good spirits and kindly impulses.

We cannot create the elements of gaiety by statute, nor yet by much preaching. Happily, it is unnecessary ever to create them. They are born in the heart of every generation, and they would live for our well-being and enjoyment, if only we did not smother them with sordid aims and wretched striving with one another for possessions that yield us little satisfaction when we have obtained them. If we would learn to be gay, we must permit ourselves to be light-hearted by more carefully selecting our ambitions.

Some other conditions also are necessary. We must have about us the things that provoke the disposition to be gay, and that bring the element of discrimination into our daily relaxations. If we really thought it worth while to be gay, we should care more than we do for color. Above all, we should care for flowers. The American indifference to flowers is a curious but accurate index of the American mind. If the householder of Rotterdam or Cologne had to choose between the bank of shrubbery and flowers, six or eight feet wide, under his front windows, and costly carpets or electric lights in his rooms, he would not forego the flowers. He would be quite unable to understand the minds of men who can vote millions of dollars for the "decoration" of feloniously ugly public buildings, while unable to afford a glorious wealth of flowers in the parkway spaces of such a street as upper Broadway in New York City, or in the barren wastes of the new City College grounds.

Here and there in the United States,

conspicuously in Boston and in Washington, and in a lesser degree in the cities of the South and West, a desire for external beauty is beginning to find expression. Slowly, perhaps, but surely, we believe, the American mind will revise its notions of what things in life are most worth while. Some day we shall care less for speed and more for what we might leisurely look at on the way. When that day comes, we shall discover that light-heartedness too has come, and then, perhaps, with less costly, if not fewer, amusements, we shall begin as a people to be more gay.



People do not like to be ruled. They would rather rule themselves badly than be ruled well. On the whole it is better that they be humored in their choice, unless they disturb other people. We are learning that lesson in the demands of women to take an equal share in the rule of the State as well as of the home. We are now having trouble about the government of Porto Rico, which has but one thing to complain of, that we do not consider her yet ready to be trusted with her own government. By the right of Presidential veto of any acts of her legislature, a right never exercised, and by our majority of Americans, 6 to 5, in her Upper House, called the Executive Council, we hold a check on any legislation attempted by her elective House of Delegates. This House of Delegates insists on legislation for an agricultural bank, and for sixty-six elective judges, and for the appraisement of property for taxation by the heaviest taxpayers, etc., bills which the Executive Council refused to agree to; and in resentment the House of Delegates refused to make any appropriations to carry on the Government. It adjourned, and when called in special session still refused, and again adjourned. Now will come governmental chaos, unless our Congress takes action; and President Taft, in a very plain-spoken message, asks that the Foraker act, which created the Porto Rico Government, be amended by continuing the previous year's appropriations in case the Legislature has failed to act. This is a simple necessity. Thus far Congress has

dealt very handsomely with Porto Rico, in all but one thing. As President Taft says in his message, it has turned all the customs and internal revenue receipts into the island's treasury, and besides paid many other expenses; has greatly improved the school system and the public roads, has given the island full free trade with the United States, and created a condition of progress and prosperity such as it had never known before. One more thing we ought to do—grant full citizenship to the people, and then look for a Territorial government as soon as may be.



President Eliot's Declaration

President Eliot declines the honor which President Taft had the honor to offer him, of the Ambassadorship to the Court of Saint James. We wished he might accept, and yet we approve his declination. We approve it chiefly because of President Eliot's age. At his years the responsibility, and still more the labor, is more than a man of his age can safely take on himself. He has done a good life's work, and, while he should not cease to work, he should choose his work according to his strength and taste, and not find it a burden. Further, we regret that he could not accept it for the reason that we would have liked to see in London as the American Ambassador one who should live with dignity, on his salary, and not with display. We offer no criticisms of the present Ambassador. If a man has money he can well use it for social functions; but we would have it understood that a man without wealth, like our Ambassador at Berlin, will have equal honor and influence. Yet for another reason we are somewhat satisfied that President Eliot has declined. The post properly belongs to one trained to diplomacy. To be sure, this requisite is less evident in the British post than almost anywhere else, for we can expect few very strenuous differences, and the courtesies of public and literary functions count for very much. Yet the rule is a good one, that diplomatists should be trained in diplomacy, and should rise from one grade to another. That has not been our custom, but we have of late years been coming to it.

Church Federation

This is what Dr. Huntington, of Grace Church, in this city, admirably said at the Episcopal Church Congress in Boston last week:

"It is thought by many that the two chief concerns of the twentieth century are to be the conquest of the air and the conquest of the ether. Really, the two chief concerns of the twentieth century are to be international arbitration and the unification of the Christian Church."

As to the hope of Church union by federation Dr. Huntington said:

"The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America is indeed a body worth taking into account. Its meeting last year in Philadelphia was indeed a memorable event, and its report just issued is an epoch making volume. But are thirty denominations really closer to one another for having been glued together at the edges? Must not the lines of union in such a case continually threaten to become lines of fracture? The effort shows splendid courage and a most praiseworthy faith, but it seeks to mingle forms of polity which cannot coalesce."

Why lines of union should become lines of fracture we fail to see. The parts will rather adhere more closely, under the welding of the Christian spirit and thus cohere and then coalesce. But we remember that the Episcopal Church has held a rather stepsisterly relation to the Federation. Dr. Huntington's own plan of union is not made very clear. He calls it the "constitutional theory," and says it contemplates "such a merger as conserves the rights of all parties," laying stress on "representative government." But government will be dangerous. He says:

"Unless the Episcopal Church bases itself fairly and squarely on this that I have termed the constitutional ground it will be in great danger, humanly speaking, of being badly bruised between the upper millstone of the Roman denomination and the nether millstone of the Protestant federation."

That sounds like Cassandra. We rather predict that the Episcopal Church will enter heartily into federation with the other denominations, and be ground between no millstones.

Two Convictions

During the last week two trials of no little interest have concluded with the verdict of guilty. One was that of Captain Thain, charged with the killing of

Mr. Annis. It was a compromise verdict, for he was either guilty of murder in the first degree, as the evidence seemed to show, or was insane and innocent. But the jurors who at first were ready to declare him innocent were themselves infected by the mischievous virus of the unwritten law, and they were willing to give up the pretense of insanity, which was shrewdly worked by the defense, if only he was not to receive the death penalty. The evidence seemed to bring out plainly enough Mr. Annis's illicit relations, and in some sections of the country the captain would have been immediately acquitted, but the jury represented a more civilized standard and deserve warm approval. The other trial is that of the nightriders in Waverly, Tenn. They had brutally beaten a man for the offense of criticising the nightriding amusement; they were convicted and sentenced to the very moderate penalty of ten days of imprisonment and \$500 fine. They laugh at it and had a congratulatory supper together. Well, that is better than acquittal. Perhaps we ought to be pleased that any punishment at all was inflicted.

Interparliamentary Union Progress

The Interparliamentary Union has at last decided to open permanent offices and employ an official secretary. Only a few weeks ago plans were perfected to this end, and as soon as the Peace Palace at The Hague is completed, the Union will make its headquarters within it. Some of those who look ahead to the coming of the Parliament of Man expect the Interparliamentary Union to be the nucleus of the lower house of "The United Nations," deriving as it does its membership from the people of the world; and the Hague Conference the nucleus of the upper house, as it is appointed by the world's sovereigns. But the question of whether the world parliament will be bi-cameral or not is a trifle academic for the present, and can safely be left to the future. The thing to be noted is that the legislative branches of the governments have followed the example of the executive branches and chosen The Hague for their capital.

The Calculation of Dividends on Life Insurance Policies

UNDER Chapter 326, Section 83, of the Laws of the State of New York, every domestic life insurance corporation must distribute the surplus accruing on all policies issued after December 31st, 1906, annually, and not otherwise.

It is therefore an easy matter for policyholders to watch the dividends accruing on their policies from year to year, and accordingly a concise explanation of the method of calculation of these dividends may interest our readers.

What is called the "contribution system" is now in general use by American companies, according to which the dividend is made up of three parts: (1) the portion of the loading (the excess of the office premium over the net mathematical premium) not needed for expenses; (2) the interest profit, *i. e.*, the excess of the interest actually earned on the reserve held against the policy over that required to maintain the legal reserve; (3) the mortality profit, due to the fact that the claims by death were less than those expected under the mortality table used.

Dissatisfaction is sometimes expressed by policyholders who do not understand why dividends drop after a time under a limited payment life or endowment policy; for instance, under a twenty-payment life policy the dividend payable twenty-one years after the policy was issued is usually considerably less than that of the preceding year. This is due to the first portion of the dividend being absent, as each dividend is based on the experience of the policy year just closing, and no premium was payable at the beginning of that year.



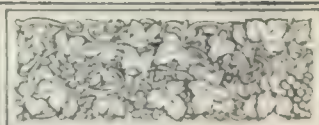
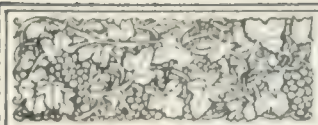
The Vacant Equitable Trusteeship

IN our issue of February 6th, 1908, we called attention to the Equitable Life Assurance Society and its stock control which rested in the hands of certain trustees, of whom the late Grover Cleveland was one. As yet no successor has been chosen to Mr. Cleveland, under the

terms of the trust agreement executed on June 15th, 1905. At the time of his death, on June 24th last, Mr. Cleveland was chairman of these trustees and a considerable amount of interest has subsequently been manifested in the selection of his successor. Under the terms of the trust agreement the surviving trustees are empowered to fill any vacancies in the board. Unless the trust agreement is continued, for which provision is made in the instrument, it will terminate on June 15th, 1910. The surviving trustees are ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien and George Westinghouse, who exercise voting power over 502 shares of Equitable Life stock. The name of ex-President Roosevelt has been suggested as a fitting successor to Mr. Cleveland. THE INDEPENDENT took the ground in its issue of February 6th, 1908, that the Equitable stock having been pledged to the mutualization of that company, it should be accomplished. The reason advanced at that time was that the title to the entire property would then be vested in the policyholders, who could then at will change their trustees and officers, just as was done some years ago by an important Philadelphia company and later by one of the large New York mutuals. The reasons which existed at that time for mutualization are no less potent today than they were then, and it is to be hoped that the mutualization of the Equitable will speedily be accomplished and made absolute instead of approximate.



DARWIN P. KINGSLEY was re-elected president of the New York Life Insurance Company last week. In his speech of acceptance he said that the insurance laws, both in letter and spirit, had been carefully observed by his company. He incidentally pointed out that the State of New York is curbing the New York Life's legitimate activities. Unhampered by Section 96, which limits the amount of new business to \$150,000,000, Mr. Kingsley stated that his company could and would in the current year have produced \$175,000,000 new business within the cost named by the State in its 1906 statute.



Conditions and the Prospect

THERE were signs, last week of steady improvement in the condition of great industries, and the utterances of men who are recognized authorities in commerce and finance were distinctly optimistic. As a rule, the building record is a trustworthy measure of public confidence. Figures for April and for the first four months of the present year are impressive and most encouraging. Reports for April from one hundred leading and representative cities (published by *Bradstreet's*) show a gain of 44.9 per cent. over April of last year. In preceding months, however, the advance was even greater—March, 83.3 per cent.; February, 94.4; January, 94. When the four months are taken together, an increase of 73 per cent. over the corresponding period of last year is shown. Those who are familiar with conditions which determine investment in new construction see the meaning of this.

In the iron and steel trade there is an upward movement in prices, with a growth of output. The work of the Steel Corporation has now risen to 70 per cent. of its full capacity, the highest percentage since October, 1907. A larger proportion is reported by two or three independent companies, 80 per cent. by the Lackawanna, and 75 by the Republic. Record-breaking orders are said to have been received by the American Steel and Wire Company during the last two weeks. Gains are shown by the great electric manufacturing concerns. Large orders for railway equipment were given last week, and inquiries for much more are pending. President Corey, of the Steel Corporation, points to "a well-sustained improvement," saying it is "due to a natural and healthy demand." Judge Gary, chairman of the Corporation's board, said last week:

"The clouds are lifting, the mists are clearing away, and we shall soon see that, after all, the use of money is shining as brightly as ever."

In the past much weight has justly been given to the estimates, warnings, and predictions of Frank A. Vanderlip,

now president of the great National City Bank. Last Saturday night, in Cincinnati, he expressed his conviction that the country was on the verge of a period of great prosperity, and that marked improvement would follow the signing of the new tariff bill. James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railroad, finds the "outlook good in all directions," altho the wheat crop promises to be only a fair one. An increase of acreage in the spring wheat States is reported. Seeding there is nearly completed. Mr. Hill longs for an end of tariff agitation. "Then," he says, "things will begin to hum." Secretary MacVeagh said last week in his address to the bankers of New York: "With the completion of a tariff bill satisfactory to the people, there is nothing in sight but a reasonable prosperity."



....Enormous deposits of coal have recently been discovered in the mountains along the boundary between British Columbia and Alberta. This newly found coal field is said to be the largest in western North America.

....Governor Hughes has signed the bill designed to prevent further delay in the payment of special franchise taxes by public service corporations in New York. The amount due and unpaid is about \$41,000,000.

....The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is planning to set out this spring more than 1,000,000 young trees. This will make a total of 3,430,000 planted in three years to provide in part for the company's future requirements in timber and cross ties.

....Attorney General Wickersham has decided that "it is a matter for the discretion of the directors and officers of a national bank to determine whether they will enter into a contract with an insurance company guaranteeing the bank's solvency." This decision is not in conflict, however, with an earlier one that such a bank cannot comply with the requirements of a State law for guaranteeing deposits.

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Survey of the World

Mr. Taft's Speeches in the South

President Taft went to Petersburg, Va., on the 19th, to be present at the unveiling of a monument erected at Fort Mahone, on the Petersburg battlefield, in memory of General Hartranft and of the Pennsylvania volunteers who fell there. Among those who took part in the ceremony were a daughter of General Hartranft and the widow and a daughter of General William Mahone, the Confederate soldier. Mr. Taft was warmly welcomed. Veterans in blue and veterans in gray were present. In the course of his address the President said:

"In the time which has past the bitterness of the internecine struggle has past away, and we now treasure as a common heritage of the country the bravery and the valor of both sides in that controversy. The Army of the Potomac, under Grant and Meade, was seconded and supported by a generous Government. It was hardly so with the Confederate forces. Scantly clothed, rarely on more than half rations, and for considerable periods reduced to an allowance of bacon and meal hardly sufficient to sustain life, the long winter thru, their shivering infantry manned the ever-extending siege works, and made head against the vigorous assaults of the Union army until their depleted ranks were no longer equal to the defense of their attenuated lines, and they gave up a contest which by any other soldiers but the tried and seasoned veterans of the Army of Northern Virginia would long before have been abandoned. Pennsylvania's pride must be in the victory achieved by her men against so brave, resolute, and resourceful an enemy. That we can come here today and in the presence of thousands and tens of thousands of the survivors of the gallant Army of Northern Virginia and of their descendants establish such an enduring monument by their hospitable welcome and acclaim, is conclusive proof of the uniting of the sections and a universal confession that all that was done was well done, that the battle had to be fought, that the sections had to be tried, but that in the

end the result has inured to the common benefit of all."

He spoke also at an outdoor luncheon given in his honor. The Spanish War, he said, more than any other event had made us a united country, but wars were expensive in money and blood. We should cultivate virtues less heroic or spectacular than those of the warrior, cultivate an unselfish desire to promote the public weal every day and every week. Turning to the tariff, he remarked that if a man in Alabama wanted \$2 on lumber for revenue, and a man in Washington wanted \$2 on lumber for protection, there was little room for dispute between them as to the size of the duty. He was not in favor of \$2 on lumber, "but we are working together by different roads." We were going to have ultimately two great parties, a nucleus for each in every State, to hold the other in condition to do business properly.—Late that evening he left Petersburg for Charlotte, N. C., where, on the 20th, he took part in the celebration to commemorate the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. In his address there he spoke for tolerance of political opinion, which should promote the building up of respectable parties on both sides of the line, because a good Opposition was essential to good government. Of course, he continued, he desired that the Republican party in North Carolina should be strong enough to make a good fight at every election. Some thought he had lost sight of that party when he appointed to office a Democratic lawyer "of the highest eminence, learning and integrity":

"I promised after I was President-elect not before the election to the South that I would

do the best I could to wipe out the feeling that the central Government at Washington was a Government alien to the Southland, and pointed out that the only way by which the Executive could cure that feeling was, in so far as in him lay, to put into office men in whom the community at large, without regard to party, would have the highest confidence. Now I am trying to do that."

Having pointed out that President Harrison had deemed it his duty to put one Democrat on the Supreme Bench and two on Circuit Courts of Appeals, he said:

"The Federal judiciary, my dear friends, to my mind is the strongest bulwark that we have in all this country to protect ultimately our institutions of civil liberty. These are the things in the Federal Constitution that we must love and must hug to our bosom if we continue this civilization, and therefore there is no more sacred duty that the Executive has than in the selection of men whose appointment and service on the bench will strengthen it with all the people at large, and therefore ordinary considerations of political partisanship have much less application to the appointment of judges than they do to other and temporary offices."

If he should have an opportunity to make appointments to the bench in the South, it would continue to be his duty to make such appointments as would commend themselves to all the people, Republicans or Democrats, appointments of such a character that the use of them in partisan argument would be discouraged. He had not dreamed, he said in conclusion, that there was to be a political revolution in the South:

"But I do believe we are on the eve of such a condition in the South that there shall be complete tolerance of opinion, and that there shall grow into respectable power an Opposition in each State which will tend to the betterment of the government of the State, and which will give us occasionally, as you have given us in North Carolina, a Republican in a crowd of Democrats, in order that we may have represented at Washington your views, without regard to some past issue, without regard to the ghost of an issue that really ought not to influence you in enforcing those particular economic views which you really entertain."

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The Senate Little progress was made
Tariff Debate last week during the de-
bate in the Senate upon
the pending tariff bill. Altho some speci-
fied paragraph of the measure was al-
ways before the Senate for action, many
of the speeches covered a wide range.
Whenever votes were taken upon the op-
inions of those who were not in agreement

with the committee, it was evident that Mr. Aldrich could command all the support he needed. The number of Republican insurgents was not increased, and occasionally certain Democrats showed a preference for protection. One of them was Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, who spoke for the protection of the manufacturers of quebracho, an extract of chestnut bark used in tanning. There are nine quebracho factories in his State. At the same time the maintenance of the protective duty on this product was opposed by another Democrat, Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, upon the ground that the industry was ruining the chestnut forests. On the 20th, Mr. Tillman complained that the critics were wasting time. He urged Mr. Aldrich and his associates in the majority to take measures for checking the flow of speeches and for hastening final action. Two days later Mr. Aldrich asked that a date for the final vote be fixed by unanimous consent, but Mr. Daniel (Democrat) and Mr. Cummins (Republican) objected. On the 18th it was asserted, apparently upon good authority, that the Democrats and the Republican insurgents had reached an agreement for united action in support of an income tax amendment, and that a bare majority for such an amendment was assured. The provisions of the bill (a compromise) which had been accepted were published. But on the 21st there was an equally authoritative announcement that this combination had been dissolved. There was no longer any hope, it was said, of the passage of such an amendment. It was understood that a provision for an income tax would be proposed in several forms, all of which, it was predicted, would be referred to the Finance Committee, with instructions that a report be made in December.

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The San Francisco Bribery Cases

During the trial last week of Patrick Calhoun, president of the street railroad company in San Francisco, for bribery, one of the witnesses was Rudolph Spreckels, who has given much money for the support of the bribery prosecutions. Mr. Heney said he had summoned Mr. Spreckels because of the insinuations and assertions that the

latter had had a selfish purpose, seeking to obtain control of the railroad company. The witness gave a long account of his relations with Calhoun, speaking of his efforts in behalf of the city and for the protection of his own property, to prevent the introduction of the overhead trolley. Ruef, he said, had asked him to organize a syndicate to bid for an issue of city bonds, offering, if he would do this, to have a strike called on the street railroads and to cause so much disturbance that no one else would care to bid. He showed that the subscriptions for carrying on the prosecutions amounted to \$213,391, of which he had contributed \$138,478. To Detective Burns had been paid \$123,250, mostly for the expenses of Burns and his agents. The witness had paid between \$500 and \$600 a month to Prosecutor Heney for about three years. Heney, at the beginning, had volunteered to work without pay. Interesting testimony was given by John Helms, a detective formerly employed by Calhoun to follow Burns. In November last this man entered the service of Burns, and for a time was paid by both sides. He testified that Mr. Abbott, the railroad company's general counsel, hired Burns's secretary (Platt) at \$200 a month to take copies of Burns's private papers, Helms paid the money to Platt. He had heard Abbott say he wished some one would shoot Heney.—John H. Sanderson, one of the men found guilty of defrauding the State of Pennsylvania in supplying furniture for the new Capitol at Harrisburg, died suddenly a few days ago in New York. It was estimated that the profits on his contracts exceeded \$4,000,000. He had been sentenced to be imprisoned two years, and was out on bail, pending action upon an appeal. Since the Capitol frauds were exposed, four persons convicted or accused have died.

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Our Pacific Islands

Just before the final adjournment of the Philippine Assembly, on the 20th, Speaker Osmena offered a resolution instructing the Philippine delegates at Washington to work for a grant of immediate independence to the islands. The resolution was adopted without dissent, all the Nationalists voting for it.

while the Progressives (minority party) were permitted, at their own request, to refrain from voting. Altho the session was a stormy one, Acting Governor-General Forbes reports that the Assembly was in harmony with the Commission and the insular Government. A railway guaranty bill was past which insures an extension of the existing Luzon railroad system to the extreme southern part of the island. At the laying of the cornerstone of the new Capitol, in Manila, on the 21st, Speaker Osmena expressed a belief that the building in years to come would be the seat of free and independent government for the Filipinos. Governor Forbes in his address said that independence was not to be lightly spoken of, but was a goal to be attained by work and by proving that the worth of the people warranted a grant of self-government.—In Hawaii 6,000 Japanese laborers who have been employed by the planters are on strike. About 2,000 men have been hired to work in their places, and the planters are trying to obtain laborers in Porto Rico, offering to each one \$35 a month, free passage, and a house to live in.

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Central and South America

Nicaragua's Special Commissioner, Señor Gonzales, empowered to make plans for a settlement of the Emery claim, has arrived in Washington and been formally received by President Taft, who spoke of "the equitable and kindly disposition of the United States toward Nicaragua," which, "coupled with mutual trust, sincerity and regard for justice, is the only sure ground of continued relations." On the day of this reception a newspaper which is regarded as the organ of President Zelaya arrived in Washington, and it contained an editorial bitterly attacking the United States, denouncing Salvador and Honduras for entertaining United States naval officers and urging that Nicaragua should seek an alliance with Japan by offering her the right to build an interoceanic canal. But Zelaya gave a ball and a banquet last week in honor of the officers of the cruiser "Albany," and at the banquet proposed the health of President Taft.—A court in Venezuela has decided that ex-President Castro must pay rent

(with damages) for his six years' occupation of the Miraflores Palace, which is the property of Señora Crespo. The dispatches say that the judgment calls for several hundred thousand dollars. In answer to a petition from the Attorney-General, the courts have dismissed the charge against him of complicity in the plot for the assassination of President Gomez. This was done because all the other persons accused in connection with this plot have been set at liberty by a decree of amnesty. Castro's brother, Celestino, has been expelled from Curacao, where he was awaiting permission to return to Venezuela.—Villareal, Magon and Rivera, Mexican revolutionists, have been convicted in Arizona of violating the neutrality laws, and have been sentenced to be imprisoned for eighteen months. It was alleged that they plotted last year's uprising in Northern Mexico.—By direction of President Taft, and at the suggestion of the President of Peru, it has been ordered that the Pacific entrance of the Panama Canal, heretofore known as La Boca, shall hereafter be called Balboa, "in honor of the discoverer of the Pacific Ocean."



European Financial Measures

The budget provisions for new sources of revenue are being past in the House of Commons with an average vote of about 300 to 123. The clauses already past are those providing for new death duties, settlement duties, legacy and succession duties, and an automobile tax. Mr. Balfour, in speaking for the Opposition, said:

"Let us be careful that we do not associate democracy with robbery, an association which has never been true of any civilized modern State and which, I hope, will never be true of this country; but it seems nearer after this budget than ever before."

Premier Asquith announced, in a speech at Sheffield, that the Government proposed to establish not only old age pensions and insurance against unemployment, but some form of state insurance for sick and infirm workers.—There was reason in Mr. Asquith's question, "To what country will it fly?" when in the course of the budget discussion the Opposition expressed the fear that

capital would fly the country on the imposition of the new taxes, for other European nations are likely to go as fast or faster than England in placing heavier burdens upon the richer classes. A progressive inheritance tax has been introduced into the Russian Duma by the Finance Committee. It provides for an imposition of one-half to two-thirds of one per cent. upon all bequests, depending upon the kinship and the amount. The new Austrian budget submitted by the Minister of Finance to the Reichsrat provides for an increase in the income tax and a special tax on bachelors, widowers and childless husbands. In Germany the financial proposals of the Government are still opposed by the Reichstag. Instead of the inheritance tax and increased death duties advocated by Chancellor Von Bülow, the Conservatives propose to tax the accrued value of real estate between one sale and another a system which very much resembles Premier Asquith's taxation of the unearned increment.



The Military Movement in England

The naval program which was proposed by the Government and approved by the majority in Parliament provided for the construction of four new battleships of the "Dreadnought" type and authorized the Government to construct four more if it was deemed necessary. Since then the public agitation in the country over the possibility of an invasion has apparently influenced the Cabinet, and it is announced that the four optional "Dreadnoughts" will be started before the end of the fiscal year, bringing the total number up to eight, as demanded by the Opposition. Two of the new vessels are to be built in private yards and two by the Government. They are to be fitted with turbines giving a speed of 21 knots an hour and are officially announced to be at least 30 per cent. superior in fighting capacity to the "Dreadnoughts" previously constructed. Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, in a speech at the Australasian banquet, deplored the effect produced on naval construction thruout the world by British boasting over their first "Dreadnoughts." He said:

"We have told other nations, particularly a neighboring nation, that that ship could sink the whole of her fleet. Was that an agreeable sentence? It was stupid.

"What is the result? All the other nations are now building Dreadnoughts, and we have got to keep on building, spending some £50,000,000 more, I believe, than need have been spent because of uttering that insane advertisement.

"If things go on as they are going now it will in the near future be impossible for us alone to maintain a two-Power standard, but it will be easily maintained if we have an imperial navy."

He recommended that each of the colonies construct cruisers for the defense of its own trade instead of contributing toward the building of a battleship. The English papers are full of rumors of airships which have been reported to have been seen in various parts of the country, mostly at night, and are assumed to be the scouts of the German aerial navy spying out the land preparatory to an invasion.—Field Marshal Earl Roberts, in the House of Lords, declared that the British army is a sham, and denounced the Government for not appealing to the people to make it efficient, saying:

"I know perfectly well that the leaders in both houses are anxious about the future, but they do not tell the country that we have neither an army to send abroad nor to defend the country at home. While we are sitting here, taking it easily and comfortably, the danger is coming nearer and nearer to us daily, and unless you cease telling the people they are living in safety and get an army fit to deal with any enemy we shall one day come to such utter grief that you will bitterly regret your inaction."



French Labor Troubles

The object of the postal employees in organizing a militant union contrary to law was for the purpose of affiliating with the General Federation of Labor and securing its support in their strikes. Enthusiastic mass meetings had been held in the Hippodrome at which Government employees in uniform fraternized with the labor unionists and the leaders of the Federation encouraged them in their opposition to the Government, but last week, when the matter came to a test, the various unions of the Federation failed to come to the rescue of the postmen. A general strike was ordered on May 10th, but there was lit-

tle response either on the part of the workmen or of the postal employees who had returned to work, so two days later the strike was formally called off. Three or four hundred of the employees of the Post Office Department are still holding out, but most of these have been discharged. The leaders of the Federation were divided on the question of supporting the postal employees; the more violent of them declaring that the 1793 of the workmen was at hand. M. Pataud, leader of the Electricians' Union, urged the overthrow of the existing régime, threatened to plunge Paris in darkness as he had done twice before, but Secretary Niel, of the General Federation of Labor, frankly stated that in his opinion the proletariat was not yet sufficiently educated successfully to conduct its own battles. On May 20th, Ascension Day, there was, as usual, a general cessation of labor, and 15,000 workmen, ostensibly strikers, assembled in St. Paul's Riding School. As they dispersed they came into conflict with the police and eight of them and twenty-three of the policemen were injured. The principal weapons used by the navvies were chairs, bottles and siphons from a neighboring café, the last proving very efficient substitutes for bombs. On the 23d, the anniversary of the shooting of the Communists of 1871, a demonstration was made in their honor in the Père Lachaise Cemetery. A large force of police and soldiers was at hand and no disorder of importance occurred.—The battleship "Danton," which was to be launched at Brest on May 22d, was stuck in the ways, where it still remains, in danger from a collapse of the supporting structure. It is suspected that this is a case of sabotage or intentional injury done by the workmen, for many of them are anarchists and have openly boasted that the battleship would never be launched.—In the provinces as well as in Paris there have been numerous cases of the cutting of telegraph wires and the destruction of letters in the boxes by pouring in destructive fluids.—The Government has prepared a bill defining the rights of State employees establishing a double system of promotion by merit and by seniority, and permitting them to form associations for mutual

benefit and professional purposes, but not militant trades unions.—After a dinner given by the Royalist Committee of Paris in honor of the Duke of Orleans a week ago last Sunday, the cry of "Vive le roi" was raised on the street. The fifteen Royalists who were then arrested were sentenced on the 18th to imprisonment for two months.—The Parliamentary Committee appointed to investigate the falling off of skilled workmen has reported that the cause is the decline of the old apprenticeship system, and the failure of the modern industrial schools to take its place as a system of training of young people in the useful arts. They recommended the following measures: (1) That it be made compulsory for all young persons of both sexes under eighteen years of age, who may be employed either in commerce or industry, to attend courses of technical instruction ("cours de perfectionnement"). (2) These courses are to take place in the daytime, upon days and at hours determined for each locality by committees composed of representatives of the municipal authorities, the associations of manufacturers, and of the working people. The selection of the dates and hours is to be made in such a way as to accord best with the respective interests of the manufacturers and the educational requirements; employers will be bound to enable their working people to set apart sufficient time to attend the classes. (3) The course of instruction is to be adapted in each district to the requirements of the local trades, and is to be so chosen as to train up skilful workers and competent assistants, thoroly versed in the technical knowledge of their respective occupations.



A Decision of The Hague Court The Hague Court of Arbitration has adjudicated the case of deserters at Casablanca, Morocco, which at one time threatened to cause serious conflict between France and Germany. Some deserters from the French Foreign Legion took refuge in the German Consulate at Casablanca and the secretary of the Consulate signed a safe conduct for their removal to a German steamship. Only three of the deserters were

German. The French soldiers and sailors sent out to arrest the deserters invaded the German Consulate and seized them, drawing their revolvers against the consular agents and roughly handling the Moroccan guards. The Court of Arbitration holds that the German Consul had no right to protect the deserters, even those of German nationality, but on the other hand reproves the French authorities for their use of force in the invasion of the Consulate. The deserters will now be tried by court-martial in the ordinary way.



South African Union

The movement for a close union of the four South African States has successfully past a second critical stage, that is, the revision of the constitution drafted in the Durban convention in accordance with the amendments proposed in the various parliaments. The second constitutional convention met at Bloemfontein on May 3d, and at noon on May 14th the revised constitution was signed by the delegates. Altho the differences of opinion were decided and strongly felt yet the same friendliness and determination to carry thru the project prevailed and by a few compromises and agreements was reached. The Transvaal Parliament refused to jeopardize the Union by making any amendments and in this convention as in the first the Dutch delegates under General Botha and Mr. Smut worked in perfect accord with their political opponents, Sir George Farrer and Sir Percy FitzPatrick. The Orange River Colony also approved of the first draft with two minor amendments. The Natal delegates were instructed to work for eleven amendments, mostly for the purpose of safeguarding the "State rights" of this, the smallest of the future provinces. The Cape Parliament sent in the same number of amendments in the interests of the Afrikander Bond, representing the Boer farming population of the Colony. The original draft, in order to prevent gerrymandering, placed the limit of the variation in population between the different electoral districts at 15 per cent. The Bond demanded that this be raised and that the country districts be given a 30

per cent. advantage in representation over the urban districts. This was resisted by the Bloemfontein Convention, but the matter was compromised by the abolition of proportional representation in the elections to the Assembly. This will increase the power of the Boer vote in Cape Colony as well as elsewhere by excluding the British minority in the country districts from representation. But in the elections for the Senators and for the Executive Committees of the Provincial Councils the principle of proportional representation was retained. Another demand of the Cape was acceded to in striking out the words "of European descent" from the clause "all persons of European descent naturalized in any of the Colonies shall be deemed to be naturalized thruout the Union." This secures the rights of the negro population who alone in Cape Colony can become citizens. A new clause provides that any new changes in the basis of representation shall require the Royal Assent. Free trade prevails thruout the Union. The inequality of representation complained of by the Cape Colony was not remedied. Instead of fifty-eight members of the Assembly to which its adult white population would entitle it, the Cape will have only fifty-one. The Orange River State province will have seventeen instead of the fourteen to which it is entitled. Natal will have seventeen, and the Transvaal will have thirty-six. The constitution as revised now goes back to the four parliaments for approval, and in Natal will also be submitted to referendum. Then if past by them a delegation headed by General Botha will go with it to London to receive the approval of Parliament. This delegation is empowered to accept any minor changes that the Imperial Government may insist upon. Except for the amendments here specified and some others of less importance the constitution, of which we gave a full abstract in our issue of February 25th, remains unchanged.



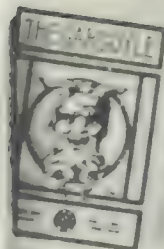
Foreign Notes

Mohammed V, Sultan of Turkey, in his first speech from the throne before the Chamber of Deputies, May 20th, deplored the Adana

massacres, and exprest his determination to punish the guilty. Reports from that region do not, however, indicate much alleviation of the suffering. The Turkish troops do not protect the Armenians in the harvesting and cultivation of their crops, and influential Mohammedans refuse to return the Armenian girls whom they have obtained in the recent riots. —The Shah of Persia has succumbed to the pressure brought upon him by the Russian and British ambassadors at Teheran and has re-established constitutional government. A proclamation of amnesty has been published and the royalist troops will be disbanded. Said-ed-Dowleh, recently dismissed from the office of Foreign Minister, has been requested by the Shah to form a Liberal Cabinet, the head of which will be Nasir el Mulk, who was Premier in 1907, but is now a refugee in Europe. A new electoral law is being framed by the Council of the Empire, to which thirty Constitutionalists have been added. The Russian troops under General Snarsky, occupying Tiflis, have been reinforced by 2,000 infantry and two companies of sappers. It is proposed to extend the Russian occupation to Urimia, where the foreign residents, including British and American missionaries, are said to be in need of protection. —Prince Ito, Japanese Resident-General in Korea, has returned to Japan, and Viscount Sone, Vice-Resident-General, will be appointed to his place. It is supposed that Prince Ito will succeed Prince Yamagata at the head of the Japanese Government, but the reason of this sudden change is not known. China and Russia have come to an agreement in regard to the government at Harbin and other commercial towns on the Russian railroad in Manchuria. The principles of Chinese sovereignty and open door are specifically acknowledged, and both Chinese and foreigners are eligible for election to the municipal assemblies which are to be organized. The Chinese President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, the Manchurian Viceroy and the Russian director of the Chinese Eastern Railway are given supervisory power, with a veto upon the acts of the assemblies, but the assemblies have power to override the veto by a threefold vote.



THE MICHIGAN
LAW REVIEW



The Michigan Daily

UNIVERSITY *of* MICHIGAN

by EDWIN E. SLOSSON



THE essential difference between a State university and other universities is that the former is part of a public school system. The source of the income is of less importance, and there is not so much difference in the composition of the student body as is generally supposed, for even endowed universities of widest reputation have a local constituency and draw a large majority of collegiate students from a surrounding area no larger than a Western State. But if all the young men in Connecticut boycotted Yale, that university would not be materially altered, while if a State university were dissevered from the State administration and school system, it would lose its distinctive characteristics. Therefore, all direct comparisons between an endowed university and a State university are improper and misleading, unless the fact that the latter is not an independent entity, but an organ, is taken into consideration. A book written on the physiology of the human head without reference to the body which nourishes and supports it and which it largely controls, would have very little value. It is because, in Michigan, this system was first completely developed that the University has stood for more than a half century as the typical and leading State university.

The germ of this idea is found in the Act of 1817, establishing the Catholepistemiad of Michigania. Judge A. B. Woodward, of the Supreme Court of the Territory, friend and appointee of Thomas Jefferson, devised the plan of the university and its terminology. One page of the historic document in his handwriting, preserved in the university library, reads as follows:

A TABLE OF THE PROFESSORSHIPS OF A UNIVERSITY CONSTRUCTED ON THE PRINCIPLES OF THE EPISTEMIC SYSTEM.

I.		II.	
The various faculties and departments of the University		The various names which may be employed to designate the various departments of the University	
I	Language	I	Anthropoglossica
II	Mathematics	II	Mathematica
III	Natural History	III	Physiognostica
IV	Natural Philosophy	IV	Physica
V	Astronomy	V	Astronomica
VI	Chemistry	VI	Chymica
VII	The Medical Sciences	VII	Iatrica
VIII	The Economic Sciences	VIII	Oeconomica
IX	The Ethical Sciences	IX	Ethica
X	The Military Sciences	X	Polemitactica
XI	The Historical Sciences	XI	Historica
XII	The Intellectual Sciences	XII	Ennceica
XIII	Universal Science	XIII	Catholepistemiad

In some respects it is a pity that this nomenclature was allowed to lapse. It would have afforded splendid material for college yells. When the students of the Epistemiim of Iatrica rushed the boys coming from the lecture rooms of the Didactorim of Anthropoglossica, then would have come the tug of war.

The first faculty consisted of two men—the Rev. John Monteith, from Princeton, who held the presidency and seven



Photograph by A. S. Lyndon, Ann Arbor, Mich.

JAMES BURRILL ANGELL
President of the University of Michigan

GREAT AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES.—This is the sixth of a series of articles on the present condition and future prospects of the great universities of the United States by one of the editors of THE INDEPENDENT. The dates of publication of these articles are as follows:

1 Harvard University.....	Jan. 7th, 1909	8 University of Minnesota....	Aug. 5th, 1909
2 Yale University.....	Feb. 4th, 1909	9 University of Illinois.....	Sept. 2d, 1909
3 Princeton University.....	March 4th, 1909	10 Cornell University.....	Oct. 7th, 1909
4 Stanford University.....	April 1st, 1909	11 University of Pennsylvania...	Nov. 4th, 1909
5 University of California.....	May 6th, 1909	12 Johns Hopkins University...	Dec. 2d, 1909
6 University of Michigan.....	May 27th, 1909	13 University of Chicago.....	Jan. 6th, 1910
7 University of Wisconsin.....	July 1st, 1909	14 Columbia University.....	Feb. 2d, 1910

of the Didaxiim, and Father Gabriel Richard, who held the vice-presidency and the remaining six, a careful balancing of the rival factions of the young territory, Catholic and Protestant, French and English. Special taxes and lotteries were authorized for the support of the institution, tho the latter were never employed.

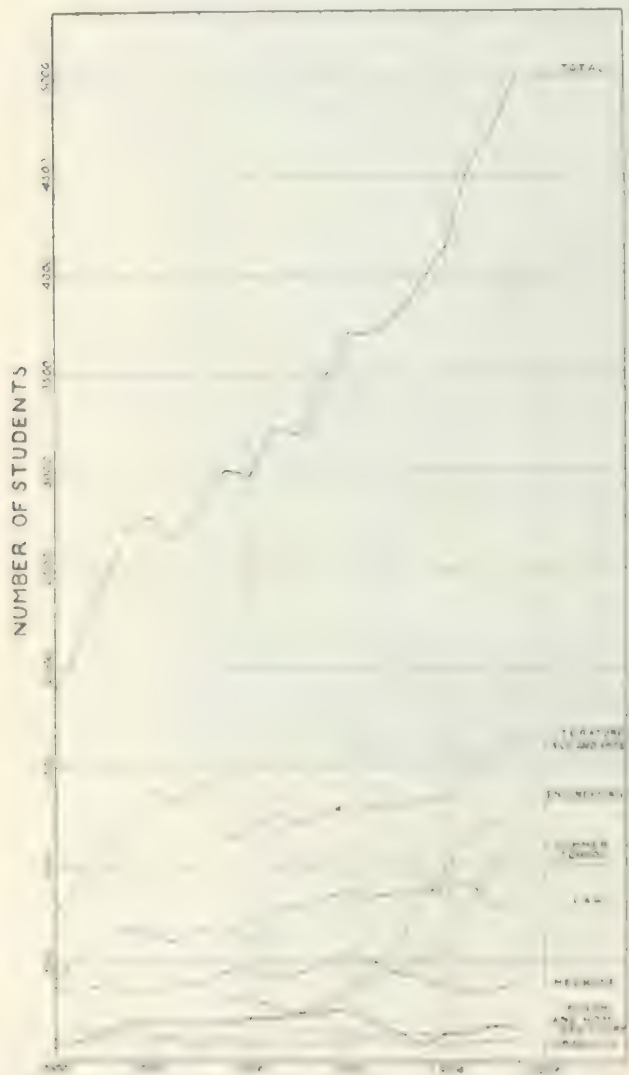
But the important thing about the Act of 1817 was that it founded not merely a university, but a complete public school system. The university was empowered to establish libraries, colleges and schools in the counties and towns of Michigan and to appoint their "Instructors and Instructrixes."

The Catholepistemiad scheme was of French origin. It bears the stamp of the constructive genius of Napoleon. The next impulse also came from France, tho originating in Germany, and it was

fortunately in the same direction. A copy of M. Victor Cousin's Report on the State of Public Instruction in Prussia fell into the hands of the Chairman of the Committee on Education of the Convention of 1835, which framed the Constitution. So a school system on the Prussian model came into existence simultaneously with the State government, and as its head the university was established at Ann Arbor, with "branches" in many parts of the State. The branches, however, were soon lopped off and the university became of the conventional type of the New England college.

The third great formative influence came direct from Germany. Henry P. Tappan, Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy in the University of the City of New York, had gone to Germany to study the educational system there, and returning he chose the presidency of the little institution in the backwoods of Michigan rather than his former professorship, because he believed that "a university in the proper sense could be built up only as an inseparable part and a living member of a system of public instruction," and that the conditions essential to its development could not be found in the East.

The instantaneous transformation of the college into the university effected by President Tappan can be seen by a glance at a file of catalogs. The catalog of 1851-52 looks like a valentine, fancy gilt print on shiny white paper; a faculty of six, the traditional prescribed course, and a "Catalogus Senatus Academici et eorum Qui Munera et Officia Gesserunt"; commonplace, conventional, self-satisfied, unambitious, unimaginative. The catalog of 1852-53 is a business-like pamphlet in brown, with fourteen names in the faculty list, and, what is even more significant, five unfilled professorships. President Tappan's genius is shown in the way he advertised the deficiencies of the institution. He headed his roll, "Undergraduate Students." There were no graduate students, but he wanted it understood that there ought to be. It was six years before the first resident graduate student was proudly listed, James C. Watson, in astronomy, one

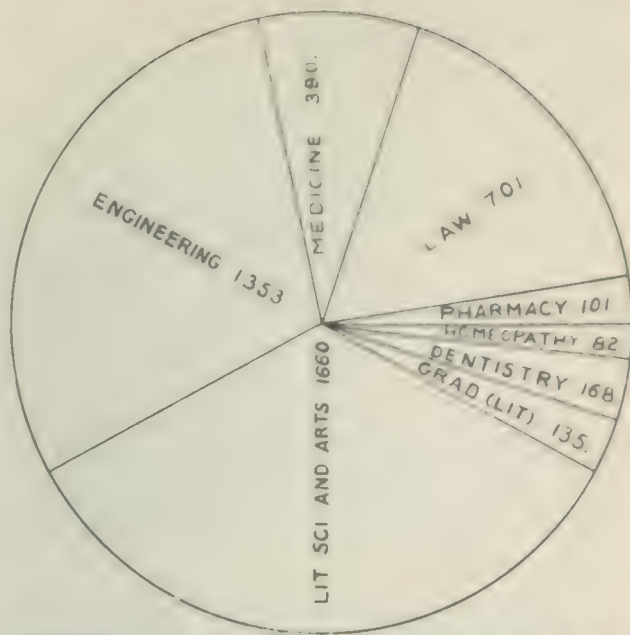


THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, 1817-1874.

of Dr. Tappan's first acts being to secure, thru the generosity of citizens of Detroit, an observatory with a telescope of 13-inch objective. He introduced lecture and laboratory methods of instruction, adopted the principles of election and equivalence of studies, admitted new scientific and technical courses, added departments of medicine, engineering, agriculture and law, and planned for other such professional schools, all to be ultimately based upon four years of collegiate work, which he anticipated would be done mostly in secondary schools scattered thruout the State. In accordance with Prussian ideals, he abolished dormitories, and made no attempt to regulate the private life of the students, at the same time resenting the attempts made by an officious public to regulate his. He insisted that money should be put into apparatus and books instead of fine buildings, and he had no use for honors and grades. He welcomed the short term and irregular student who came for some special thing and went away when he got it.

I am devoting an unusual amount of space to the history of the University of Michigan, partly because it is little known to general readers and partly because it enters into the history of all the Western State universities and other institutions as well. As Charles Kendall Adams said in 1896:

"One of the normal methods of advance seems to be for the University of Michigan to devise some new educational variation, or return to some old European standard, and then,



DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, 1897-98.

after it has demonstrated its success, pass it thru Harvard, as civilization is passed thru France. It can then be proclaimed as the ripe fruit of the oldest and most renowned of American universities."

The first Tappan catalog marks an era in American educational history. It lays down the main lines of the development of the State university, not only up to the present, but into the future. The Association of State Universities at its last convention tried to do what Dr. Tappan wanted done, to draw a clear distinction between the university and the college, to require collegiate preparation for professional work, and to insist upon graduate work as an essential to a university. The relegation of part of

ENROLLMENT IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

	Lit.	Eng.	M.D.	Law.	Pharm.	Hom.	Dent.	Grad. (Lit.)	Total	Session.	Grand Total.*
1888-89.....	750	...	371	400	106	73	108	50	1,858	...	...
1889-90.....	923	...	372	533	83	72	103	84	2,114	...	...
1890-91.....	1,080	...	375	580	91	71	132	90	2,349	...	...
1891-92.....	1,237	...	370	658	81	70	183	93	2,693	...	...
1892-93.....	1,375	...	344	656	82	63	180	116	2,758	...	...
1893-94.....	1,310	...	382	607	60	27	185	100	2,562	...	...
1894-95.....	1,437	...	380	670	78	10	186	86	2,818	75	2,894
1895-96.....	1,130	331	487	675	83	27	180	74	2,497	187	2,684
1896-97.....	1,183	284	477	584	77	47	108	86	2,394	187	2,581
1897-98.....	1,257	277	437	705	70	91	113	76	2,112	198	2,310
1898-99.....	1,210	215	445	705	81	68	211	77	2,108	200	2,308
1899-00.....	1,253	280	500	837	6	...	211	90	2,399	202	2,601
1900-01.....	1,201	350	503	873	1	1	213	108	2,448	200	2,648
1901-02.....	1,203	480	503	833	68	...	211	107	2,403	211	2,614
1902-03.....	1,205	600	485	866	70	78	140	100	2,509	212	2,721
1903-04.....	1,310	823	408	865	71	60	94	103	2,663	214	2,877
1904-05.....	1,323	693	376	877	60	...	122	61	2,412	214	2,626
1905-06.....	1,457	1,105	360	900	78	82	131	100	3,183	214	3,397
1906-07.....	1,578	1,208	301	608	91	81	107	113	2,982	1,014	3,996
1907-08.....	1,660	1,353	300	501	101	82	108	125	3,120	1,014	4,134
1908-09.....	1,680	1,352	301	506	102	84	102	120	3,047	1,017	4,064

*After deducting names of students counted twice.

the undergraduate work to high schools and subsidiary colleges is another Tappan idea which seems likely to be realized within the next decade.

In his inaugural in 1852 President Tappan said: "We are a university faculty giving instruction in a college or gymnasium." The same could be said now by the presidents of four-fifths of the institutions in the United States calling themselves universities, but they are not much given to saying it. The Tappan catalogs were ambitious and imaginative, but they were not exaggerative. During the ten years of his administration he kept standing in the catalog this statement of policy:

"But the regents and faculty cannot forget that a system of public instruction can never be complete without the highest form of education, any more than without that primary education which is the natural and necessary introduction to the whole. The undergraduate course, after all that can be done to perfect it, is still limited to a certain terms of years, and, necessarily, embraces only a limited range of studies. After this must come professional studies, and those more extended studies in science, literature and the arts, which alone can lead to profound and finished scholarship. A system of education established on the Prussian principles of education cannot discard that which forms the culmination of the whole. An institution cannot deserve the name of a university which does not aim, in all the material of learning, in the professorships which it establishes, and in the whole scope of its provisions, to make it possible for every student to study what he pleases and to any extent he pleases. Nor can it be regarded as consistent with the spirit of a free country to deny to its citizens the possibilities of the highest knowledge.

"It is proposed, therefore, at as early a day as practicable, to open courses of lectures for those who have graduated at this or other institutions, and for those who in other ways have made such preparation as may enable them to attend upon them with advantage. These lectures, in accordance with the educational systems of Germany and France, will form the proper development of the university, in distinction from the college or gymnasium now in operation.

"Such a scheme will require the erection of an observatory, a large increase of our library and our philosophical apparatus, and additional professors. A great work, it will require great means; but when once accomplished, it will constitute the glory of our State and give us an indisputable pre-eminence."

It is strange that a professor of mental philosophy and an experienced educator should have so grievously underestimated the power of overboldness of

faculty and regents. President Tappan was summarily and ungratefully dismissed in 1863, and it was not until 1893 that the Graduate School was formally organized, and it does not yet contain the twenty departments he outlined. After his dismissal the heading "Undergraduate Students" was dropt from the catalog, together with all his other hints that the university was an unfinished pyramid like that on the great seal of the United States.

The Regents elected the Rev. Dr. E. O. Haven president of the university at the same meeting that they declared the removal of Dr. Tappan. His administration lasted six years, at the end of which the presidency was offered to James B. Angell, then President of the University of Vermont, who at first declined the offer, but the university waited until he changed his mind two years later and accepted. It is a pleasure to record these names, because they are so few. Three presidents in fifty-seven years is a record to be proud of and is worth calling to the attention of some of our younger State universities, which shift presidents biennially or oftener. The stability, uninterrupted prosperity and astonishing growth of the University of Michigan must be largely due to this continuity of administration. For more than half its life the university has had a single head, a man of remarkable executive ability and tactfulness, who has always commanded the confidence and respect of the people of the university and the people of the State. Three times he has been called into the diplomatic service of the nation for one or two years, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China in 1880, as commissioner for the negotiation of a treaty with Great Britain on the fisheries question in 1887, and as Minister to Turkey in 1897.

This is a critical year in American education, when three of the oldest and most experienced college presidents retire together—Eliot, of Harvard, at the age of seventy-five, after forty years of service; Northrup, of Minnesota, at the age of seventy-five, after twenty-five years of service; and Angell, of Michigan, at the age of eighty, after thirty-eight years of service, plus five years as

president of Vermont. Such men are rare, and we must feel some anxiety for the future when we realize that the chances are against finding successors who will prove as able and reliable as they have been. All three retire voluntarily while still vigorous and in full possession of their faculties, in order to leave the field to younger men.

President Angell is a large man in every way, able to take up shocks, buffer-like; a diplomatist, even tempered, judicious and unworried. He has in recent years been governor of the institution in the steam engine sense of the word, keeping things running smoothly,

sors were often impeded by their turning the tables on me by inquiring what was being done in other institutions to solve the problems confronting Michigan. The faculty and senate meetings are anything but dull; they are not formal academic debates or perfunctory registrations of routine business, but are filled with real controversies over vital issues, and not unenlivened occasionally by manifestations of the pure joy of conflict.

The cause of this activity is simply that the younger generation has come knocking at the door. Until the recent changes, the average age of the author-



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A GENERAL VIEW OF THE MICHIGAN CAMPUS

rather than supplying motive power or guiding in new directions. This has not been on the whole a detriment, in my opinion, first, because the university is not suffering for want of a revolution, and, second, because it has thrown a large measure of responsibility on the faculty. They have been compelled to take the initiative and to do some planning for the university as a whole, instead of each man working solely for the interests of his own department, as is apt to be the case where there is a dominant executive. Nowhere else did I find so much earnest discussion of the larger aspects of educational policy. My efforts at interviewing the various profes-

ities of the university—president, secretary, and influential members of the faculty and Board of Regents—was over seventy years. But there is a yeasty young element in the faculty; new men who, individually and organized into various groups, have been persistently agitating divers scholastic reforms, and fretting because the progress is not commensurate with their earnestness and energy. It is natural, on the other hand, that the older men in power should fail to see the need for radical changes in the established order, and should ascribe to the desire for personal advancement a greater share in the movement than it really has. It would imply disrespect for

precedent if I should fail to refer in this connection to the story told by Oliver Wendell Holmes of the session of the medical faculty of Harvard forty years ago, when, in reply to an indignant inquiry of one of the older professors as to why the good old ways were being so upset, Mr. Eliot calmly said, "I can answer that question. There is a new president." The situation in Michigan just now is somewhat similar, but with one important difference. The reply of the younger element to this eternally recurrent question has to be in most cases, "There is a new instructor," and this answer does not have the same convincing sound, even assuming that it has the same force of character behind it.

I do not mean to imply that the faculty at Michigan is rent by dissensions or contains more discordant elements than other faculties. This is not the case, and I regard this activity as a very encouraging feature, referring to it merely to explain why it is that there is a jar and clatter about the administration that contrasts with the smooth-running or non-running machinery of some of its rivals.

As an instance of the conflict of present-day tendencies with the older ideals of the university, I will take a trivial question, the introduction of the Phi Beta Kappa. This is an honorary society, dating from 1776, to which are elected in most colleges students who have manifested superior scholarship and literary ability in their undergraduate work, usually about a tenth of the Senior class. In some institutions it is a highly prized distinction, with some tangible benefits; in others it is an empty honor, being conferred on a class just going to leave after all their schoolmates have left, or no honor at all because it brands the initiate with the name of "grind" or whatever the local term may be. In co-educational institutions, if it is awarded strictly according to grades, it is apt to be monopolized by the more diligent sex and goes by the name of "the woman's club." It is non-secret: any member may and some of them can give the Greek for "Philosophy the Guide to Life." At a reunion the public may look on while two "old grads" fum-

ble with their fingers trying to remember the grip.

Well, when it was proposed to put the Phi Beta Kappa in the University of Michigan, President Angell opposed it on the ground that it was contrary to the spirit of the institution, and undeniably it was. Prizes, badges, robes, honors, distinctions and all such extraneous bribes to scholarship are contrary to the historic ideals of the University of Michigan. But this is Tag Day everywhere, and the Phi Beta Kappa, with the help of the Zeitgeist, got in. Then appeared a difficulty. How could those Seniors having the highest grades be elected when there are no grades? The Examination Report blank has in its upper left hand corner abbreviations for four different kinds of failures, but only one kind of success, just plain "Passed." The University dismisses its graduates with a simple "Well done," the adverb insusceptible of comparison. It is not worth while giving the ingenious method by which this obstacle was surmounted by the Phi Beta Kappa. The university will before long probably succumb to the inevitable and adopt the grading system and all the rest of it. Still, one does not love the Inevitable any the better for such victories as these.

Another and more important example of change in policy now being forced upon the State universities, contrary to their fundamental principles, is in the regulation of student affairs. The theory of the State university is that the State here offers at great expense, but free to all its young people, the opportunity for an education. It is like a fountain in a public square, giving its water freely to every passerby without regard to whether he has food and clothing, or whether he spills the water in carrying it to his lips. The assumption is that nobody will come to the university unless he is earnestly desirous of an education. Unfortunately, this assumption is not justified, perhaps less justified nowadays than when higher education was less common. The "leisure class" is becoming an appreciable factor in Western universities, altho still far smaller than in the Eastern. It is becoming evident also that the ordinary well-meaning student needs more looking after than he has been getting.

Anyway, the laissez-faire policy is breaking down all along the line, in university as in civil administration, and even those of us who were inoculated in our youth with Mill and Spencer have to admit the desirability of the change.

Good teaching has always been one of the strong features of Michigan University, even during the period, now happily closing, when good teaching was regarded as a sign of mediocrity. But it has been decidedly improved in efficiency of late by the adoption of more stringent regulations in regard to attendance on class exercises and the like. If a student is doing poor work, some effort is now made to find out why, and sometimes it becomes apparent that the student was not the only one to blame. Entering students are now assigned in small groups to advisers and in many other ways efforts are being made to bridge the gap, which in Michigan had become unduly wide, between faculty and students. The appointment of Prof. J. O. Reed as Dean of the Department of Literature, Science and the Arts has caused a general "bracing up" of classroom work. The old "take-it-or-leave-it" air is giving way to a new spirit.

A part of the same movement is the greater attention now being paid to the private life of the student. The Eastern universities ordinarily provide both instruction and lodgings and charge for both, altho in neither case what they are worth. That is, the total expense of the college course is shared between the college and the student. It is also shared in the case of the State university, but in a different way. The university provides the instruction without charge, and the student bears all his personal expenses. This is a pretty theory, but pretty theories, like pretty girls, do not keep their looks as they grow old. Neither plan, in fact, works satisfactorily. College dormitories and dining halls have often proved annoying to manage and expensive to maintain, and in many cases private dormitories and boarding clubs, self-supporting, have proved more attractive to the students than the accommodations provided by the college. On the other hand, private enterprise, given a free field by the State universities, has not furnished the sort of accommoda-

tions that the students ought to have. The fraternity houses provide a part of the students with pleasant and comfortable homes, but have brought with them certain evils that are causing anxiety everywhere. The poor student who "baches it" on crackers and prunes, and puts in twenty to forty hours a week at hard labor, is not getting the most out of his college course. And between these is the great body of young people of both sexes, picking up a precarious living in boarding houses, sporadic clubs and private families of all sorts and conditions. A town which is dependent on a college for its support gets to regarding the students as its prey. It resents any interference with its proprietary rights. It weaves around the college a network of intertwined interests, like that which in Switzerland protects the tourist industry.

There is, besides, as I have said, the traditional opposition to paternalism. When I was a student in a State university the feeling against dormitories was so strong that, if one had been offered to the university by some philanthropist, it might have been rejected as an insult. Such a rule as that recently adopted by Princeton, requiring all Freshmen and Sophomores to eat together at a certain place, at a certain price, would have been regarded as an intolerable tyranny. But times change, whether we change with them or not. Now the universities everywhere are beginning to realize the need of something of the kind, altho legislatures have not yet come to the point of passing appropriations for such purposes. This is just the time when philanthropy should come to the rescue and establish student homes on a semi-self-supporting basis. The various religious denominations could do more good in many cases by maintaining residential halls in connection with the State universities than in keeping up their small rival colleges, which often contain fewer members of the denomination than does the State university. In Michigan certain capitalists propose to erect a large dormitory, with commons and club rooms, under student control. Such a building, properly managed, would be of great benefit to the university, and the undertaking, tho purely commercial in its motive, might well receive such unofficial encour-



Photograph by A. S. Lyndon, Ann Arbor, Mich.

THE FLAG RUSH BETWEEN THE SOPHOMORES AND FRESHMEN.

agement and support as the authorities can give.

There are more undergraduate students at Ann Arbor than at any other university in the country, 4,477 in 1908, Harvard following with 3,876, and Columbia with 3,803. They have been left largely to their own devices, and the devices have not always been of a creditable character. Class scraps and "horsing" have had no accepted restrictions or regulations. Hair cutting, face painting, house raiding and kidnapping became epidemic. Freshmen were treed and egged and put thru such stunts as sophomore ingenuity could devise. The class rush on "Black Friday" was preceded by a week of general disorder and excitement, seriously interfering with regular work. The student shows and parades sometimes contained features offensive to good taste and propriety. Press reports of such things, exaggerating the disorder and eliminating its redeeming

factor, the good-natured boyishness of it all, have given the institution a reputation that in my opinion it does not deserve. The Michigan boys do not, I think, behave any worse than those in other universities, but they make more noise about it.

A decided reaction has set in within the last year or two that promises to bring about a better order of things. The Law Department, as is appropriate but not necessarily to be expected, led in the reform. The class rush in its old form has been ordered abolished and some substitute, such as push ball and the tug of war, is being sought for that will eliminate its brutality while retaining its strenuousness. The hair of Freshmen, even tho too long for the style, is undisturbed. The Senior and Sophomore drinking clubs, the "Friars" and the "Pipe and Bowl" have been ostensibly extinguished. What is more encouraging than faculty action is the spontaneous change in public

opinion among the students themselves. One or two of the saloons have gone out of business for want of their former student patronage. But in the recent election, when so many counties in Michigan went dry, the County of Ann Arbor did not. This does not speak well for the civic influence of the university on the community in which it has been situated for over half a century. If the saloons are not to be banished from Ann Arbor as they have been from Cambridge, Berkeley and Urbana, they should at least be kept decent.

The most important duty of the next president will be the development of a sense of self-respect and responsibility on the part of the students. The students are not yet ready for such a system of self-government as prevails at Princeton and at California, nor, it must be said, are the faculty. Last fall, when a student was caught cheating, one of the

professors called a jury of his peers, who found him guilty and advised his suspension for a year, but this sentence was not confirmed by the faculty, who regarded the proceeding with suspicion as unauthorized and irregular.

There is a Student Council, but it has little power, and that little is not always exerted on the right side. Its ineffectiveness in a crisis was shown last year, when a mob of a thousand students wrecked the Star Theater, a nickel moving picture show, whose proprietor had offended them by putting out a disorderly student. On the following night they smashed in the windows and demolished the piano and furniture. The Mayor, the fire department and the few policemen the town affords were powerless in the hands of the students. President Angell was sent for and made a speech to the students, but they paid no attention to him. Dean Hutchins, who is as



Photograph by A. S. Lyndon, Ann Arbor, Mich.

SIXTY-FOUR FRESHMEN CAPTURED AND BRANDED

The custom has been recently abolished.

highly respected as any professor, also appealed to them in vain. The theater, an adjoining saloon and the fire department claimed damages to the amount of \$3,500, but a settlement was finally made for \$1,000, and the criminal charges dismissed. The Student Council raised a large amount of money for the defense of fifteen students arrested, some of whom were quite innocent, but it made no attempt to search out the more guilty parties, and has done nothing to prevent the recurrence of such an affair in the future. Of course, theater disturbances are not unusual elsewhere being established customs in some universities, and the anticipated damages paid for in advance, but the lack of official control and of self-control points the way to a needed reform. The Student Council having failed to ameliorate the fall rush, the faculty Senate took the matter in hand, and among other regulations, provided that it be held in the daytime, whereupon the Student Council passed a different set of regulations, putting the rush in the evening, as formerly. Athletic affairs are still in confusion, in spite of or because of the fact that students, alumni, faculty and regents have in turn tried their hands at rules and management. Michigan withdrew from the Western Conference a year ago because of dissatisfaction with the eligibility rules.

As I have said before, all State universities look alike to the Easterner. Yet in reality they all differ among themselves in language, institutions and laws as much as do Yale, Harvard and Princeton. I shall have failed in my task if I do not make plain some of the grosser distinctions as the five here taken into consideration are in turn described. Of course, each of the universities regards itself as responsible for the education of the people of the State, and as neglecting its duty if it fails to provide training in all of the common professions except divinity. But these professional schools, tho having a certain specious equivalence in the catalogs, are in reality very unequally developed, and the absence or overgrowth of one of them shifts the center of gravity of the institution. For example, the University of Michigan is sharply differentiated from the other four universities—those of California,

Wisconsin, Illinois and Minnesota—in that the State agricultural college is not a department of the university, but is a separate institution, located at Lansing. This does not make much difference with the composition of the student body, for until recently the number of agricultural students of collegiate grade in the State universities has been absurdly small, but it cuts off the university from the receipt of the funds given by the United States Government for the support of agricultural education and research. The States that have separated the agricultural college from the university in order to appease local ambitions have suffered from it, because there is a great loss of money and still more of efficiency thru the duplication of buildings, laboratories, libraries and professorships. It is, of course, the departments of chemistry, biology and engineering that are most strengthened by the presence in a university of the agricultural courses and experiment station work. A minor effect on undergraduate life is that Michigan, unlike the other four universities mentioned, has no military drill for the students, the *Didaxia of Polemitactica* never having materialized. The educational forces of the commonwealth are still further scattered by putting the School of Mines at Houghton, on the Upper Peninsula, which is practically another State, instead of making it a department of the university, as in California and Minnesota.

But by the law of compensation, to which we are accustomed to refer facts not otherwise explicable, the University of Michigan has developed larger and stronger schools of law and medicine than are to be found in the other State universities. The Law School is, in fact, the largest in the country except that of New York University. It draws nearly 70 per cent. of its students from outside the State, and the fees of the non-residents, tho only \$65 a year, \$10 more than for Michigan residents, more than pay the salaries of all its professors. At present it requires only a high school preparation, but a six-year combined course is recommended to the students, and its faculty is trying to get the consent of the regents to require a year of collegiate work for entrance.

In the medical department the six-year

combined course is now compulsory, that is, two years of collegiate work are necessary for admission. Here also more than half the students come from other States. It is the most striking exception to the rule that a first-class medical school cannot be maintained outside a large city, for Ann Arbor has only 16,000 population besides the students.

Three duties has a State medical school: to train practitioners, to advance the science, and to promote public hygiene. The University of Michigan performs all these well. It has good hospitals under its own management, including a psychopathic ward with a building of its own. It was in Professor Novy's laboratory that the existence of the bubonic plague in San Francisco, which the Californian authorities were denying, received an unexpectedly complete demonstration by a student who accidentally imbibed a few millions of the pernicious protozoa. The university is now beginning a campaign of education against tuberculosis, which will cover the entire State.

Another movement for the benefit of the State is forestry. More than half of Michigan is still wild unsettled land. Six million acres, one-sixth of the entire State, have reverted to the State on account of non-payment of taxes. Most of this is burned-over pinery and stump waste. Professor Filibert Roth, of the university, is Forest Warden, and is training his young men by a college course of five years and practical experience in the forest reserves in his charge, to reclaim and make profitable to Michigan its idle territory.

The engineering department is by far the largest of the vocational schools, and offers some unusual courses.

At Princeton and at Yale I was repeatedly asked: "Have you seen the tank yet?" At Michigan I was asked the same question, but it had a different significance. The tank that is Michigan's pride is a canal 300 feet long, 22 feet wide and 10 feet deep, in the laboratory of marine engineering. Boats ten feet long, carved out of paraffin, are run back and forth thru this by trolley, and the dynamometer records the resistance. In this way the best possible curves for the hull of any vessel can be worked out experimentally. The field facilities of the

department of engineering have been enlarged by the gift of 1,500 acres on Douglas Lake as a summer camp.

It is often said that a summer school can only prosper in city universities. Here again the experience of Michigan contradicts the generality. All departments at Ann Arbor are in full blast for eight weeks and the work done deserves and receives full credit. In fact, the work is of a more advanced character than in the winter terms, and the proportion of graduate students is very much greater. In the summer session of 1908 there were 1,077 students, representing forty-two States and Territories and sixteen foreign countries. About a fifth of them were college graduates, having degrees from 104 different institutions. In the medical department 35 per cent. were college graduates and 14 per cent. practising physicians.

The summer school movement is one of the most important developments of university education in recent years, and will be discussed at some length in later articles, but I must say here that its chief advantage, in my opinion, lies not in the utilization of the plant and the shortening of the college course, but in that it brings back to the university men and women engaged in all lines of professional work. Teachers in schools and colleges who want to learn at first hand the latest news from the frontier of knowledge and to acquire the new ways of pedagogy; doctors who want instruction in recent methods in medicine and surgery; engineers who need help in some novel problem; inventors who desire an opportunity to work out an idea, and ministers who wish to get into the current of the thought of the day or to study the newer methods of philanthropy; all have come to realize that the university can be of some use to them. Many of these are not candidates for an advanced degree, do not care for a degree and cannot be induced to work for one, but want some man's ideas or technique and will go after him wherever he may be. This class of "special students," useful for swelling the roll of the graduate school, but sneered at by rival institutions, and viewed with suspicion by the Carnegie Foundation, will, I think, prove to be an important and wholesome influence in our universi-

ties. It is generally recognized that one of the drawbacks of the teaching profession is the constant contact with immature minds. The graduate students who have never left school retain their attitude of pupillage, but the returned graduate will exert a countervailing influence on the psychology of the professor. The returned graduate—what should we call him, a recidivist?—is self-reliant and independent, also intractable and undeferential, being himself accustomed to deference in his local circle. He is impatient of red tape and intolerant of slouchy teaching, and he has a contempt for pretentiousness in other people. His ideas are practical and will tend to counteract excess of academicity. The special student is now being brought into the university circle chiefly by the summer school, but he will not confine himself to that.

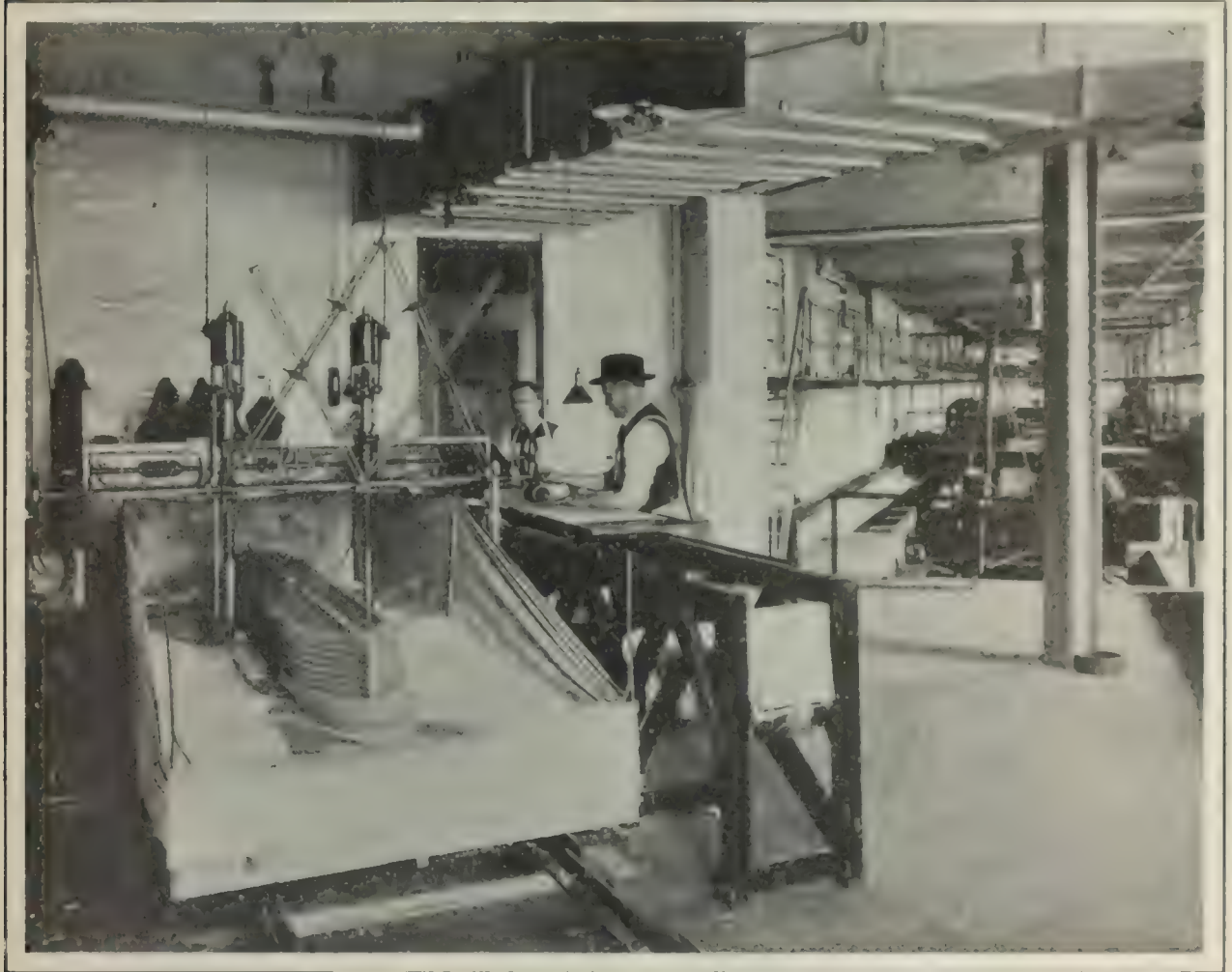
There is another way of effecting a closer union of State and School besides this of bringing the people to the university, and that is bringing the university to the people. In the first the University of Michigan has been pre-eminently successful. In 1880 there was one Michigan student in the university to every 2,407 of the population of the State; in 1900 the ratio was one to 1,206; in 1907 it was one to 973. In the second of the duties or opportunities, that of university extension in its various forms, such as farmers', teachers' and mechanics' institutes and courses, correspondence teaching, and work in lecture and library centers, Michigan has not been so active as some of the other State universities, notably Wisconsin.

An opportunity for expansion into a new field seems to me to be afforded by the development of the educational department of the university. Some universities, like Yale, Princeton and Pennsylvania, give no attention to the training of teachers. Others, notably Columbia and Chicago, have large and well endowed teachers' colleges, with model schools for practice and experiment. Michigan belongs by its history in the latter class, for, as I have explained, its connection with the public-school system has always been close. President Angell in 1874 recommended that instruction in pedagogy be given, and five years later

the first American Professorship of the Science and Art of Teaching was established. The obstacle to the further development of this work at the present time is the lack of facilities for practice teaching, because the university has no model school, and the schools of Ann Arbor do not give sufficient opportunity for such work. Under these circumstances it seems to me that the question of training, at least for high school and college work, could best be solved by sending the advanced students into the high schools of the State. In this way the high schools could add a fifth year or strengthen the fourth, giving a greater variety of courses at very slight expense. Local school boards cannot afford to hire a competent instructor for the three or four students who may wish to take Greek, or chemistry, which is getting to be as rare as Greek. Therefore students are either shut out from certain lines of collegiate work for lack of preparation or such classes are taught by an over-busy principal or by an incompetent assistant, who has to study the next lesson over night and even then sometimes to dismiss the class before the bell rings to prevent being carried over into unexplored territory. There could be a special peripatetic faculty for such work. The circuit rider professor would visit each high school in his district once every week or fortnight to give a lecture or conduct a recitation, and to see that the class drill is thoroly done by the teacher-in-training. The objections usually urged against such inexperienced teachers would not hold in this case, because they would be giving their own specialties under the direct control and guidance of the university professor, with whose methods they are familiar. That is, the high school pupils would then be under the same kind of instruction as most of the lower class students in large universities. The teachers in training would find out whether they were fit for such a profession; they would get credit on their university course for such practical work and they would be partially self-supporting. The pupils in the town could remain at home for a year or two longer, thus saving themselves expense and relieving the university of much of its elementary work

and the embarrassment of their youthful spirits. The Massachusetts Legislature has before it a proposal to utilize the high school buildings for giving a complete college course in every city. If such a plan is not impracticable in Massachusetts it would be easier to introduce

foundations, which were from the beginning made to coincide with the boundaries of the State. At the same time the superstructure must be raised in accordance with the design of its founders. That it has been so far predominantly an undergraduate institution is not to be



Photograph by A. S. Lyndon, Ann Arbor, Mich.

CUTTING A MODEL BOAT OUT OF PARAFFIN

To the right is the tank for testing its efficiency.

where the State university system prevails, especially in Michigan, where it would be merely carrying out the original scheme of the university. It is primarily a question of which is the more mobile, a professor or a class. At any rate, we must recognize the fact that both are more mobile than they used to be, whether the centripetal or the centrifugal force prove the stronger. Our colleges seem to be still in the stage-coach period, unmindful of the new fields opened to them by trolley and express.

The next step in the future of the University should be its expansion in this or some other form until it fills out its

hastily set down to its discredit. It means rather that the University has done conscientiously the duty which lay nearest. All of the State universities have been swamped with undergraduates and have not yet been able to provide buildings and instructors fast enough to accommodate them. But now it is felt that the time has come to demonstrate that a State can provide for its citizens not only the higher education, but the highest. Like the other State universities, Michigan is now making special efforts to develop its research work. In response to the pressure of the younger element, of which I have spoken and in

particular a frank exposure of the deficiencies of the institution in the *Michigan Alumnus*,* the last year has seen a great change in this respect. The latest report of the secretary of the Graduate Council, April, 1909, gives 258 graduate students, including those in the professional schools. Of these 93 were in the summer session. This is an increase of 135 per cent. in the last six years. About one-quarter of the number are working for the doctorate, the most popular departments being English, philosophy, Germanics, chemistry, and physics in this order. Last month I gave a long list of monographs and periodicals published by the University of California, for which the University of Michigan can show no parallel. There is a "Humanistic Series," in which three volumes of valuable classical studies have been issued, and three periodicals.

But it must be remembered that the explorations and investigations of the University of California have been made by the aid of special gifts, and the University of Michigan, altho it has a very large body of alumni, has received no such extensive donations or bequests.

The University authorities have doubtless been wise in their policy not to spend the people's money on architectural display so long as the incessant demand for room continued, but this is no reason for the complete disregard of harmony and system in building. I have alluded to the similarity in spirit and principles between Harvard and Michigan. The resemblance extends to their architecture. The campus in both cases has been built up on the elective principle. The arrangement of the buildings is much the same as when a child dumps his Swiss village out of the box on the floor. In Michigan the architectural department has prepared plans for the development of the campus, but no regard is paid to them in the planning of buildings.

There is no agreement as to style, material or color. The most recent addition is in the crudest possible contrast with all the others and it has been placed in the most crowded part of the campus twenty feet out of line with its neighbors.

This is the Alumni Memorial Building, more commonly called either "the D'Ooge's Palace," in honor of the distinguished professor of Greek who was instrumental in getting it, or the "mausoleum" by those who always associate marble with tombstones. There was much disappointment among the students because this building does not provide their much needed commons and clubrooms, but will contain the offices of the alumni association and the paintings now hanging in the library. There seems to have been a feeling on the part of the promoters of the building that it would be a desecration to have eating and playing in an edifice sacred to the memories of fallen soldiers. But Harvard, surely an authority on such matters, finds no impropriety in using a memorial hall for such purposes, and there is classical precedent for the custom of honoring the heroic dead by feasts and games.

The well-wooded campus makes a pleasant impression on the visitor, and many of the buildings, individually considered, are handsome and well adapted to their purposes. There is a good deal of building going on this year. The new dental building, just completed, of red brick with stone trimmings, is admirably arranged and equipt. The four-story chemical building, now being erected of iron-shot brick with a terra cotta cornice, measures 230 feet by 130, and is well lighted by two inclosed courts, one of them on the lower stories occupied by a large amphitheater. On a hill beyond the campus the visitor's eye is attracted by the glint of a copper dome, with minor bulbs like onion sets sprouting up around. This will house the new 37-inch reflecting telescope which Professor Hussey will use in adding to the collection of double-stars that he began at Lick. Between the Observatory and the campus is Sleepy Hollow, which will now have to change its name, for it has been bought by the Woman's League as a playground for the girls. Near by is the Barbour Gymnasium, which is more than a gymnasium, for the women in the university have made it the center of a social life of their own, which does not, however, interfere with a due amount of association with the opposite sex both in work and play. Here they give their re-

*The *Alumnus* is a quarterly publication of the University of Michigan. It is published by the Alumni Association.

ceptions, dances, teas, plays, literary entertainments and "smokeless smokers," to which they may or may not invite the men, just as they please. This has cultivated in the women students a spirit of independence and self-reliance without developing any antagonism between the sexes. The women are, on the whole, treated with fairness; that is, they receive the treatment they individually merit. Some of the fashionable fraternity set refuse to invite them to social events of importance, but that is not altogether an evil. Since Michigan was the first of the greater universities to adopt co-education, we may expect a similar development in the other universities. It is sufficient to say that none of the dire prophecies made in 1871, when the women were admitted, have come to pass.

The women of the university, as was to be expected, were ahead of the men in establishing a social center. Now, however, a start has been made toward providing a place where all the men students may feel at home by the purchase of the residence of Judge Cooley and its conversion into a clubhouse, the Michigan Union. There are now in the University twenty fraternities in the literary department or college and thirteen in the professional schools. All these have their own houses, as have also the nine sororities. Then there are ten sectional

clubs of students from a particular State or city, six literary and debating societies and six musical organizations, which, with the athletic teams, church gilds, etc., make up a total of 176 student associations. Yet an analysis of the membership shows that less than a tenth of the students take part in any of them except the fraternities and sectional clubs. It is evident, therefore, that the University as a whole is not over-organized, as is commonly believed. The real problem of the great universities is how to reach the submerged nine-tenths and to give them a little share in such voluntary student activities. I must not omit, tho I can merely mention, a movement that is apparent in many of the State universities, but has reached its highest development so far in Michigan—that is, the establishment of extra-territorial religious instruction. There are four buildings supported by the Churches for work among and by the students, and the list of "Studies in Religion" for 1908-09 (which should be sent for by all interested) gives 48 classes and lecture courses in Christian philosophy and ethics, biblical study and church work, by members of the faculty, student pastors and speakers from abroad. In this way another Tappan dream is coming true, the missing faculty of theology is being supplied by individual effort, and the State university is made complete.

NEW YORK CITY.



The Tettix Sings

BY J. VALLANCE BROWN

BLIND? Be it so. Yet still I see
The planes and figs, the gray-green tree
Athene loved, the vine-grown lea,

The haze-veiled hills, the dear, deep blue,
Each mellow line, each chastened hue
That makes Greece fair—the Greece I knew;

The satyr goat, the peasant carts,
The sail-flecked Gulf, old Athens' marts,
The folk afield—stanch, simple hearts;

Sweet sun-kissed cheeks and lips and eyes,
(Ah me! Dear eyes in whose deeps lies
A love I see not, yet surmise);

The glamor of the days of old
When Helen smiled and knights were bold,
When Phidias carved the Attic hold

To shrine the maid of mystic birth,
To body Hellas' wit and worth,
To flash the arts thru all the earth.

The long, sweet, summer noon! All things
Are hushed—Pan's hour—all, save thy wings.
Blind? No! I see! The tettix sings!

TARKIO COLLEGE, TARKIO, MO.

The Crystal Seers

(Being the Confession of Moen James Jaques, Horse Reporter)

BY FRANK CRANE

I AM going to write the plain truth about the origin of the widespread organization known as the Crystal Seers. And for this I am qualified, being the one who devised the scheme.

The proposition was conceived in the most cold-blooded way. There were three of us, all graduates of Yale, 1895. We met casually in a German restaurant on Thirteenth street, New York, and fell to talking over old times.

First, there was the Reverend Henry Alford Tompkins, who had just resigned from a little Unitarian Church in New England. He had been successively a Methodist and an Episcopalian before he had become a Unitarian, and now had left the last-named faith and was theologically, as well as financially, at sea. Tompkins was an attractive fellow, tall, lantern-jawed, and with an imposing, spiritual face. He had a wonderful gift of language and could talk endlessly and entertainingly upon any topic and upon any occasion.

Then there was Dr. Karl Lester Harkaway. He had graduated at a medical school, after leaving Yale, had hung out his shingle in the American metropolis and was having hard work to pay his rent.

Lastly came myself, Moen James Jaques, who had been grinding away at newspaper work and writing for the magazines (things that were seldom published), and living from hand to mouth among the New York myriads who are hanging by their eyebrows above the abyss of failure.

After a solid lunch of pig's knuckle and sauerkraut, washed down with several scidels of Pilsener, conversation was loosened. The topic of success arose, and we were all of one opinion, to wit: that it is the faker who wins the laurels in the great game of "getting on."

"You just look at the preaching business," said Tompkins. "I've been honest, and what's happened to me? Screwed! That's what. Down and out!

You take your full churches and popular preachers, and in every case it is some sort of fake that causes them. There's Dr. A., of Boston—most renowned—great audiences—wonderful sermons, and so on—wouldn't last a week if he was not backed by a bunch of millionaires whom he has hoodooed. In the last analysis he simply stands for the spiritual power of massed money. Of course, he's a fairly good speaker and considerable of a man, but there are a hundred preachers in Boston who could do the business fully as well in his place. Then there is a fellow by the name of B., whom I knew in Woonsocket—couldn't preach any more than a rabbit—but he was genial, smiling and an assiduous jollier. What was the result? Church packed and crowds turned away! And there I was in my meeting house dealing out the real stuff to a baker's dozen. And so it goes."

"It's the same way with the medical profession," added Harkaway. "They claim to abhor quacks. Every successful physician is a quack. It's all sly ways of advertising, and an appearance of wisdom, professional secretiveness and all that. Oh, it makes me sick! If a doctor goes around telling the truth he's driving right over the hill to the poorhouse all right."

I added my testimony. "It's just the same with writing. The popular author is the best jockeyed author. I have written no end of stuff that Kipling & Co. couldn't touch with a ten foot pole. What's the answer? Nothing doing! Manuscripts returned with printed thanks. These magazine editors just pound the sidewalk between the lunch counters and their offices and wouldn't know good literature if they fell over a piece of it in the street."

"Bah!" said Tompkins.

"Bosh!" said Harkaway.

"Hog wash!" said I.

So each of us got out our little hammer and we had a regular anvil chorus,

knocking everybody and everything that was successful.

Suddenly, as I was looking into my empty beer glass, I had an idea—The Idea!

"Boys," I said. "I've thought of something. I won't say now what it is. I want time to let it simmer a bit. Come back tomorrow at this same hour and I think I'll have something interesting to tell you."

The next day found us all three at the same little table in the corner. Then I outlined to them the result of my meditation.

"Now, here's the situation," I began. "Here are three of us, well-educated, capable and untrammelled by families. The world is before us. We're simply chumps if we don't arise and take."

"You're all right, so far," said Tompkins.

"You just hold on," I added. "Let me develop my idea in my own way. First, what do we want? Why, we want success, money, fame, life and plenty of it. Second, how are these things gotten? Answer, simply by faking."

"Now, we three here represent the three great professions infested by fakers of all time, religion, medicine and literature."

"Why haven't we succeeded? Because we have been wooing the blest minority. Mankind is divided into two classes; nine-tenths are fools, and one-tenth have common sense. The first thing we want to do, therefore, is to cut loose from that one-tenth. They're honest, but they haven't any money nor any doughnuts."

"Now, you turn to the great majority. What do they want? They want to be humbugged, as Barnum said. They like it, and are not happy until they get it. If you're going in for truth and the simple life and the *magna est veritas* business you want to get you a farm and learn to milk. But if you want champagne and caviar you've got to get complex and hand out the confidence talk."

"Next step. This is a materialistic age. The other world racket won't go. You have to appeal to people's love of pleasure. Now the great mass of rich people are jaded, with their mansions and diamonds and yachts and so on. They want something new. And I've got it for 'em."

"Just look at the patent medicine business! Millions in it! And clean swindle, all of it. People take their nostrums because they want something; they're dissatisfied."

"And they want something they don't understand. A thing's got to be mysterious and woolly to go. There isn't a considerable city in the United States where there isn't some sort of Thought Vibration or Higher Life or Esoteric faker, usually a woman, who has a big following and is taking in the greenbacks hand over fist."

"People want a fetish. We're all barbarians at the core and we want some sort of outlandish contraption to stimulate our imagination. And I have it."

"This is it. You see, I hold in my hand just a common, ordinary crystal—bought it in a department store at the counter where they sell children's marbles."

"You are, of course, familiar with the fact that in the dark ages the hoodooists used to look into crystals and see any old kind of a thing you might ask."

"Now, my notion is simply to revive that cult. Found the Brotherhood of the Crystal Seers. Get people to buy these marbles at \$5 apiece—cost us three for a cent—and show them how to see life, health and happiness by just gazing at this thing and hypnotizing themselves."

"Bug house!" ejaculated Harkaway.

"There you go!" I retorted. "I supposed you'd want something nice and reasonable, and go on the rest of your life eating frankfurters and cheese. I tell you, this is the biggest fool thing anybody ever heard of, and consequently it will go like hot waffles."

"You see it has every qualification. It is mysterious, it is silly, it is antique. What more do you want?"

"Say," said Tompkins, "I'm beginning to see a light. We could hire a hall, you know, and have meetings, and—and—"

"Sure!" said I. "There's where you come in, Tompkins. You load up on a lot of crystallographic wisdom and hand it out to them Sunday afternoons. Harkaway will open a down town office and receive patients during the week. I'll attend to the literary and publicity end of the scheme. I have a book in mind now. It will be called "The Crystal

Life." By the aid of Browning and Maeterlinck and the Encyclopedias I'll get you up the dandiest handbook ever, chock full of soul food that not a person will understand and hence they'll be crazy for it."

We discussed further details, and I succeeded in inoculating my two companions with my enthusiasm.

We hired a little hall over on Third avenue and put a notice in the papers advising all who didn't know what was the matter with them, all who had chronic diseases, all who were disappointed in love, and all who felt vague reachings out for the *je-ne-sais-quoi*, to come around at 3 p. m. and hear the Reverend Mr. Tompkins's discourse on "The Crystal Life, or The Secret of Health, Wealth and Happiness."

At the first meeting there were just seven present besides us three. Two of them were free-love cranks, one was an anarchist, two were just plain bums, one was an old man with long gray hair, who was batty generally, and the last was a newspaper reporter from the City Press Association.

Tompkins read a little from Maeterlinck's "Wisdom and Destiny," and then branched out impromptu for forty minutes. He did pretty well, except that he was entirely too plain and sensible in his remarks. It took him some time to practise up until he could talk with absolute incoherence, but he finally succeeded. After several weeks he was able to present a discourse that was entirely satisfactory, burning with earnestness and not a grain of sense in it.

In about a month the well dressed people gradually sifted in, and before two months we had the hall filled regularly. In the meanwhile Harkaway took down his physician's sign and had painted on his office door "Karl Lester Harkaway—Crystallographer."

I ground away at the book and in three weeks it was finished. The world knows what it is. Over two million copies have been sold. The book, bound in morocco, is lying around all over the United States, in people's bedrooms, marked up with pencil and otherwise showing signs of hard study. But the first time I read a chapter of it to my two friends, Tomp-

kins roared with laughter, and Harkaway, with a dazed look, cried:

"Jaques, that's plumb crazy! Absolutely nutty! They won't stand for it."

"They won't, hey?" I replied. "That's so, they won't stand for it, because they'll come a running for it."

Our first streak of fat luck was when Mrs. Lindley Forsythe, a society woman, came to our meetings and proceeded to get mashed on Tompkins. She bought a crystal and plunged into the esoteric inwardness of our faith, same as a bullfrog into a pond. In fact, she outdid us. She would argue with Tompkins after the meeting until the air was blue, and neither of them had the first notion of what they were talking about.

We borrowed money from her to get out the first edition of "The Crystal Life," and elected her an honorary trustee.

The next lucky strike was when the Reverend Dr. Jansmyth attacked us in his pulpit, and I managed to get a column writeup of his remarks in the *World*.

Then the people began to come in droves. We had to get a larger hall. Edition after edition of the book was issued, and we made a clean profit of two-fifty on every volume. Harkaway took a suite of offices in the Metropolitan Life Building and hired an army of typewriters and secretaries. Money was coming in by mail.

I kept on at the publicity department and managed to get several of the magazines to publish our "principles" and an account of our wonderful growth. Some of them knocked us and others praised; but it made no difference to us; on the whole, we found adverse criticism to be the most lucrative. The American people are peculiar. If you pound any man hard enough you'll make his fortune.

My book was reviewed in several of the literary magazines, and the funny part of it is that opinions seemed divided as to its merit, with the balance in favor of considering the work a profound and erudite production. It got so I pretty near thought it was, myself.

Tompkins was a wonder. He developed the most amazing facility for constructing deep-sounding phrases, to such extent that he could hardly let up and

talk reasonably when we were together. The gist of the faith, if it has any gist, is, that what men need is to get out of themselves into a larger life. This they are to accomplish by gazing into the crystal. Thus they project their narrow and pain-beset personalities into the orbital form before them. The lowest life is a line; the next in order is the plane; still higher comes the cubical or four-square life, which, until the arrival of Tompkins & Co. was as far as mankind had attained; but the new and perfect life is spherical, "spherical and luminous"; and of these two qualities the crystal is the symbol. Besides this nonsense my book and Tompkins's addresses had a great deal more to say about the concealed symbolism of the crystal. We ransacked the public library for history and myth and when an interesting fact couldn't be hitched on to our subject we would drag it in by the heels.

The odd phase of it all was the fact that it did cure people of all manner of diseases and do them a great deal of good. Testimonials multiplied.

When the wife of a city official testified that she had had rheumatism for twenty years, and had arisen and walked, sound and well, after using the crystal and reading my balderdash for a week, nobody was more astounded than I. The society world seemed to take up our cult with avidity. It was just adapted to the boulevard brand of suckers.

But perhaps still more surprising was the enthusiastic reception given to our propaganda by educated and intelligent people. Judges, preachers, lawyers, literary stars, wealthy merchants, traveled and cultured persons began to come in. I wouldn't have believed it, if I had not seen it with my own eyes. It stumped even my pessimism when I saw how keen were people of alleged culture to be humbugged and to believe in something that would act as an opiate to their common sense.

Things were going along swimmingly. I was living the Crystal Life at the St. Regis and had Veuve Cliquot for breakfast when I wanted it. I was driving around in an auto that discounted a Pullman palace car, and if I missed anything in the way of a good time I don't know what it was.

And then came the little woman.

She was just an ordinary school teacher and not very handsome, at that, but she cooked my goose. I met her at one of our assemblies and something about her attracted me at once. It was not her good looks, for, as I said, she was rather plain, but the way she looked at a fellow thru her brown eyes, so trusting and honest and straight, was calculated to make trouble.

We talked awhile. Then I called upon her. You know the rest, naturally. It wasn't long till I was heels over head in love. It was the first time I had ever had a genuine attack, and I was suffering.

Then came the crisis. One night, as I was visiting her in her little flat, up on Eighty-sixth street, where she lived with her mother, she looked at me with a look that made me feel as tho I had taken alcohol, and said:

"Mr. Jaques, may I ask you an honest question?"

"Twenty," I answered.

"This is what I want to know," she went on, easily. "My mother has been much taken with your peculiar faith, and to please her I have gone to some of your meetings, and I have tried to read your book. I will tell you truthfully that I do not understand the book, nor can I make the least sense out of Mr. Tompkins's discourses. To me—pardon me; if I am too frank—it all seems insane. Still, since I have known you, it has seemed to me that I could trust you, and I am going to ask you plainly, do you believe wholly in this new teaching, and, if you do, will you tell me in plain English what it means?"

The blood rose to my face, and I grew a little dizzy. I knew that right then and there I was at a fork of the roads. Whatever I said I'd have to stick to. I decided to lie to her. But when I raised my eyes to her face and realized that here was a woman-soul that was going either up or down, according to my act, and that this soul meant more to me than life, my name was George Washington—I just couldn't lie.

And so I told her the whole truth.

She recoiled from me as tho I had been a snake. She didn't abuse me, she didn't say one ugly word, but the expression

upon her face was something awful. Her lips were very white and dry as she dismissed me.

"I think—if you will excuse me," she said, "I will say good-night!"

I left, feeling just the same as a whipped pup.

And I made up my mind that I would get the other two boys together and we'd quit.

The next day I saw Tompkins. And then I discovered that I had not begun to fathom the psychological possibilities of human deception. For it was not because he was making too much out of it that Tompkins declined to quit. In fact, Tompkins was really an honest sort of a fellow. But, to my amazement, I discovered that he had really come to believe in himself and in my book! I couldn't take it in at first, but finally was compelled to acknowledge it. He admitted that we had begun in deception, but, he said, we had stumbled upon a great and precious truth; and then I'll be hanged if he didn't try to convert me by quoting my own book!

Harkaway was equally obdurate, but for a different reason. He had gotten a taste of money and it was too good to let go. He called me several kinds of a fool and declined to join me in exposing the wrong that had been done. In fact, he claimed that there was no wrong; weren't we healing people, he asked, and illuminating darkened lives?

I studied over it a week, and finally made up my mind what I would do. I surrendered every penny of my money and possessions to Tompkins and Harkaway. It was fake money and the fakers ought to have it. Since Martha's look at me—Martha Elton was her name—I had not the heart to try to throw a sop to my conscience by "doing good with my money." It was the devil's money and would bring its own reward. I found no difficulty in persuading my partners to take it.

Then I went to work. I had no trouble in getting on the staff of a daily paper, and I set myself in my spare moments to do some honest writing, if I starved at it.

It was over a year after this that I

met Martha again. I had not dared to look her up, because I knew she would not care so much as to wipe her feet on me. But one day I was walking thru Central Park when I almost ran plump against her!

You could have blown me over with a whisper. I mumbled something and was passing on, when she stopped me by her word.

"Mr. Jaques," she said, timidly.

I turned to her. Her tone was inviting. The look of her eye had none of that concentrated scorn in it which had been there the last time I saw her. Indeed, it was like heaven.

"Why—why—I—you—I—don't you hate me?"

"Won't you walk a bit with me?" she smiled. "I want to talk with you."

Well, we strolled along together. All my old feeling toward her, which had never been entirely extinguished, burst up into a flame. I found myself, before I knew it, turning my heart inside out. I told her how my love for her had cut like a sharp sword thru all the knots of self-deception that had been tying around me, how I had given up the whole business and all its profits just for the look of her eye. I made a good speech, and was feeling pretty tolerable, noble and chesty over being so honest.

She blushed. She walked along in silence a little. Then she said:

"It is all very strange. I was dreadfully sorry for the way I treated you. Then I began to study your book, and—and Mr. Tompkins came to see me some. And I—that is—Mr. Jaques, I have found the Truth. I am leading the Crystal Life."

Once when I was a boy I was hit in the pit of the stomach with a baseball. I felt just that way when she handed me this bit of news. I didn't say anything because I couldn't think of anything but swear words.

I excused myself as soon as I could. She walked on. I sat down on a park bench and said things that I won't print.

She married Tompkins.

What's the use?

W. L. G. M.



Grave Conditions in Persia

BY OUR PERSIAN CORRESPONDENT

[Since this article was mailed from Teheran we have cabled reports that the Shah has been forced again to grant the country a constitution, a desperate and humiliating, and a hopeless concession.—EDITOR.]

APPRECIATING very fully the fact that a narrative of murder, arson and anarchy rarely makes either profitable or pleasant reading, I yet venture to call the attention of the readers of THE INDEPENDENT anew to the miserable and pitiable conditions existing in Persia, as a result of the general political unrest that has swept over the country during the past three years.

Outside of Teheran there is practically no government, except that of the feudal tribes, and anarchy is everywhere rife. The hand of the central government is, at least for the present, impotent, in the face of the red flag, and there is no power to protect the toiling peasant or the honest tradesman. Obviously, all kinds of business is at a standstill, and money is scarce. The siege in Tabriz that has continued since last summer is bringing to the 200,000 inhabitants of the place untold suffering. Cholera, typhus, smallpox and starvation have killed an enormous number of people. The leading physician of the place writes to the Sanitary Council here that during the last three or four months scarlet fever alone has claimed more than five thousand victims from among the children. There are no mails to Europe from there, and the whole region, including Urumia, west of the lake, is practically cut off from the outside world. The situation in Tabriz is exceedingly grave, not only from the conditions mentioned, but also for the non-combatants, for if the city holds out thousands must die from starvation, and if the place falls into the hands of the wild tribes now surrounding it, there is little assurance that these bloodthirsty savages will spare anybody. Resht and the region about the Caspian are in the hands of a revolutionary element, largely imported from Russia. They seem to have control of the Enzeli-Teheran overland post road, altho they have not stopped the regular mails. In the begin-

ning of the troubles the Governor was assassinated. Very recently a Russian gunboat has been sent to Enzeli, the port of Resht.

Three months ago, sleepy old Isaphan awoke one morning to find the Shah's Governor gone and the town in the hands of the Bakhtiari tribe. These people, living to the southwest of Ispahan in the hills, had always been loyal, but the red flag of anarchy was too much for them, and they took a hand in the fight. They are a wild, lawless people; the best that can be said of them is that they are better than the Kurds.

At Shiraz the feudal tribes have taken possession; at Bushire the British have been compelled to land troops to protect the place; while at the sacred city of Meshed the custom house has been looted and the Governor kicked out. The story all over the country is the same.

Kermanshah was one of the last places that remained loyal to the Crown, and this is what happened there the other day. The story is not an unusual one, but it well illustrates what sort of justice is administered by the local Governors.

There lived in this place one Aziz-Ullah, a Jew, who ran a little stocking factory. Among those who worked in his shop was a boy, who was a Sayid, a sect claiming to be the direct descendants of Mohammed, and consequently extremely fanatical. The relation of an apprentice in Persia is not unlike that of a village schoolmaster and his pupil. So, for some misdemeanor, the Jew punished the Sayid, who then left his work. The next morning the boy's elder brother brought him to the factory, and said: "I have punished my brother for leaving his work yesterday and I wish you to punish him also." Thereupon the Jew, who should have known better than to touch a Sayid, gave him a whipping. The boy continued at his work that day and the next, apparently none the worse for his

punishment. But on the third day he did not come to the shop at the usual hour; later his brother appeared and told the Jew that the boy was ill and urged him to call a doctor. The Jew, realizing the seriousness of the situation, went at once to the English doctor, but he could not be found. His assistant, an Indian, went with him to see the boy and gave as his diagnosis heart failure, the result of intestinal disturbances. Whether or not this was the true cause of his illness will never be known, for within a few hours the boy was dead, and in a Mohammedan land a post mortem is impossible. The city was soon in an uproar, and the Jew went to the proper official and gave himself up. After a night in prison he was taken before the Governor, who at once ordered him beheaded. His request for a trial, an investigation as to the cause of the boy's death, was unheeded. Without further words he was led away to be executed. Knowing the terror of the Persian executioner and fearing torture, he took off his clothing and gave it to him. He then without a struggle submitted to the knife, and one long, swift stroke that crossed the great bloodvessels of the neck brought instant death. His body was then mutilated by the crowd, who dragged it thru the streets, finally casting it into a pit outside of the town, where it was covered with filth. Later the Governor sent his men, who buried the body in the Jewish cemetery, in his stupidity thinking that he had seen the end of the affair.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Jew's character and standing in the community had always been excellent, and this was the only thing brought against him, the cry was raised by the mob in the street: "Is the life of only one Jew to be paid for the life of a Sayid?" The word was soon taken up, and before nightfall every Jewish house had been plundered, a number wounded, and at least three more had been killed, while one hundred and forty families were made homeless.

The Russian bank was attacked in the night, and the next day it developed that many of the Jews were not Persian sub-

jects, but were in the place only as traders. The Governor then tried to recover the plunder and make the people pay for that which was stolen and could not be found. He had ordered the death of the Jew to please these very same people. Rather than pay, they put the Governor out of the town and organized "a parliament" of their own. It is not hard to fancy what the result will be.

As province after province cuts loose from the capital, the situation is slowly but surely being recognized. Gloom and utter hopelessness are fast taking the place of the gayety that one once saw here among the rich Persians. The sowing to the winds of graft, oppression and reckless extravagance has brought to the ruling classes the whirlwind of defeat and humiliation. The lower classes are often armed, and murders are more and more frequent. So far there have been no demonstrations against foreigners, altho in a few instances foreigners have had narrow escapes from irresponsible parties in the street.

What is in the mind, if anything, of the British and Russian governments concerning Persia is not known here. But there is a growing conviction in all circles that every hope of autonomous government is gone, and that foreign intervention must come sooner or later in some form. If this is not done soon we may expect years of wandering in the wilderness of anarchy and disorder. To call the present turbulent movement that is sweeping over the country "a reform movement" is a joke. To believe that the central government can restore order or maintain it if it were restored, requires too much faith for the ordinary resident in Persia to accept. The restoration of the constitution promises little in the present condition of the country. Were it re-established the religious leaders would soon take control of it again and carry out their plans, which would not be different from those that have marked all Mohammedan history. In the meantime the outlook for the poor people, who have been guilty of nothing save the misfortune of having been born in Persia, is unspeakably dark.

Labor and the Commissary at Panama

BY W. J. GHENT

[This article, delayed by the illness of Mr. Ghent, concludes our series on Panama. The first article, "Progress in Panama," by Mr. Gardner Richardson, appeared in our issue of April 22d; the second article, "Work and Welfare on the Canal," by Mr. W. J. Ghent, appeared April 29th, and the third article, "The Construction of the Canal," by Mr. Gardner Richardson, was printed in our issue of May 6th. Mr. Richardson and Mr. Ghent were sent to Panama as special representatives of THE INDEPENDENT, to report on the progress of the work.—EDITOR.]

THE Commissary Department of the Panama Railroad was established in 1894, to supply groceries to the heads of departments of the company. The business was enlarged in 1896, and commissary privileges were extended to all employees of the railroad, all steamship lines, warships of any nationality, and consuls and officials of the French Canal Company. Since 1905, under American ownership of the railroad, the privilege of buying from the department has been restricted to canal and railroad employees, with special exceptions in favor of the resident ministers of America, Great Britain and Peru and the American consul-general.

There are certain technical points regarding the ownership and operation of the canal enterprise, which it may be well to keep in mind. The canal itself is purely a government owned property. The railroad and steamship line is actually government owned, but by a temporary loan of one share of stock to each of three individuals becomes technically a private corporation. But, again, the chairman of the Canal Commission, Col. George W. Goethals, is also the president of the Panama Railroad and Steamship Line, and the two enterprises are operated as one. The distinction is nominal only, but there are said to be certain advantages in the pretense. A private corporation has a free hand in buying supplies when it chooses in the open market, whereas a government department must purchase thru competitive bids. Furthermore, a government department is not supposed to carry on a mercantile business in or about the territory of a neighboring nation, while a private corporation may fittingly do so.

So the Panama Railroad remains a private corporation, and the commissary

is a department of the railroad and not of the canal. But the manager of the commissary does not report to the general manager of the railroad, but to the subsistence officer, who in turn reports to the chairman of the Canal Commission. You may study over all this for some time without getting anything very clear. But when you see the actual processes in motion you find that the technical complexities of ownership rather assist than obstruct the efficient working of the department.

The many activities of the commissary department proper were mentioned in a previous article. Some further mention is needed of the subsistence branch. When the Americans took charge of the canal in 1894 they began work without having made any but the most meager preparations in the matter of quarters, subsistence and sanitation. The men were badly lodged and fed, and none of the most ordinary safeguards for the preservation of health had been adopted. As a consequence, disease broke out, increasing for a time in virulence and spreading thruout the Zone. Work was temporarily paralyzed. It was soon seen that no further progress was possible until more careful preparations had been made.

In July, 1905, a contract was made with J. E. Markel, of Omaha, for feeding and lodging the men. A rival firm, Hudgins & Dumas, protested against the letting of the contract on the ground that Markel's bid was in excess of their own. The Washington authorities held up the contract for a time, and a Senate investigation followed. Ultimately the contract was voided, and an indemnity was paid Markel.

In the mean time, Jackson Smith, then head of the Department of Labor, Quar-

ters and Subsistence, realizing the immediate need of the employees, began in a small way to open messes and eating houses, run at government expense. The scheme was regarded as merely a make-shift till some better plan should be adopted. The Commission's report for December, 1906, comments as follows:

"These hotels or mess houses were not opened originally by the Commission as a permanent arrangement, but as a substitute until an experiment could be made as to whether it was better to operate them directly or under contract."

The report declared, however, that the scheme had been entirely successful. At the end of June, 1906, a profit of \$5,000 had been shown.

From this humble and tentative beginning of the subsistence branch has grown a tremendous business. Along the line are 17 hotels, 24 messes for European laborers and 24 kitchens for West Indian negro laborers. In addition, two general hotels—the Tivoli, at Ancon, and the Washington, at Colon—are maintained.

The former is in every respect a first-class hotel. Its rates (to other than canal employees) are exceptionally high, but the food, service and lodging are excellent. These two hotels are intended for the public as well as for employees, whereas at the "Line" hotels, tho the non-employee can obtain food, he cannot obtain lodging.

It is the aim of the officials to run the entire commissary department without profit, giving lower prices and better goods as the income increases. But the subsistence branch usually shows a profit in spite of this aim. For the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1908, the "Line" hotels lost \$21,944.48; the European laborers' messes cleared \$17,044.15; the common laborers' kitchens cleared \$22,147.14; the Hotel Tivoli cleared \$279.14, and the Washington lost \$705.65. There was thus a net profit on subsistence operations of \$16,820.27. In spite of the loss on the "Line" hotels, the service is said to be constantly bettered. A hotel keeper will tell you that he has been rebuked by



CULEBRA FIVE YEARS AGO.

Shows street of the village of Culebra, showing the type of houses in which the French lived.



THE AMERICAN QUARTERS AT CRISTOBAL.

Showing the pleasant surroundings and the type of houses in which the Americans now live.

the men above him for trying to show a profit; that better service even at greater expense is the wish of the officials.

A visitor finds the food at the "Line" hotels good and plentiful, varied in character, and cheap in price. The service (in the hands of West Indian negroes) is rather poor and lazy, and a high degree of cleanliness apparently cannot be maintained. Yet it is the food about which the men most constantly complain. The reason is obvious, when one stops to consider it. Day in and day out, the meals have the same general stamp and character, and the sense of monotony in the food service becomes more and more conscious and irritating as the months run by. In a Northern city you may vary your meals as you please. You may go to restaurants of any one of a hundred types, you may try table d'hôte or à la carte as the fancy chooses. On the line you must eat the same general style of meal three times a day, ninety times a month; or else desert the government's eating places, and make your own provision for food.

Increasingly for a time, perhaps still increasingly, men have left the hotels and formed messes of their own. Some of them have married, and of course in their

own homes can provide for the variety they demand. But it is also common for a dozen or twenty men to form a mess, rent a house, employ a negress as cook, and make up their own menus. Many of the men take only one meal a day in the hotels. The consequence is of course a severe loss to the hotels, since virtually the same organization of help and approximately the same expenditure for provisions is necessary in providing for an irregular as for a regular patronage. The officials have tried in various ways to check this tendency, but seemingly without avail. Anything that would break or modify the unceasing monotony of the food service would be helpful, but nothing of this sort seems so far to have been tried. The tendency is equally strong with the Europeans and the West Indians. Tho the overwhelming majority of all employees continue to eat at the government tables, the desertions are serious enough to make imperative some change in the form of the food service.

The men agree, however, that the government's food is better and cheaper than could be furnished them by a private contractor. Markel contracted to give meals to "gold" employees (white Americans) and their families at the rate of \$30 per

month for persons over twelve years old, and for \$10 per month for persons between five and twelve; by the day, \$1 and



A SECTION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.
A view looking north from Pedro Miguel toward the Culebra Cut.

40 cents; by the meal, 33 1-3 cents and 13 cents. For maintenance, he asked \$6 per month for employees over twelve, and nothing for those under twelve. For "silver" employees (European and negro laborers) he asked \$12 and \$5 per month, 45 cents and 20 cents per day, and 15 cents and 10 cents per meal for persons of the same age distinctions.

The government gives free quarters to all employees and their families. It gives a flat rate of 30 cents per meal to all "gold" employees, 40 cents per day to all European laborers and 30 cents a day to West Indian laborers. The 40 cent rate includes wine for certain holidays. These rates, to say nothing of the free quarters, are considerably cheaper than those offered by Markel. No one supposes that he would have given better or more plentiful food. It is hardly to be supposed that he would have built a cold storage plant or an ice factory. The motive of a contractor would have been the making of profit; the motive of the government is the furnishing the best possible service in order to secure the utmost efficiency of its employees. No greater care is taken

anywhere in the world to insure the wholesomeness of the food supply. No risk is run in the hope of saving money. The motive of profit hunger, which virtually everywhere else in the world is responsible for sophisticated food and drink, is entirely eliminated on the Canal Zone. No more instructive lesson has ever been given of the advantages of collective service over private service than



A STEAM SHOVEL AND CREW.
One of these powerful engines has removed 3,940 cubic yards of rock and earth in one day.

here. That there are faults to be remedied—particularly in the matter of the monotony of the meal service—is conceded. But the solid benefits of the whole scheme stand out in the strongest relief against the waste, the inefficiency, the expensiveness and the swindling of private service generally.

In a previous article I said that labor conditions in the Zone were, on the whole, satisfactory. Certain exceptions were made, and some further consideration of the subject may be given here. In May and June, 1908, a commission, composed of James B. Reynolds, Samuel B. Donnelly and Henry Beach Needham,

visited the Isthmus, investigated conditions, and later submitted a report, which was published as Senate document No. 539 of the Sixtieth Congress. This commission found conditions on the whole excellent, but submitted a number of recommendations for further improvements. These recommendations called for more efficient supervision of quarters, an increase in the number of drying rooms for bachelor quarters, the extermination of vermin, the wire-screening of quarters, the revision of wage schedules, the redressing of the grievances of the telegraphers, the application of longevity pay to all American employees receiving less than \$5,000 a year, the granting of vacation privileges on equal terms to all "gold" employees, the appointment of a

labor secretary, and a more uniform system of compensation for injuries. Some further recommendations were made in regard to the food service, increased provision of quarters for married people, and an increase in the number of club houses.

Some of these recommendations have been adopted in greater or less degree. Others have received not the slightest attention. The telegraphers, for instance, are in the same position they were in a year ago, if not worse. They work long hours, Sundays often included, and such of them as are not American citizens get no vacations. The telegraphers have no union, and their complaints have so far been pigeonholed without attention.

Nor has any change been made in the



FILLING IN SWAMPS AT LA BOCA

The rock and earth from Culebra have been advantageously used to reclaim a considerable area of land at the Pacific terminal of the Canal.



ALONG THE WATERFRONT AT PANAMA

A fleet of native fishing boats near the sea wall, built over two hundred years ago by the Spaniards.

matter of withholding vacations with pay from "hourly" men. This is one of the points upon which Mr. Reynolds's commission laid particular stress. The "hourly" men receive price and a half for overtime, on the basis of an eight-hour day. Some of the "monthly" men receive an extension of vacation for overtime, professedly on the basis of an eight-hour day, but generally on the basis of a nine-hour day. Mr. Reynolds investigated the matter of the overtime received by the "hourly" men to find if it would equal or approximate the sum they would receive for a six-weeks' vacation with pay. He found that the cost of giving such vacations to all "hourly" men would approximate \$236,000, whereas the amount earned by them as overtime approximated only \$94,000. Their paid overtime was thus in but a small degree comparable to the money value of a six-weeks' vacation with pay. This matter is one over which an increasing

agitation is being made. The "hourly" men insist that they shall be treated as the "monthly" men, and have formed a sort of trades council to push their case before the Canal Commission.

Just what Mr. Reynolds's commission meant by declaring that they "found the eight-hour law faithfully enforced in the entire service of the Isthmian Canal Commission," it would be difficult to say. Certainly this is not the opinion of the men themselves. Employee after employee will tell you that he works from nine to fourteen hours a day. This is particularly true of foremen, dredgemen, steam-shovel men, powder men and others on the "monthly" list. Some of them get an extension of vacation for their overtime, but many of them get nothing whatever for it. Unquestionably the eight-hour day is the rule; but the exceptions from it are many and notorious.

Some attempt has been made at the revision of the pay schedules. "Equaliza-

tion" the Canal Commission calls it; "reduction" the men call it. The subject is complex, and difficult of solution. The practice of hiring men and making individual rates of pay and afterward increasing or reducing pay upon purely individual bases has resulted in great confusion. Mr. Reynolds found 757 different rates of pay for "gold" employees, and 400 different rates for "silver" employees. Many of the men assert that in "equalizing" these rates the tendency has invariably been toward reduction. A table published in the *Canal Record* for March 17th of the present year shows that between July and December of last year reductions had been made in the payroll of "gold" employees to the amount of \$47,000 per month, or 6.53 per cent. of the total amount. The "silver" roll showed reductions of \$12,046 per month, and the statement is made that the total reductions would amount to \$712,000 per year. As the rolls showed a net loss of employees of only 497, it is evident that the decreased wage roll means a considerable reduction in the wages of individuals.

Mr. Reynolds's commission recommended that employees permanently disabled should be pensioned for the rest of their lives, and that the word "hazardous" used in the act of May 30th, 1908, to describe the nature of one's employment, should be omitted. The fact of injury should be held to be a proof of the hazard of the work. Neither recommendation has been adopted, tho the act of February 24th, 1909, grants increased discretion to the Canal Commission in treating cases of injury or disablement. The provisions are totally inadequate to meet the necessities of these cases.

The recommendation for the building of club houses at Gatun, Las Cascadas, Paraiso and Ancon has also failed of adoption. Plans have been prepared—indeed, they had been prepared before Mr. Reynolds's commission reported—but the buildings themselves are not visible. They are greatly needed. Means of recreation are limited enough, even to the employees stationed at Culebra, Cristobal, Empire and Gorgona, which already have club houses. To the others there is so little chance of wholesome entertainment, there is so complete a monot-

ony of existence, that the temptation to resort to the saloons and dance halls of the cities is often irresistible.

There is no lack of complaints on the part of the men. There are so many indeed that the secretary of the commission, Mr. Joseph B. Bishop, must needs devote a great deal of his time to receiving and considering them. No doubt many of them are trivial. There is something in the climate, something in the remoteness from home and the artificial mode of life that induces constant restiveness and fault-finding on the part of men of a certain temperament. But then again many of the complaints are well founded. An army régime must needs fail in many ways in interpreting the wishes and the standards of workingmen; and customs and practices which may seem reasonable to the officers may sometimes produce the utmost irritation among the men. Then, too, many of the employees are trade union men. They are used to the fine and delicate adjustments of relations between fellow workers which the unions and shop locals ordain, and they revolt against the more chaotic relations inevitable to the open shop. There are, moreover, vast differences in individual experiences in the work on the Zone. A trained and capable man may have had a run of ill fortune. He may have been kept from promotion thru the jealousy or dislike of a foreman or superintendent, and have seen less competent men advanced over his head. From the men's stories there must be many instances of this kind. And so one finds the greatest differences in the testimony of the workers. The members of a lodge of machinists which I attended expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied with their treatment, except in the matter of vacation with pay. But, on the other hand, I found reasonable and competent men utterly dissatisfied. Favoritism, petty injustice, arbitrariness, they alleged and gave instances in proof. Such men give up their work after a time and leave the Zone in bitterness and disgust.

It is a little section cut off from the great workaday world—this Canal Zone. As you may find there representatives of most of the races of the world, so also may you find among its workers the most

varied individual experiences and the most opposed moods and types of character. You may find content and discontent, peace and unrest, hope and despondency, thrift and extravagance. But amid it all you will see a wonderful ex-

periment in organizing and marshaling an industrial army and in caring for it by collective service; and you will see one of the world's greatest undertakings going surely forward to successful completion.



TOWING A BARGE FROM PORTO BELLO
Each barge carries a thousand cubic yards of
crushed rock to the lock site at Gatun.



Experiments in Co-operation

BY N. O. NELSON

HOUSING.

FROM co-operative retail storekeeping, which properly dates from 1844, there have grown a variety of co-operative businesses, all based on giving the profit not to capital, but to the patrons. It has spread into wholesaling, manufacturing, agricultural business, banking, and lastly into home building and town making.

Co-operative housing is quite different from building associations, which bunch the small investments of many and lend it to the individual members who will pay the largest premium or bonus for it.

This other is correctly called Co-operative Tenants' Association. A business corporation is formed with a substantial capital furnished by well-disposed people of means. For the amount paid in on the stock a suitable tract of easily accessible land is bought. An issue of bonds is authorized to be sold from time to time for construction and for public improvements. The tract is planned, improved and platted in lots.

Tenants are then invited, the tenant and directors agree on a plan and a rental rate, the tenant subscribes for an amount of stock and bonds equaling the cost of his house and the lot and his proportion of the public improvements. Every year he is charged with interest and repairs on his premises and his proportion of public expenses, he is credited with the rent he has paid—the excess is applied on a payment on his stock and bonds. When his holding of these is paid he has no further rent to pay, except his share of expenses. When all the land is built on and paid for the homes are free. It is properly arranged that the investing stock and bond holders relinquish their holdings *pro rata* or by lot as they are taken up by the tenants. The stock is subscribed at a moderate rate of interest by friendly investors. The bonds being safeguarded by the stock and by the assured improvements and occupancy, can be placed on the open market at the lowest rate. The land being bought in

quantity, unimproved, and the improvements and construction done on a wholesale scale, there is the utmost economy thruout. The tenant being charged with his own repairs, he will be careful. As all the tenants pay the public expenses, they will be careful to incur no unnecessary waste or expense.

Each tenant remains a tenant of the company, of which all the tenants are the owners, but his occupancy is secure, because each tenant is similarly located, and he could never be evicted except for non-payment of expenses (in effect, taxes) or by action of the corporation, which means at least a majority of his associates. He is perfectly safe in his tenure. Wage earners and families of small means thus get their homes by the profits on their rents, they get better surroundings and facilities because they are properly planned, and they get new houses in harmony with their own tastes and means.

GARDEN CITIES.

Yet another step in co-operation has been taken in making entire towns. They are called garden cities because they are planned to be beautiful, well ordered and the seat of all that constitutes good living. Mr. Howard wrote a book outlining a town which should be well planned, should contain factories,

public works, stores, schools, churches, auditorium and homes. He called the book and the plan—"Garden City." Many such plans have been published. Mr. Howard differed from his predecessors by making a practical plan and being practical himself. The book was published in England, co-operators and other public spirited Englishmen took it up, about a million dollars was raised, 3,000 acres were bought at Litchworth, 30 miles from London, the plan was drawn, improvements started and investors invited. The land is not sold, but leased. Capital gets its minimum rate of interest and has no further claim. Factories have been built, mostly co-operative. Houses are built by private owners, but also by tenants' co-operative companies. After a few years all will be paid for and the net income from the public utilities and from land rents will pay all the expenses. It will then be the cheapest and the best place in England to live in or do business in. Other garden cities are projected in Europe and America. A further modification will be to have the entire enterprise co-operative. Individual occupancy and tenure in home, co-operative ownership in the land, the public utilities and the businesses.

ST. LOUIS, MO.



The Aeronaut

BY GEORGE HERBERT CLARKE

PÆAN, sing pæan!
For I have made me wings;
No more the empyrean
Withstands my journeyings;—
The empyrean,
Eternal, silent, vast!
I enter it at last,
And the god in me sings.

Power, sing power!
For I am greater grown;
This is the mighty hour
When *all* becomes mine own;—
The mighty hour
Dreamed, labored for, fulfilled,
Won as my spirit willed,—
The firmament known.

Yet, in the singing,
Hearken a low, sweet cry:
"Wouldst thou, O man, be winging
The stretches of the sky;—
Wouldst thou be winging
Thine ever-upward way?
Did not Love smile and say:
'Thy courier I!'"

PEABODY COLLEGE, NASHVILLE, TENN

Books of Travel

In the spring the American's fancies lightly turn to thoughts of travel abroad. With a continent of his own to roam in—and he does become more truly its child from year to year—he yet, owing, no doubt, to the cultural associations of his educative period, has his longing for older countries which must be gratified sooner or later, the “sooner” often meaning familiarity with Switzerland or the Land of the Midnight Sun before he goes to marvel at the grandeur of the Yellowstone or Selkirks. And when we say “he,” we mean mostly she, as is so generally the case nowadays in our social life.

So here is the usual crop of travel books, for the consolation of the stay-at-home, the guidance of the fortunate vacationist. From Mexico to China, from Spain to Finland, from Africa to Persia roam the authors of these books, living over again past delights, seeking to communicate them to others, or determined to instruct or have traveled in vain. All aboard! Non-passengers ashore! We are off with the tide.

Ex Africa semper aliquid novi. The old saw promises to be made true, indeed, in the season that is before us. Coming events have already cast their shadows before them in newspaper and magazine and book: from the editorial point of view everything African has been made new again by the expedition of the great hunter. One of his countrywomen seeks to stay our impatience for the jungle tales to come with a staid, informing account of a trip *From Cairo to the Cataract*.¹ Blanche Mabury Carson, its author, has invented, or perhaps she merely remembers, a professor from whose crude lips flow streams of lore, historical and other. She is, moreover, scrupulously honest in paying the tribute of the quotation mark to the many authorities she has consulted and relied on. A readable account of a familiar trip made annually by hundreds of our country-

women, more or less personally conducted by professors, parents, husbands, or the ubiquitous Mr. Cook. It is a handsome volume, illustrated, *çela va sans dire*, and boxed.

Farther East we travel into the awakening East. Mrs. M. E. Hume-Griffith's work is not, strictly speaking, a book of travel, but for that very reason of all the greater importance to the traveler, should one be found bold enough to venture into a country where the unrest of Young Islam is felt no less impellingly than in Turkey itself, where, too, reaction is dying hard. As the wife of a medical missionary, Mrs. Hume-Griffith saw much of life *Behind the Veil in Persia and Turkish Arabia*,² but her book deals with other things than the position of woman there—with religion, material conditions of life, its comforts and discomforts, the beauties of the land of the Sun much more than of the Lion, with manners, customs and superstitions, and the work of the medical missionary. A most informing book, readable withal.

While Major H. R. Davies, of the British Army, made his trips thru Yunnan for a purpose that is suggested³ in his subtitle, the advocacy, namely, of thru communication between British India and China, he yet furnishes a work of wider interest, in that a great part of the territory he traversed had been previously untrodden, even by missionaries, while much of the remainder had not previously been described. His book is elaborately provided with appendixes dealing with the various tribes of Western China, the climate, products, and prospects of the country, etc. A work primarily for the geographer, in so far as it is not a commercial survey for a railroad, but containing many pages of interest to the general reader, even tho perilous adventure be lacking.

To the excellent Medieval Town

BEHIND THE VEIL IN PERSIA AND TURKISH ARABIA.
By M. E. Hume-Griffith. J. B. Lippincott Co. 8vo.
\$3.50 net.

YUNNAN. THE LINE BETWEEN INDIA AND THE YANETTE. By Major H. R. Davies. Oxfordshire
Edith Jefferys. Oxford University Press. 16/ net.

FROM CAIRO TO THE CATARACT. By Blanche Mabury Carson.
New York: H. C. Platt & Co. 1909. \$4.00

Series has been added a volume on *Pisa*,⁴ by Janet Ross and Nelly Erichsen, the one dealing with the city's history, the other furnishing the description of the town as it is today, neither encroaching upon the other's domain, both sharing in the interest of the pictures. It is hardly necessary to add to the praise that has been awarded to this series since the appearance of the first volume. Its editor has the gift of selecting the contributors wisely and well.

An absence of all automobile talk—in fact, the motor is merely treated as a means of locomotion and nothing more—and a maximum of genuine appreciation of picturesqueness, beauty, and historical perspective, make Mrs. Rodolph Stowell's *Motor Tours in Wales and the Border Counties*⁵ far more than a mere guide book. This is a descriptive book of travel that will awaken a desire in the reader to follow the roads thro which it leads and that will leave in his mind a pleasant memory if the desire is never carried out. Historic ground, this, romantically historic ground, where England smiles in all her summer beauty.

Mr. A. MacCallum Scott's *Through Finland*⁶, having past thru two editions in England, will serve well as an introduction to one of the most interesting and beautiful regions of Europe for summer travel. Tho off "the beaten track," Finland offers ample comfort to the tourist; it is, indeed, likely that it will be discovered ere long as the "something new" for which the traveler is ever sighing. Mr. Scott is a practical, experienced guide; he is also an intelligent companion whose interests are wide and varied.

The mountain climber's realm has grown much larger since Leslie Stephen first published his *Playground of Europe*,⁷ nearly forty years ago. Those were the days of the glory of the Alpine Club, when Kilimanjaro, Mount Everest, and the high peaks of this con-

continent were yet beyond the ambition of its members, Mount Blanc, the Jungfrau and Rigi Kulm the objectives of their endeavor. Switzerland has lost caste somewhat among the world's mountaineers, her highest mountains long since conquered, her beauties somewhat conventionalized by familiarity, rendered less potent of spell by many tourists, and yet, one who rereads this book, after many years, understands the attraction it exerted on its first appearance. It remains one of the minor classics of its department of literature. Curiously enough, no American edition of this work by a writer who long since took his place in our libraries among the best that we honor in a common literature was ever published. Doubly welcome, then, is this first American edition, handsomely illustrated, clear and large of type, well-balanced of page. To those who have never seen Switzerland it will be a revelation of beauty and delight, a song of praise of the open, of healthful outdoor life spiced with danger.



Venice: Its Individual Growth from the Earliest Beginnings to the Fall of the Republic. By Pompeo Molmenti. Translated by Horatio F. Brown. Part III, Vols. I and II, The Decadence. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. Price, per part, \$5.00, cloth; \$7.50, vellum.

When a certain Vicar of the Church of Rome, Chapter of Padua, said "he would regulate his conduct according to the inspiration of the Holy Spirit," and was answered from Venice that "the Holy Spirit had already inspired the Ten to hang the disobedient," he probably decided that the Republic, even in the throes of death, was still alive. The Ten in Venice ruled with power, elbowing off the papal interference on the one hand, while still politely answering the front door bell when reformers pulled the wire—and reforming but little. How poor a part the people played in the political performance shown to the world, after its private rehearsal in the secret conclave of the Ten, is told in Molmenti. Part III, now published in translation, covers the decline and fall of the renowned Republic. No better translator could be selected than Mr. Brown, whose knowledge of Venetian history has been

⁴THE STORY OF PISA. By Janet Ross and Nelly Erichsen. Illustrated by Nelly Erichsen. Macmillan Co. 12mo. \$1.50 net.

⁵MOTOR TOURS IN WALES AND THE BORDER COUNTIES. By Mrs. Rodolph Stowell. L. C. Page & Co. 8vo. \$2.50.

⁶THROUGH FINLAND. By A. M. Scott. E. P. Dutton & Co. 12mo. \$1.25 net.

⁷THE PLAYGROUND OF EUROPE. By Leslie Stephen. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 8vo. \$1.50.

proved on more than one occasion, and whose English rendering is of the best, even if it does include (p. 16) such a sentence as this: "The Republic continued . . . to judge criminous clerics and to guard jealously her rights in front of papal innovation." The unlearned reader, however, would have taken it as a kindness, if the many illustrative passages now given in Italian or French, had been translated in the footnotes. The Molmenti work abounds in pictures illuminating the text, but the text itself is not so much a clear and consecutive story of the memorable deeds of the Republic's declining days as it is a thesaurus of illustrative detail of its arts, its commerce, costumes, everyday glitter and show of life. The taste of the time had its peculiar demands. Thus, the Venetians "were not much addicted to the use of water for washing, and the ladies, after sponging their faces, covered their cheeks with rouge, which made them seem *vermigli come rose damascene*. They soaked their clothes, from their chemises to their gloves, in perfumes that scented the air three miles off. Toward the close of the Seicento the ladies began to cover the face with patches, which soon acquired a language of their own; a patch on the nose was known as the *sfrontata*; at the corner of the eye, *passionata*; on the lip or on the dimple, *civetta* and *galante*; near the eye, *irresistibile*; on the throat, *galante*; in the middle of the forehead, *maestosa*; at the corner of the mouth, *assassina*." A "colored handkerchief was used when the ladies adopted the fashion of taking snuff." Arcangela Tarabotti thought "high pattens" should be used, because "women should always be raised above the common level of the earth." Of course, all the genial vices flourished. The ballet was highly patronized; gambling was as open as . . . well, quite as open as it ought to be, and the Grand Opera was made fruitful of cash when it was decorated by artistic *Topalchensan* *hansu*. When an apple is rotten, it requires but a slight blow to detach it from the tree. Napoleon shook the Italian peninsular, and Venice fell in the same year in which Washington laid down his office as President of the new Republic of the United States.

Some Memories. By Robert Collyer. Boston: American Unitarian Association. \$1.25.

For those who are suffering from the kind of cerebral excitement induced by the general whirl of social, political and economic themes of the day, there is a very gentle and sweet rest-sure in Dr. Robert Collyer's volume. He has done his share of hammering at the sins of the community. In the anti-slavery days he was by no means silent. In the era of clash between North and South he did not avoid the field of blood. He never sought to escape the "rain of hell" by getting under the umbrella of the Church when it was better to face the storm. Always a lover of peace and its roses, however, he has come to be more so, since some one told him a few years ago that he was an octogenarian. Now, having just past his eighty-fifth birthday, and got into the halcyon stretch of Indian Summer, he has earned a right to linger in the gardens of the past, and join as much as he pleases in the anvil chorus of early-day song. Our octogenarian was fourteen when his mother counseled him to go forth on his own account to the small world of Ilkley, Fewston and Addingham, adding her customary homely advice: "Childer, no matter how poor you be, when you have to do for yourselves, don't *look* poor, and don't tell." It was then the brave anvil chorus began, at the Ilkley forge, "sax miles away over the moor." There he was bound to service for five years, getting therefor not our high-tariff wages, but only his "weekday shirts and leathern aprons," together with "house-room and food." As that seems to leave no shirt for Sunday, we must infer that the good mother supplied that, as mothers will. At any rate, he presently makes a good figure in the Methodist meeting-house; going over, after some years, to America, and by and by slipping on finer clothes, he gets into the best Unitarian company, which, in those years, revolved around the State House in Boston, but swung off as far as Chicago. He was even, in the course of time, invited to take Theodore Parker's pulpit in Brahminical Boston, but never saw the day when they seemed to him to need him so much as he was

needed in Chicago. But it was at the forge and in the homely Methodist chapel that he began that life in the double service of a working humanity, which has never ceased. A sweet, homely—that is, a homelike—picture of it all he makes in these twenty-odd *Memories*. Thousands have learned to love him, as they loved that earlier Boston preacher, Father Taylor, of whom Doctor Collyer has given so genial and true a sketch in another book.



The Analysis of Play Construction and Dramatic Principle. By W. S. Price. New York: Published by the author, 1440 Broadway. \$5.00.

The Appreciation of the Drama. By Charles H. Caffin. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. \$1.00.

In his very thick volume Mr. W. S. Price is authority for the statement that "the idea that one can be born a playwright is a monstrous lie and fraught with evil;" but it is safe to say that had we more born playwrights we would have less failures in the theater. Freytag's "Technique" on one hand, despite its antiqueness, and Price's "Technique" on the other hand, are not in themselves unwise books to read, but they will never make a dramatist. When we talk of introduction, development, climax, denouement, catastrophe, and motive, we are using terms which are neither constant, separate, definite nor discernible by themselves. The technique of the drama is mobile, distinctly plastic, facile; it is not riveted like iron girders, yet it must carry the firmness of unerring construction. Mr. Caffin's *The Appreciation of the Drama*, illustrated with pictures that have no direct bearing on the text, attempts to do for the theatergoer what, in other books, the same author accomplishes so adequately for painting. But the technique of the canvas is different from that of the stage: the human element actually enters the calculations of the theater; there is the warmth of actual movement, not of suggested movement. For the theatergoer to understand the mechanics of the stage is not essential, tho Mr. Caffin's book is somewhat of a guide in that direction. If the

dramatist falsifies life, the layman instinctively feels it; perhaps the so-called architectonics of the theater will enrich his appreciation of the drama; it will hardly make more unerring his dramatic sense of life. Mr. Caffin enters into an over-minute analysis of "Hedda Gabler;" he takes the current stage as represented by "Paid in Full," "The Great Divide," "The Servant in the House;" but he does not in any way show a deep knowledge of the theater or a wide knowledge of the theatrical situation.



One Immortality. By H. Fielding Hall. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

Mr. Fielding Hall has left the Oriental studies with which his name has been associated, for the uncertain field of fiction. *One Immortality* is hardly a novel so much as a series of conversations on marriage, for which a voyage from Venice to India gives time and the needed opportunity. The people have a phonographic effect, as tho they were reeling out the record of the author's voice, a little thin and strange, and saying undisputed things in a metallic way. The philosophy, however, is often well-expressed, as a few sentences taken at random will show.

"He said we English were so insular that every one made friends except us; we live upon an island and we make islands of ourselves. . . . No one every understood himself. You might as well pull yourself from the river by catching your own hair. . . . In the great things of life never act until you must, until you cannot help it. . . . To make a friend is to give a little of your heart. . . . The desert makes one think. It has no boundaries. It lets thoughts go out into the world. . . . We take our homes within us. . . . True marriage does not mean there are no strains upon the unity, but that the unit can stand them."

Mr. Fielding is equipped with an unusual familiarity with Eastern habits of thought, and the young Indian girl's defense of the Oriental child-marriage gives an exotic answer to the questions the West is ever asking of the East. "Love is the lightning from the sky; marriage the fire built upon the hearth. You worship love—we honor marriage." It is a specious plea. Yet one remembers the degradation of woman in India,

and pauses to build up his ideal, which includes both worship of love and honor of marriage; the perfect union which refigures immortality.

Literary Notes

....Paul Elmer More, formerly literary editor of THE INDEPENDENT, has become editor of the *Nation* in succession to the late Hammond Lamont. Mr. More's reviews of books old and new collected in the six volumes of the "Shelburne Essays" have placed him in the front rank of American critics, and he is eminently fitted by temperament and training to fill the important position to which he has been appointed.

....An interesting post-Napoleonic document is Major W. E. Frye's *After Waterloo: Reminiscences of European Travel, 1811-1819*. The Major had an open mind and a discerning eye. He described well, and saw much, his liberal attitude in an era of Metternichian reaction being noticeable thruout. He saw what the French, under the "Tyrant," had achieved in Europe, and in this lies the historic interest of the book; but he writes well of music and the arts, and the social life of the countries he visited. (London: William Heineman, 8vo., 10s. net).

....The recent publication of Plato's *Republic*, in a new translation by Mr. A. D. Lindsay (Dutton, \$1.25), coincided most appropriately with the issue, in this country, of a modern English version of More's "Utopia," by Mr. Valerian Paget. Mr. Lindsay, who is a Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, gives credit for the help he has found in the labors of his predecessors, and furnishes a piece of work altogether adequate to its popularizing mission. Mr. Paget's aim has been practically the same, that of making "More's Millennium," as he calls it, accessible to the general reader. (New York: John McBride Co., \$1.50).

....The following autograph album verse by Whittier from the library of E. S. Marsh, recently sold at Anderson's, shows at least ingenuity in rhyme:

As an independent soul in the world's host,
I write, I cannot well come to rest,
And the under the penmanship mine and word
The poem comes I have written
But I venture to hope, though spiders spin,
And frost will melt and waves steal in,
That the burning passion that held my time
Will never come the best of mine.
And that, snugly lodg'd in some maiden's chamber,
On a cushion of down, for a girl's pleasure,
Will bring me a home to find in any
Sweet to the heart of a man.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

....*The Correspondent's Manual*. By William Hickox. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. 10 cents. This little volume contains some practical all-around information of value to those entering the business world, especially the stenographer. It deals with the various technicalities of business correspondence. To make the author in the introductory note (as intended) to assist with the notes which

the beginner frequently falls unless warned against." But it makes no mention of some essential points in correspondence that confront the stenographer occasionally, and it could easily be made more useful and convenient.

....Transportation by water, which, in the present stage of our commercial and industrial development, is a necessary complement and not a rival of railroad transport, is dealt with exhaustively in by Mr. A. Barton Hepburn in his *Artificial Waterways and Commercial Development*. The author succeeds in making plain the importance of waterways to our national development, illustrating his text chiefly with examples taken from the influences of the neglect of New York State's canal system upon the commerce of New York City. Mr. Hepburn deals but briefly with the water transport of the great countries of Europe, tho he could have found an impressive text there in Germany and the German Government's alertness to its possibilities. (Macmillan, \$1.00).

....A useful companion for the commercial man is *Chamberlain's Principles of Business Law*, a compendium of the principles of law underlying ordinary business transactions. "The bulk of our law is not written in the statute books," says the author, "but is based upon the customs of business men. These customs are published in the written decisions of courts form the greater part of our common or unwritten law." The book deals with contracts, commercial paper, the employment of agents, etc., but not with legal procedure, methods of enforcing legal remedies, and so on. Its aim is not to turn the business man into a lawyer, but to give him a legal understanding of such transactions as he usually attends to without professional legal advice. (W. H. Anderson Co., \$2.50).

Pebbles

ONE of our young ladies was expecting a call from her beau. "Oh, this waiting is something terrible. I can't stand it. (To younger sister): "Go outside and ring the bell three or four times hard!"—*Woman's Home Companion*.

"Do you think that Miss Kidder was having fun with me?" asked Chawley.

"Well, old chap, give me the details," was Arthur's response.

"You see, I had my bull terrier with me, and I said to her, 'That dog knows as much as I do.' And she said, 'Don't you think \$4.50 was too much to pay for him?'"—*Cleveland Leader*.

"Sirl!" said the young woman, with what seemed to be indignation.

The young man looked embarrassed.

"Yes, I did kiss you," he admitted, "but I was impulsively insane."

"That means that a man would be a lunatic to kiss me?"

"Well, any man of discretion would be just crazy to kiss you."

This seemed to ease the strain, and no jury being present to muddle affairs a satisfactory verdict was reached.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

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Strikes of Public Employees

THE strike of the French postal employees, including telegraphers, calls attention to a most perplexing and ominous problem in the public service. Is it right for those who are servants of the State to strike, and should it be allowed?

The employees of the French postal service have been allowed to form unions and they have twice struck, the first time against the retention of a superior officer, and the second time because an assumed promise that he would be removed was not kept. In both cases the strike has been a failure, even tho in the last case the attempt was made to tie up all the federated industries of the country. The postal employees would not strike *en masse*, and the industries failed to make a full sympathetic response. The failure of these attempts no doubt greatly discredits the doctrine that a strike against the Government is legitimate, and yet it needs further settlement, for it is a new and very important question.

The first consideration that meets the student of the question is the parallel case of soldiers. They cannot strike; a strike is mutiny and punishable with

death. But are the relations to the State of military and civil employees the same? The work of soldiers is different from that of postal clerks, but both have their duties and wages fixed by the nation, and not by private capitalists. Then there are the police, also public servants; have they the right to strike? It is said that if the police were to strike it would endanger the public peace and safety. True, but that could hardly be more disturbing than was the stoppage of the postal and telegraph service for a day or two in Paris.

Let us take a simpler case. Would the President and his Cabinet have the right to strike in retaliation for some offensive act of Congress? Can the Senate strike to express its opposition to the President? Can the Justices of the Supreme Court strike to compel the increase of their salaries and refuse to settle cases brought to them? If the men under the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy were to quit work they would expect to be court-martialed and perhaps shot; but would it be perfectly legitimate for those under the Secretary of the Treasury or the Postmaster-General to do the same thing?

That civil employees can properly form unions for mutual insurance or other peaceful benefits which do not injure the State is undoubted, but we fail to see how one who has accepted employment by the State, and under known conditions, said conditions being a part of national law, has the right to attack and injure the State for his personal advantage. There may be good reasons for a strike against an individual employer or corporation, for they have no right of rule; but the nation is final, supreme. There is no recourse against the rule of the nation but revolution, and revolution is war. As against the *law* of the nation there is but one recourse and that is the election of rulers who will change the law. Here is the final objection to a strike by either civil or military employees—that the conditions under which they have chosen to work are settled by the law of the nation. The people rule by law, and the people, whether employees or not, are required to submit until the law is changed.

This extraordinary and, we believe,

illegitimate strike of the postal employees in France opens a question which is giving no little concern to the advocates of that extreme socialism which would put all production and industry under the control of the State. In that case the State would have to fix the hours of work, the remuneration, and all the conditions. There would have to be the common workmen and their bosses. There would be apparent inequalities, even injustices. In the present socialistic post office the employees have struck because they do not like the overbearing ways of M. Simyan; why would not such strikes be multiplied were all forms of manufacture, transportation, business and trade ruled by the State? Would engineers, conductors and brakemen, working eight hours a day, lose their human nature and all be satisfied always with the conditions which the chosen rulers have allotted to them? If strikes can occur and be allowed in partial socialism, why should they not be multiplied in complete socialism? We cannot answer that question. We leave it to the advocates of the social revolution who are startled by the strange and new phenomenon that has appeared in Paris. Socialism as a theory is itself undergoing great modification. The Marxian socialism is not the socialism that is preached today. Perhaps these French troubles may require further modification of the theory. But under whatever form of socialism or individualism, the law of the nation must rule, and a strike against the rule of the nation cannot be endured, whether in the Army or the Post Office.



The Mohonk Conference

FOLLOWING the National Peace Congress of Chicago by a fortnight there came last week the Fifteenth Annual Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration. These two great and distinguished gatherings gave radical and at the same time practical expression to the most progressive peace thought of the country. They cannot fail to do much in spreading the gospel of peace throughout the land, and strengthening the Government at Washington, which we

have reason to know is preparing not only to maintain but to surpass the unparalleled peace achievements of the preceeding administration. With Mr. Taft in the Presidential chair, Mr. Knox at the head of the State Department, and Professor Scott as their technical adviser; with Mr. Root and Mr. Burton in the Senate, and Mr. Bartholdt in the House, our Government is at last in a position, if it cares to, to embark on a vast constructive peace crusade and take the lead in what is now fast becoming the greatest political issue of the age.

We discussed in our issue of two weeks ago the Chicago Conference, and especially commended its resolution calling upon the United States to take the initiative among the nations of the world in the movement for the limitation of armaments and, as a preliminary step to that end, asking President Taft to appoint an eminent commission whose report "should serve as a basis for the action of our delegates at the Third Hague Conference." The Mohonk Conference was no whit behind Chicago, for tho it was silent on the subject for the last two years, this year it boldly declared:

The clear logic of The Hague conventions prescribes the limitation and gradual reduction of the machinery of war by the nations parties to those conventions, corresponding to the development of the instrumentalities of law and justice for the settlement of international differences. The great armaments of the nations, whose intolerable burdens prompted the call to the First Hague Conference, have during the decade increased so portentously as to have now become, as recently declared by the British Foreign Secretary, a satire upon civilization. They fill the world with apprehension and alarm; they create an atmosphere unfavorable to the system of arbitration; and their drain upon the resources of the peoples has become so exhausting as to menace all national treasuries and disastrously check the social reforms and advances which the interests of humanity demand. It is the opinion of this Conference that the time has arrived for carrying into effect the strongly expressed desire of the two Peace Conferences at The Hague that the governments "examine the possibility of an agreement as to the limitation of armed forces by land and sea, and of war budgets" and address themselves to the serious study of this question. Accordingly we ask our Government to consider whether the peculiar position which it occupies among the nations does not afford it a special opportunity to lead the way toward making these weighty declarations, and of public and concerted action.

These resolutions, therefore, of the Chicago and Mohonk Conferences, attended not only by peace advocates, but by army and navy officials, governors of States, mayors of cities, Hague delegates, American and foreign diplomats, clergymen, lawyers, labor leaders, college presidents, etc., clearly "put it up" to Mr. Taft to take the initiative in the question of the limitation of armaments.

Indeed, nearly all the addresses harked back to this question. Mr. Bartholdt, who probably had more to do with the calling of the Second Hague Conference than any other man, made an eloquent plea that Mr. Taft take "a short cut to peace" by initiating a movement with England and Germany, whereby these three nations should plan together means for an ultimate international peace. As England, Germany and the United States are the three greatest powers of the world, and peace can scarcely prevail without their cordial co-operation and understanding, Mr. Bartholdt's plea should certainly receive the serious consideration of our Government.

Undoubtedly the most statesmanlike paper of the Conference was the opening address of Nicholas Murray Butler, the presiding officer. President Butler has now become one of the foremost peace workers in the United States. Unlike Professor Hershey, who told our readers last week that Germany was the chief menace to the peace of the world, President Butler held that England's insistence on the two-Power naval standard is the greatest present obstacle to the peace movement, and that the "irrational and emotional" outburst in England against Germany is due to Germany's relative rise and England's relative fall in world importance. While President Butler did not emphasize Germany's international delinquencies, as he perhaps might have done, it is a fact, as one of the other speakers pointed out, that Germany has never paid much attention to international law heretofore, but that now her scientists and publicists are beginning to give it their attention, and as soon as they have finished their work, the Government, as is the custom in Germany, will apply the principles formulated by the scientists, and then Germany will be as

progressive, internationally speaking, as England, France or the United States.

We have only space to mention, among the many excellent addresses, the admirable statement of the good relations between Japan and the United States by Mr. K. Midzuno, the Japanese Consul-General in New York; the spirited debate between Rev. Frederick Lynch, of New York, and Canon Henson, of Westminster Abbey, on Christianity and war, in which Canon Henson's eloquence did not suffice to conceal his somewhat pagan ethics from his brother ministers in the audience; and the account, by Mr. Nasmith, of Cornell, of the Cosmopolitan Club movement, which has now extended to some twenty of our universities and is soon to unite with the analogous student movement in Europe known as *Corda Fratres*. Admiral Stockton also told of the recent Naval Congress at London, which has established the rules for the International Prize Court. Professor Scott suggested that possibly the International High Court of Justice, which was also created by the Second Hague Conference, but which was not inaugurated because the delegates could not agree how the forty-four nations could choose the fifteen judges, might be brought into existence by simply endowing the International Prize Court with the powers of the International High Court of Justice. Such a solution, however, would be unfortunate, in our opinion, for the judges appointed to the International Prize Court would be chosen primarily for their knowledge of maritime law, while the questions to come before the International High Court of Justice would generally be of a far broader scope. We do not want the court which Elihu Burritt prophesied two generations ago would eventually become "the highest court of appeals this side of the bar of eternal justice" to consist for the most part of admirals and maritime lawyers.

In our editorial on last year's Mohonk Conference we said that out of these conferences have come most that is good in the Peace Movement in the United States, and that the three days spent together by the delegates on Mohonk Mountain, in as close an intimacy as on

shipboard, has engendered a spirit which year by year has radiated thruout the country and has had a profound effect upon the peace of the world. We repeat again that Mr. Smiley is now over eighty years old, and should be crowned with the Nobel Prize.



Zionism in Mesopotamia

ZIONISM seeks first Palestine as its natural and national aim, in the hope that once more there may arise a Jewish nation, to recover the land and the temple once lost under Nebuchadnezzar and again lost under Titus. But it does not seem a very fruitful soil for agriculture nor a very hopeful land for trade, and the Turkish Government has not given much encouragement to the scheme. Jerusalem belongs already to Moslems and Christians, and they will not easily give up their hold on the city which is holy also to them.

Hitherto Palestine has been the only part of the Turkish Empire where there seemed any chance for the Jews to settle, for it is only along the Syrian coast that European governments have held Moslem intolerance in check. But there is a new spirit in Islam, and Islam is learning, it would seem, to give liberty to those of other faiths. The days of massacre, we hope, have come to an end; and this is the reason why now, after considering plans for colonization in South America and South Africa and elsewhere, the Zionist organization appears to have settled on an active attempt to divert the Jewish emigration from Russia and Poland and Rumania to Mesopotamia.

The scheme seems wise and feasible. Mesopotamia is the old home, the second home of the Jews. There they were carried captive. There they multiplied and became wealthy and strong. There Daniel lived, and the three who were cast into the fiery furnace. By the rivers of Babylon the Jews hanged their harps on the willows, and there Ezekiel saw his mighty vision, by the river of Chebar.

There was the greatest of the schools of rabbis, and there the Babylonian Talmud was written, and there, in Baghdad, the

Jews are a considerable element to this day, with their bench of rabbis, their synagogues and schools. Historically Mesopotamia is, next to Palestine, the motherland of Judaism.

No less is it a region peculiarly open and fitted for settlement. It has almost no population, and yet is unsurpassed for fertility. Egypt has only its one Nile, but Mesopotamia has two rivers, the Tigris and the Euphrates, and the magnificent alluvial valley between them. It ought to be a garden, and yet it is a desert, not of sand, but of unused soil. Possibly there are a million people in the two vilayets of Baghdad and Busra, with 110,000 square miles, less than ten to the square mile, and these nearly all massed in the larger cities. One can ride all day over what was the Garden of Eden and will be again, and not see man or beast. Egypt, with less than 13,000 square miles, has a population of ten millions, and with improved irrigation will support as many more. Southern Mesopotamia, the two vilayets from the Zab to the Indian Ocean, could support five times as many. It has no uninhabitable wastes; its land is all fertile. It needs just two things to restore its population—a system of irrigation and good government. Before the Turk came it had government and irrigation; but the Turk has closed the canals and destroyed the people. It is believed that the Hirsch Committee, with its forty-five millions, will back the enterprise. We see no reason why they might not secure control of thousands of vacant square miles of waste, establish a system of irrigation, and settle a hundred thousand agricultural Jews on their own lands. They must succeed if they have peace and water. Peace is now hopeful and irrigation is easy. No engineering is needed. The land is practically level, and the Tigris a little higher than the bed of the Euphrates. A railroad will soon go to Baghdad, and will then be extended to India. Already there is a regular steamship line from Baghdad to Bombay. Even with imperfect government the railroad will bring travel and security. There is not on the face of the earth a more attractive spot to create a dense and progressive population.

But what are the drawbacks? They are not the lack of money, for there will be money in plenty if the scheme is once launched; and not Hirsch's money alone. The one and only danger that at present occurs to us, assuming that permission and terms can be agreed on with the Porte, is the possible hostile attitude of the Arabs in the scattered agricultural and nomadic tribes, so many of whom are of the fanatic Mohammedan Shiite sect. There are the famous holy places at Kerbela and Nedjef, where Persian pilgrims carry their dead for burial, and within whose mosques no infidel dares to step. It is possible that they might seriously object to the settlement of tens of thousands of Jews, and yet, by the selection of proper locations, and the general establishment of irrigation, that difficulty might be avoided. In a measure the colonies would protect themselves, and a system of irrigation, such as the Turkish Government ought to inaugurate, would of itself keep the agricultural Arabs busy. It would be the greatest boon to them, hardly less than the reform of the system of taxation. We expect that the next ten years will see the valley of these two ancient rivers opened to the settlement, commerce and travel of the world, and the era of magnificent prosperity again returned.

And the American Jews, who have been so cold toward the Zionism of Palestine, will warm their hearts toward colonization in Mesopotamia. There they will see hope of success apart from political aspirations. Their large generosity has been strained by the claims upon it of the flood of poor Jews who have escaped persecution in Russia and Rumania, and have made a crowded ghetto in New York. They would like to see them diverted into peaceful agricultural pursuits in the Old World, and not so very far from their old homes. There they might create their own institutions, develop their national learning, and show us what a community of Jews, unhampered by foreign influences, can produce. We would like to see a Jewish vilayet grow up somewhere in the old Jewish headquarters of Nehardea and Pumbeditha.

University Reform in England

It is interesting to see that, while the great universities of this country are undergoing a rapid process of readjustment to meet the new conditions of modern life, the universities of England are feeling the same pressure, altho they are less easily influenced by it. London University is in the hands of a parliamentary commission, and Oxford and Cambridge, under threat of one, are trying to reform themselves. The prospect is not encouraging. Oxford seems incapable of reform from the inside. The commissions of 1850, 1872 and 1878 effected some changes, but much that they tried to do remains yet undone. The impediment is the system of alumni control, and this is the next worst thing to the dead hand of a testator. Even in this country the influence of the alumni in our older institutions is in a conservative direction, altho they have little or no official power. But in Oxford the Convocation, composed of some seven thousand masters and doctors, mostly non-resident of course, have the veto power, and at the January meeting they forbade the further discussion of constitutional changes. They were even, or especially, opposed to making M. A. Oxon. represent scholarship instead of being conferred on anybody who survives his college course seven years and can afford to pay a little money.

Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, on becoming chancellor of Oxford, first encountered a difficulty not unknown in this country. He says:

"As I have advanced further in the study of the subject it has been borne in upon me with increasing conviction that the cue to the majority of university problems and the condition of the majority of university reforms, is finance; that financial reform means financial control; and that until such control is established decisive progress cannot be made."

His further statement, that the accounts of the colleges are kept in such a defective and confused way that he cannot understand them, will be read with sympathy by any who have tried to compare the financial reports of American universities.

Lord Curzon's "memorandum" on Oxford reform, which has just been published, is a solid little volume of 200

pages, a [unclear] analysis of university conditions, with a few recommendations which seem to us quite moderate, but which are arousing heated and determined opposition. The most important of these are the reform of the finances; the reorganization of the governing bodies of the University, the Hebdomadal Council, the Congregation and the Convocation; the abolition of Responsions, or at least the dropping of compulsory Greek; a reduction in the number of classical scholarships and an increase in the modern branches; the addition of business courses; the establishment of a college for workingmen; the liberalizing of the theological faculty, and the granting of degrees to women.

As to the first, he finds that the total net income of the university is about a third of the total net income of the colleges. The colleges contribute a percentage of their net income, which means that the university gets a part of what happens to be left after a college has spent all it wants to on building and repairs. On the Greek question he says:

"One would-be benefactor of Oxford wrote to me that he was prepared to make a contribution of £30,000 toward a definite scientific object at Oxford, if I could assure him that the barrier of compulsory Greek would be removed. Tho my own sympathies were entirely with him, I was not in a position to give the assurance that he desired, and the fund still lacks this noble increment."

An American president would hardly attach so much importance to a prospective donation of \$150,000, and he certainly would not bring it forward so bluntly as an argument for a change in academic policy. But the *London Times* says: "Prejudice, and even reasoned opinion, will hardly remain unshaken in face of the statement" that such an offer had to be declined. The chancellor has succeeded in raising less than \$700,000 of the \$1,250,000 that he asked of the public, so the sum offered by this unnamed enemy of Greek doubtless seems larger to him than it does to us. The Greek requirement will undoubtedly be dropt before many years, so more interest attaches to his suggestion that responsions, which correspond to our entrance examinations, be done away with altogether. Lord Curzon would substi-

tute a system somewhat resembling that prevailing in our State universities, by which one examination should serve for leaving the secondary school and entering the university.

The suggestion that Nonconformists be allowed to hold professorships or examinerships in the theological faculty and laymen to take its degrees is provocation to wrath. The old idea that "Oxford is a university founded by Churchmen for Churchmen" is evidently not extinct. This restriction, which has kept out of the university one of the foremost theologians of England—Principal Fairbairn, of Mansfield College, at Oxford—is held by many to be essential to the preservation of Oxford orthodoxy.

Lord Curzon is a violent anti-suffragist. "You may put up the shutters on the British Empire and write Ichabod over the gates of Whitehall" on the day when women are allowed to vote, he said last week. He is in favor of granting them degrees at Oxford, but would not allow them a vote in university affairs afterward, drawing the following distinction:

"To give a woman a degree is to enable her to obtain the reward of her industry or her learning. As such, it is an extension of private liberty. To give her a vote is to give her the right to govern others, and is the imposition of a public duty."

This would be only a slight alleviation of the illogicality of the present position of women at Oxford. Now a woman can work at Oxford, but is given no credit for it. Lord Curzon would give her credit for her learning, but not allow her to make use of it in an administrative capacity.

We wish Chancellor Curzon all success with such modest reforms as he advocates, but we fear that before long he will wish himself back in India with a more peaceable and less discordant population under his authority. As an illustration of the position of the "stand-patters" we will quote a paragraph from the *Church Times*:

"A favorite argument for the abolition of Greek at Oxford and Cambridge is the precedent set by the Universities of London, Birmingham, Liverpool, and the like. Which resembles the argument that because the new countries in the empire have lowered the

standard of the marriage laws, the mother country ought to follow suit. We rather hold that it is for Oxford and Cambridge to glory in the fact that, in their history and their traditions, they are unlike the newer institutions which have been created for special needs; in a word, that they are just like Oxford and Cambridge—*sui generis*, unlike anything else in this world, and secretly envied and admired, if sometimes openly derided, by other nations."

In Cambridge the reform movement is proceeding on similar lines as at Oxford, but much more quietly and probably more effectively thru the work of committees. Committee No. 1 has just reported on the "Constitution of the Senate," advising a readjustment of the fees and the abolition of the practice of selling M. A.'s at a high price.

The University of London is growing at the rate of 9 per cent. a year. This year there are 3,925 internal students and 12,483 candidates for its examinations. The total number receiving degrees was 880. The recent progress and present needs of the university are thus summarized in two sentences by the new principal, Dr. H. A. Miers, in describing his first impressions in his address on Presentation Day, May 12th:

"While I was astonished to find how much had been done in some directions during the last eight years toward the organization of a teaching university—the incorporation of University College and the approaching incorporation of King's College, the administration of the Goldsmiths' College, the Laboratories of Physiology and Eugenics, the Goldsmiths' Library, the work of university extension, and the inspection and examination of secondary schools, the comprehensive series of approved courses, the intercollegiate and advanced lectures, added to the increase in the work of the external examinations, constitute in themselves a remarkable record for this brief period—while impressed by all this, I was at the same time struck by the appalling deficiencies which exist in some particulars. I found a university housed in the half of a building which, tho splendid, is entirely inadequate and bears another name, without any proper accommodation for its examinations, without even sufficient room for its normal business or for the meetings of its senate, councils, and committees; a university which sorely needs endowments and buildings for advanced teaching and research; which has no place that can become a center for the intellectual and social life of the teachers and students belonging to its numerous schools; a university mainly dependent upon examination fees for its existence, while compelled to consume one half of these fees in the expenses of the examinations themselves."

Democratic Senators and the Tariff

Prominent Democrats are saying that the course of

the Republican majority in Congress with respect to the tariff will give the House to the Democratic party at the next election. Some of them even profess to see Republican defeat in 1912 caused by the revision bill which is soon to be past. They deceive themselves. Since the beginning of this special session their party in Congress has not made a record that can induce the people, upon the sole issue of tariff revision, to transfer to it the power which the present majority has misused. After the Aldrich bill had been reported in the Senate, where there is every facility for thoro and searching discussion, the Senators of the Democratic party had a most inviting opportunity. They have failed to take advantage of it. Those who complain of this sham revision will not turn to them for help. They might have analyzed the provisions of the bill, pointed out the injustice of many of them, and exposed the open or hidden increases of rates. Good work of this kind has been done during the long debate, but very little of it has been done by Democrats. It was left for a few Republicans, and these, as a rule, have not opposed a reenactment of the present duties. The Democrats have been unable to agree upon a policy. At times they have assisted the leaders of the majority. Many of them have repudiated their national platform. If their party shall hereafter appeal to the people for support because of the enactment of this tariff revision by the Republicans, will it point to the record of its own representatives in the Senate?

George Meredith

In the death of George Meredith, on May 18th, the world is made the poorer by the loss of the last great creative force in English literature. He has been called the last of the great Victorians. He was such in point of time only; for while his earlier writings were contemporary with the best work of Thackeray, Dickens, George Eliot, Browning and Tennyson, to the very end of his fourscore years and one

this novelist, poet, critic, philosopher, moralist and teacher was in advance of his age. To the very end he maintained the liveliest interest in the great problems of life, civilization, human advancement. In his long and brilliant career he had published some twenty-five books, prose and verse, and had taken such a grip on the life of his time as few authors of any age have been able to do. In his novels alone he endowed with the breath of life more than a thousand characters. In his poetry he embodied, as no other poet or group of poets has succeeded in doing, the ethical concept of the law of evolution. George Meredith exerted a great influence on the work of novelists, poets, essayists younger than himself, but he has not yet come into his own with the vast mass of the reading public. His great and multiform activity tended to obscure the single-mindedness of his impulse; but it was that single-mindedness that gave him his rare power. His whole career was a demonstration of the great practical efficiency of persistent idealism. While the English language lasts the best of his work will live.

U. S. A. The Union of South Africa seems in a fair way to be established. The convention at Bloemfontein, in a session of only ten days, came to an agreement on a revised draft of a constitution which will undoubtedly pass the four parliaments. Then General Botha, erstwhile England's stoutest foe, will have the honor of presenting to the Imperial Parliament the document that makes a new and united nation out of the warring races. The proposed constitution, like our own, is not the ideal, but the result of innumerable compromises of conflicting interests. The finest thing about the agreement is the way in which Boer and British, Afrikaners and Rand magnates, have joined hands to found a new nation—a land liberal enough to give reason for them all to live together in peace and prosperity. It is a triumphant vindication of the policy of the Liberal Government, which, in spite of denunciations and evil prophecies of the Opposition, granted self-government to the

Transvaal and the Orange River Colony just as soon as the smoke of battle had cleared away.

"Ichabod" Baron Curzon, with the experience of an American wife, in a speech in the House of Lords last week declared the woman suffrage movement the most important subject in contemporary politics, and said that the enfranchisement of women would endanger the safety of the empire:

'The day 20,000,000 male and female voters are added to the register by the adoption of the system of adult suffrage, you may put up the shutters of the British Empire and write 'Ichabod' over the gates of Whitehall.'

Great Britain seems to be going straight to the bow-wows. Mr. Balfour is sure that Germany is almost ready to invade England, and its fleet can do it. Earl Roberts declares it has no army and cannot protect itself against an invading army. Another distinguished authority warns Britons that an enemy with half a dozen air-ships can blow London to fragments; and, worse than all this, Baron Curzon tells us woman's suffrage is a yet greater danger. We should like to know where he finds those 20,000,000 additional male and female voters, with a total population by the last census of 41,976,827, of whom 7,266,708 were already voters in 1906. In order to save the country it might be well to put the empire in commission under Roberts, Curzon and Balfour, with Kitchener, who comes back from India, as the head of the army and navy.

A Kiss for the French Flag On May 8th, the city of Orleans was *en fête* in honor of the newly beatified Joan of Arc. At ten o'clock there was a church celebration and also a military parade—Church and state for the nonce in union. The Freemasons and other societies had also a procession. Peace and sunshine pervaded the whole day and its ceremonies. The Bishop of Orleans, Mgr. Touchet, sent a despatch to the Pope. He voiced the thanks of the devoted followers of the Maid of Domremy to the Holy Father because

he kissed the tri-couleur of France when he beatified Joan. In response, Cardinal Del Val sent the Papal blessing to the cardinals, archbishops, bishops, all the faithful and the pilgrims. The previous kiss of the French flag, and a prayer that the Maid "may be the guardian angel of France," were the forms of the Papal blessing for the rebellious republic.



College Not Wanted

Berea College, thanks to Mr. Carnegie and other generous friends, has raised the \$400,000 needed to start a negro college in Eastern Kentucky to provide for the pupils whom the Kentucky Legislature has forbidden to go to school with the white youth at Berea. But where shall the new school be located?—that is the question. The negro population in Eastern Kentucky is sparse, and there is not universal good will on the part of the whites toward those that there are. At Benson, near Frankfort, the night-riders have warned the resident negroes to leave within forty-eight hours, on threat of death. A committee for the college went to Shelby County to inspect a site for the proposed Lincoln Institute, as it is to be called—not college—and they were warned away, and given, as a gentle hint, a bundle of switches and a hemp rope; and this altho they had been promised that the students should be kept on their own grounds and have their separate railroad station and post office. Possibly there are other more progressive places that might offer the location and a money grant in view of the trade that would follow, and the benefit to the few negroes that are thereabouts. Do they prefer worthless negroes to thrifty and intelligent ones? It is quite a slump from the equal opportunities which negro pupils used to have with the white pupils in Berea College to a separate industrial institute, with the students limited to a separate reservation and given a separate post office and railway station. Such is the *descensus Averni*.



Sensible Protestants have no reason to feel any jealousy at the approaching meeting in Washington of a Congress of Catholic Missionaries, at which it is ex-

pected that five hundred missionaries will attend. They are the men who most profoundly believe in Christianity, and in their form of it. To be sure they are not foreign missionaries, but those who have conducted missions in this country, mostly to their own people, but in part to Protestants. That Catholics should be made good and faithful Catholics is to be desired by all of us; and that there should be discussion of the differences between the two forms of Christianity ought not to alarm any one who believes his faith is based on reason. The members of the Congress will be mostly members of the religious orders, such as the Josephites, the Norbertines, the Lazarists, the Sulpicians, the Benedictines, the Paulists and the Jesuits. And here we may mention that the Jesuits have lately started an admirable weekly paper in this city, called *America*.



The Georgia railroads are all tied up by a strike, and Governor Hoke Smith declares he cannot protect them from violence, as there are not soldiers enough to guard the lines. The white firemen have a union, and the strike is to shut out from service all negro firemen. In other Southern States negro firemen are employed, but in Georgia the object appears to be to exclude them absolutely on the ground of defense against negro supremacy. And yet white firemen receive a larger wage than negroes, and only white firemen are eligible to promotion as engineers. This is simply one of the vicious methods, North and South, to keep negroes out of employment by monopolizing the business. We may hold Governor Smith in good part responsible, for his election was on the platform of negro exclusion from political equality.



The Senate has put the duty on imported automobiles, bicycles and motorcycles at 50 per cent., and the chief argument for the heavy duty seems to have come from Mr. Bailey, Democrat, of Texas, and from two Republicans, Hale, of Maine, and Heyburn, of Idaho, who curst the automobile like Balaam "from thence," and from the extremes pretty

far thence they came. They would have the automobile taxed out of existence. That is a position unworthy of intelligent men. It is of no use to fight the automobile; it is useful, a step in progress, and only needs to be civilized and controlled. If it damages the roads, then make better roads. If you don't like it, then learn to make the best of the inevitable, like other things which we can't live either with or without.

Two proud nations, France and Germany, agreed to submit their serious difficulties as to the Casablanca incident to The Hague, and that international court has decided that Germany was in the wrong. The German Consul had no right to try to protect soldiers of German birth who had deserted from the French army. It will be a victory for the cause of arbitration if the German people loyally submit to a decision that goes against them directly, and is no compromise. If so great a nation as Germany can yield to an international court which decides against it, then any other nation can submit its differences to the same court and not feel humiliated if found in the wrong.

It is a pity, a great pity, that the bill which has past the second reading in the British House of Commons, to remove all religious disabilities whatever, whether bearing on the Coronation Oath, or the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, or property held by Jesuits or other monastic orders, is not likely to become a law at the present session, as it is a private bill and not one of those presented by the Government. The Liberal Government, however, favors it. This vote assures us that in another session it will be sent to the Lords, where, as usual for good measures, its fate is doubtful.

The Established Church of Scotland and the United Free Church are discussing the possibility of coming together, and the position is not considered hopeless. The Established Church has issued an invitation to a conference on the basis that the negotiations must be "conducted with the sanction of the national ecclesiastical authorities."

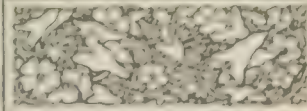
ognition," and a report of a United Free Committee says that under modern conditions an interpretation of this principle might be accepted by both parties without prejudice to the views of either. "National recognition" might mean much or very little.

It has often been suggested by way of joke to tax bachelors. There is so much good argument for it that the Austrian Minister of Finance, finding it necessary to add new sources of revenue, has proposed a tax on bachelors, widowers and childless husbands. Men that support no family may very properly give additional support to the state and pay an additional fine for their neglect of social and public responsibilities.

It is unfortunately not always safe to believe what one sees in the newspapers. For example, Professor Todd, of Amherst College, does not expect to join with Professor Pickering, of Harvard Observatory, in a balloon trip next fall up ten miles in the sky to get messages from Mars. He says he simply spoke of it as a possible plan, but had no idea of trying it. But the idea itself is more amusing than practicable.

Henry George seems *redoubtable* in Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, whose budget has so frightened the landed gentry. He adopts Henry George's designation of the "unearned increment in the value of land," and puts a tax of 20 per cent. on all future increments. But he does not do this to abolish poverty, but rather to curb wealth.

Next week's issue, dated June 3d, 1909, will be our sixteenth annual Vacation Number. It will be the largest issue of the year and will contain a sixteen-page form of illustrations, submitted by our readers in our vacation photograph contest. The issue will also contain a section devoted to letters and articles from our subscribers.



Life Insurance of a Man Legally Executed

THE United States Court of Appeals at Richmond, Va., has reached a final decision in a suit brought by the heirs of one J. Samuel McCue, former Mayor of Charlottesville, Va., to recover from the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee the insurance on a \$20,000 policy carried with the company by McCue, who was hanged at Charlottesville, Va., for the murder of his wife. The decision controverts the contention that the payment of insurance in such cases was against public policy. The gist of the present decision, reversing former verdicts, is that life insurance companies will hereafter be required to pay policies in cases where the policyholders have been legally executed.

THE Great American Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., which was incorporated on February 13th, 1908, under the laws of Missouri, with an authorized capital of \$500,000, sold its stock at a premium that gives the company an actual working capital of more than \$1,000,000. In arranging the details of its permanent organization some changes have taken place in its official staff, but that is all settled very satisfactorily now. The board of directors recently elected by the stockholders consists of Henry Miller, vice-president and general manager of the Wabash Railway Company; J. W. Perry, second vice-president National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis; August Schlafly, banker and capitalist; George P. Murrin, capitalist; Peter J. Doerr, cashier Lafayette Bank, St. Louis; Massey Wilson, ex-Attorney-General of the State of Alabama, and a member of the law firm of Tyson, Wilson & Martin, Montgomery, Ala.; William H. O'Brien, general counsel of the company, of Brownrigg, O'Brien & Mason, attorneys-at-law, St. Louis; John B. Christensen, organizer of the Southern Trust Company, and Samuel Quinn, ex-president of the company and professional life underwriter. The execu-

tive officers of the company are as follows: Hon. Massey Wilson, of Alabama, president; August Schlafly, first vice-president and chairman of the finance committee; G. B. Reynolds and W. Sherwood Doyle, vice-presidents; Beauford McKinney, secretary; P. J. Doerr, treasurer, and W. H. O'Brien, general counsel. The Great American paid its first death loss on May 1st.

As illustrating a kind of protection which fails to protect *The Insurance Press* relates the following:

A surveyor, while inspecting a building not long ago, found an alarm clock hidden behind some boxes. An examination disclosed the fact that the clock was the property of the night watchman, who used it to awaken him from his peaceful slumbers in time to prevent his breach of trust from being discovered. The close examination on the part of the inspector goes to show that a survey depends a great deal upon a man who makes it.

It will thus also be seen that there is a moral hazard even about watchmen. But most of us knew that before, anyway.

AN interview with Paderewski, as recently published in Europe and which has many earmarks of authenticity, credits him with the following:

"For years I had an insurance of \$25,000 on my fingers. A German company carried the policy, for which I paid in annual premiums about 400 marks. But after I split a finger nail in Australia, which cost the insuring company something like \$150 and later suffered a slight injury in a railroad wreck near Syracuse, N. Y., which cost them \$250 more, the Germans got what Americans call the 'cold foot' and canceled the policy."

WILLIAM DE M. HOOPER has disposed of his interest in *Assurance*, formerly jointly owned by him and William E. Underwood. The publication of the paper will continue, with Mr. Underwood as editor and sole owner.

It is a curious thing, but statistics show that insurance companies pay more money to people who are injured in the process of hanging pictures or taking stoves apart than they do to victims of railway collisions.

FINANCIAL

The Upward Movement

An increase of the wages of 35,000 steel workers was the most impressive of last week's indications of progress toward complete recovery. This increase (announced on the 17th, to take effect June 1) restores the rates paid by a majority of the independent companies before the recent reduction. It does not affect the employees of the great Corporation, for the good reason that their wages were not reduced. There is much evidence that this increase of pay is due to a growing demand for products of the furnaces and mills. It will be observed that these 35,000 men were informed that the companies would expect them to work full time during the coming six months. The price of pig iron is rising, the number of furnaces in operation was increased last week; the demand for building shapes of steel continued to be noticeably strong; prices of wire and nails were raised, and large orders for railway equipment, especially for locomotives, were reported. The improved condition of this important industry affected prices on the Stock Exchange where considerable advances were shown for the shares of several steel companies, the price of Steel Corporation common rising to 60 1/4, a new high record. The Calumet and Hecla Copper Company increased its quarterly dividend. Reports from the varied metal industries of Connecticut, notably those of the Naugatuck Valley, were highly favorable, pointing to an activity almost, if not quite, normal in the production of articles in general use. Clearing house exchanges outside of New York (as well as those in the city) have been showing large gains over those of last year, and railroad gross earnings indicate steadily increasing traffic.

Heavy sales for future delivery are reported in the dry goods trade. John Claflin (president of the H. B. Claflin Company), a recognized authority in this field, says that manufacturers who hung back and reduced output because they feared sharp changes in tariff rates are now going ahead, having been convinced that there will be little or no disturbance of the tariff duties. Because of their reduction of output, however,

surplus stocks have been consumed, and now, with increasing demand, "in some quarters merchants are sending orders which the wholesalers are unable to fill because they cannot get the goods from the factories."

A statement recently published shows that there are in the United States 151 banks or trust companies having deposits of \$10,000,000 or over, and that the largest gain in deposits since 1900 has been made by the First National Bank of Boston, from \$2,184,000 to \$54,835,000, or 2,410 per cent. It is an interesting coincidence that all of the three banks at the head of the list in gains are named "First," the second being the First Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, 1,390 per cent., since its first statement in 1903; while the third is the First National Bank of Cleveland, showing an increase of 1,111 per cent. since 1900.

The trustees of the Central Trust Company, of this city, declared last week a special dividend of 200 per cent., and also voted to recommend an increase of the capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000, each stockholder to have the right to subscribe for two shares of the new stock, at \$100 per share, for each share of the old stock now held. If the increase is authorized by the stockholders—as, doubtless, it will be—each will receive by the special cash dividend enough to pay for his allotment of new stock, and if he shall decide not to take the stock he will have a valuable right to dispose of, as the present stock was quoted last week at \$2,800 bid. This dividend is the largest ever paid by a trust company in New York. The Central Trust Company began business in 1875 with a paid capital of \$1,000,000. It has distributed to its shareholders \$13,155,000 (exclusive of this special dividend), and has accumulated entirely from earnings a surplus of \$15,570,607. Its deposits were \$84,353,967 on April 28th (as shown by its response to the Bank Superintendent's call on that date), and its total resources \$101,776,824. Its president is James N. Wallace, who succeeded the late Frederick P. Olcott four years ago.

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Survey of the World

The Tariff in the Senate

At the beginning of last week, in the Senate's tariff debate, the subject of discussion was the duties on lumber. On the 24th, after several hours had been given to speeches, Mr. McCumber's amendment, putting rough lumber on the free list, was lost by a vote of 25 to 56. Seventeen Democrats voted with 39 Republicans for the duties proposed by Mr. Aldrich and his committee, altho removal of the duty on lumber was demanded in last year's national Democratic platform. Those voting for free lumber were 15 Republicans and 10 Democrats. Among the speakers was Mr. Root, who argued for the preservation of the differential on dressed lumber, in the interest of planing mills situated near the Canadian boundary. On the 25th, the time was consumed by speeches. Mr. Beveridge quoted from the addresses made last year by Mr. Taft, pointing especially to his remarks at Cincinnati in September, as follows:

"The Dingley tariff has served the country well, but its rates have become generally excessive. They have become excessive because conditions have changed since its passage in 1896. Some of the rates are probably too low, owing also to the change of conditions, but on the whole the tariff ought to be lowered."

He insisted that the majority of the Republican Senators, and not the insurgent minority, were opposing the policy to which the party had been pledged. Mr. Shively criticised the provisions for maximum rates; Mr. Foster and Mr. McEnery (Democrats of Louisiana) supported the protective duties on sugar. On the following day, sugar and the sugar duties were the subjects of seven hours' talk. Not until the 27th was action taken upon the proposed amendments to the sugar schedule. Mr. Bris-

tow's, for the elimination of the Dutch standard in fixing the duties, was lost, 36 to 47. Eleven insurgent Republicans voted for it. Another amendment, to reduce the refiners' protection, was lost, 32 to 53. Unexpectedly, Mr. Bailey then offered his income tax amendment. Mr. Aldrich moved that consideration of it be postponed to June 10th, and this motion was carried, 50 to 32. Only six of the Republicans who are regarded as advocates of an income tax voted with Mr. Bailey. These were Messrs. Borah, Bristow, Clapp, Cummins, Dolliver and La Follette. It is still asserted that the Democratic and the Republican supporters of an income tax cannot agree as to a bill or concerning method of procedure. The sugar schedule, as proposed by the committee, was approved on the 28th, together with the tobacco duties and several of the duties on agricultural products. Mr. Stone, of Missouri, sharply attacked the committee because it had withheld an official statement concerning the wages paid in Germany. It appears that this statement was sent to the committee several weeks ago by the State Department. Mr. Bradley, of Kentucky, spoke in favor of a modification of the internal taxes on tobacco, asserting that the taxes in their present form enabled the Trust to oppress farmers and had been a cause of the night-rider outrages. At the end of the week, Mr. Root opposed the increase of the duty on barley, speaking in the interests of New York maltsters, who desire to use Canadian barley. When it was admitted that the duty had had the effect of transferring the malting industry in part from the East to the Northwest, he sharply criticised a policy that would take an established industry from one State and give

it to another. His motion, hostile to the increase, was lost, 28 to 48. All of the Republican insurgents except two voted for the higher rate. A debate upon the projected increase of the duty on lemons was begun, Mr. Root opposing the higher duty, and California supporting it. There has been some talk about holding night sessions, because so much remains to be done. Many think that the Senate cannot reach a final vote in less than five weeks. The provision for a new Customs Court will be vigorously opposed. It is estimated that the cost of the court would be \$250,000 a year, and testimony is offered from the bench that such a court is not needed. This is the opinion of Judge Lacombe, of the Federal Circuit Court in New York, who has sent to Senator Dolliver a statement designed to show that the existing Federal courts can easily dispose of all the cases which would be assigned to the proposed court.—Senator Bailey, just after adjournment on the 27th, attacked the correspondent of a New York newspaper in the corridor adjoining the Senate cham-

ber, using foul language and attempting to choke him. Several blows were exchanged before the two were separated by Senators and the guards. Mr. Bailey's anger had been excited by an article questioning his sincerity concerning an income tax and intimating that he had assisted Mr. Aldrich by dividing the forces that desire such a tax. Before the attack was made he was informed by the correspondent that the article was the work of another person, but the correspondent's remarks indicated that it had his approval.

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President Taft at Gettysburg

On Decoration Day President Taft spoke at the unveiling of a monument at Gettysburg in honor of the soldiers of the regular army who fell there. He reviewed the service of the regular army from the time when, in 1786, it consisted of but 84 men, the lack of such a force in the War of 1812, the great work done in the Civil War and immediately afterward in opening the



JUST AFTER WAGNER MADE THE BIG HIT

From left to right: President Taft, Secretary Knox, President Hayley and Charles F. Taft at baseball park yesterday, last month. President Taft considers this photograph, taken by F. C. Bragman, at Gettysburg, the best baseball picture he has ever seen.

West, and, finally, the services in the Spanish War, and said:

"The general purpose of Congress and the American people, if one can say there is a plan or purpose, is to have such a nucleus as a regular army that it may furnish a skeleton for rapid enlargement in times of war to a force ten or twenty times its size, and at the same time be an appropriate instrument for accomplishing the purpose of the Government in crises likely to arise other than a war.

"At West Point we have been able to prepare a body of professional soldiers, well trained to officer an army, and numerous enough at the opening of the Civil War to give able commanders to both sides of that internecine strife.

"All honor to the regular army of the United States. Never in its history has it had a stain upon its escutcheon. With no one to blow its trumpets, with no local feeling or pride to bring forth its merits, quietly and as befits a force organized to maintain civil institutions and subject always to the civil control, it has gone on doing the duty which it was its to do, accepting without a murmur the dangers of war, whether upon the trackless stretches of our Western frontier, exposed to arrows and the bullets of the Indians, or in the jungles and rice paddies of the Philippines, on the hills and in the valleys about Santiago in Cuba, or in the tremendous campaigns of the Civil War itself, and it has never failed to make a record of duty done that should satisfy the most exacting lover of his country."



Supreme Court Punishes a Sheriff

The Supreme Court at Washington on the 24th ult. declared that Sheriff John F. Shipp, Deputy Sheriff J. A. Gibson and four other residents of Hamilton County, Tenn., were guilty of contempt of the court and must be brought before the bar for sentence. In 1905 a negro named Johnson was tried for rape, convicted, and sentenced to death. The crime had been committed in or near Chattanooga. In response to the application of his counsel, the Supreme Court, on March 19, 1905, granted an appeal, or made a decision which had the effect of setting aside temporarily the judgment of the local court. Thereafter, Johnson was constructively in the custody of the Supreme Court. On the



PRESIDENT TAFT AS A BASEBALL ENTHUSIAST

Throwing the ball at the Allegheny County Club.
Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York.

evening following the announcement of the decision a mob attacked the jail, took Johnson out, and hanged him. As the result of an investigation by the Department of Justice, the Attorney-General formally accused the sheriff, his deputy and seventeen citizens of conspiring to commit this offense. Testimony was taken, and six of the accused were held to be guilty. It was not charged that the sheriff took part in the lynching. Chief Justice Fuller says, however, in his opinion, that "he not only made the work of the mob easy, but in effect aided and abetted it." The substance of the opinion is that the authorities, resenting the action of the Supreme Court, took no precautions to defend the prisoner against an attack that was clearly foreseen. Justices Peckham, White and McKenna dissented, and the first of these, in a written opinion, held that there was no evidence

to show that the accused men were guilty of conspiracy to permit the lynching of Johnson. The sheriff, he said, was being "held to a degree of responsibility far beyond any reasonable limit." Gibson, the deputy, was the only officer in the jail when Johnson was taken out. The four citizens found guilty took part, the Chief Justice says, in the lynching.

8

Labor Controversies

A strike which had excited much interest throughout the country, because it involved the race issue, was ended in Georgia on the 29th ult., owing mainly to pressure from Federal authorities. The service affected was that of the Georgia Railroad Company, and the controversy related to the employment of negro firemen. The company had in all about 100 firemen, of whom 60 were white. The negroes were not eligible to be made engineers, and their pay was less than that of the white firemen. But they gave good service and were in line of promotion for the best places that firemen could hold. Consequently, some of them were in the way of whites as the latter were rising to engineers' places. The strike was precipitated by the discharge of ten white firemen employed at terminals and the filling of their places with negroes. For more than a week the road was tied up. There was much disorder, but it was due to the white people living in towns along the line rather than to the striking white trainmen. Negro firemen were attacked and beaten. Governor Smith refused to protect the company with troops. The suspension of service caused great inconvenience in many towns and villages. Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Labor Commissioner Neill went to Georgia and strove to cause a settlement. On the 28th, there was a prospect that a few mail trains would be moved, but a riot and a brutal assault upon one of the negro firemen who was to be employed prevented fresh difficulties. Then the company and the strikers' leaders were informed it is said, that it would soon be necessary for the Federal Government to interfere; that an appeal to a Federal court would be

made, and that the court's orders would be enforced. This might require Federal troops. And so the strike was declared off. Concessions were made on each side, but the white employees appear to be victorious, on the whole. All the men returned to their old places, but it was agreed that there should no longer be negro firemen at terminal points, and that the discharged white firemen should be reinstated. Several questions were left to be settled by later agreement or by arbitration. One of these is whether the negro firemen shall be eliminated, and, if not, how many of them shall be employed. It is expected that the negroes will be gradually excluded. Nothing but their immediate exclusion, it is said, will satisfy the white people living along the company's lines. Some had feared that the controversy would provoke a race war and would affect the employment of negroes on other roads in the South.—In Philadelphia a strike of the street railway company's employees was ordered on the 29th, their demand for an increase of wages from 21 to 25 cents an hour having been refused. An increase to 22 cents had been given and was soon to take effect. There are about 6,000 employees, and at last reports half of them had quit work and two-thirds of the cars were not in use. There has been much disorder; non-union men have been dragged from cars and beaten, and the service has been checked by mobs. The company is in disfavor with the people, owing to recent action increasing the price of transportation.—In Chicago, on the 29th, at the end of a long trial, Martin B. Madden, president of the Building Trades Council, and two of his associates, were found guilty of conspiracy to extort money from employers for the discontinuance of strikes. The evidence showed that in one case \$1,000 was extorted.

9

Cuba's Financial Condition

It was recently reported, apparently upon good authority, that the finances of the new Government in Cuba were causing some anxiety in Washington. The budget, it was said, indicated extravagance and pointed to

expenditures considerably in excess of the revenues. The Cuban Minister at Washington asserts that the reports are unwarranted and that they are circulated by persons who desire to misrepresent the new Government. There has been published a long letter written by President Gomez to a friend in Washington. The substance of it is that the additions to the budget are due to expenses made obligatory by the American Administrations. Speaking of the obligations in question, he says:

"Said obligations were to be paid according to the decrees creating them, 'with the surplus money in the Treasury.' The surplus money was spent by the Provisional Government for other purposes which it believed equally necessary for the good of Cuba; but since the obligations remained what other remedy was there than to make provision for them in the coming budget? Suppose we don't? Would it not be said then that Cuba does not pay its legitimate debts and would not the same outcry be raised by the foreign contractors and other people who, in virtue of the Provisional Government's orders, have claims against our Treasury? It is no reflection against the Provisional Government to state these facts. But we must repel the gross injustice of laying on the Cuban Republic the blame for the increase in public expenses, when the present Government of Cuba has no responsibility whatever in that matter."

He is criticised for recommending that \$40,000 a year be appropriated for the expenses of General Loynaz del Castillo, whom he has appointed a special envoy authorized to visit all the countries of South and Central America. The annual cost of the new army will exceed \$2,000,000. Complaint is made by some persons because he has given to German or French manufacturers the contracts for rifles and artillery guns, without inviting bids from manufacturers in the United States, altho Cuba owes the United States several millions for the cost of intervention, and is about to ask that the existing treaty of commercial reciprocity be made more favorable to her interests.



Other Countries South of Us

There has been a revolutionary uprising in the northern part of Santo Domingo, under the direction of General Camacho, formerly Governor of Monte

Christi. On the 25th ult., the revolutionists were attacked by Government forces, who won a victory after three hours' fighting. Santo Domingo continues to pay about \$100,000 a month into the fund deposited in New York for the settlement of the republic's debts.—Revolutionists in Peru, led by Isaias Pierola, attacked the palace in Lima on the 29th, made President Liguia a prisoner and bore him to the public square, where his resignation was demanded. He was speedily rescued by Government troops, who dispersed the revolutionists and restored order. About one hundred persons were killed in the engagement. The army remained loyal, and the revolutionists appear to have had very little support from the people.—Seven Colombians who had been exiled and were residing in Panama were arrested by the Government there last week and expelled from the country. Three started for Chili and four sailed for New York. One of the men thus deported was implicated in the attempt to assassinate President Reyes three years ago. They deny that they were organizing a revolution, but say that they had opposed a ratification of the pending tripartite treaty.—Much dissatisfaction has been caused in Honduras, owing to President Davila's reduction of the salaries of all Government officials by one-half. The treasury is said to be almost empty by reason of the payments made on account of Nicaragua's claim of \$4,000,000 for expenses incurred by intervention at the time of the revolution which placed Davila in office.—Nicaragua has agreed that the Emery claim shall be submitted to arbitration. The protocol was signed at Washington last week. It provides for a tribunal of five. If the two representing the United States cannot agree with the two representing Nicaragua in selecting a fifth member, he is to be named by the King of England. Four months are allowed for a private settlement, and it is expected that one will be made. —Bubonic plague has appeared again at Caracas, where four cases have been found. The Venezuelan authorities give notice that there will be no attempt to conceal the presence of the disease there or in any other Venezuelan city.

The Two-Power Standard A debate took place in the House of Commons last week over the "two-power standard" which Prime Minister Asquith defined last November as a preponderance of 10 per cent. over the combined strength in capital ships of the two next strongest powers, whatever those Powers might be and wherever situated. Winston Churchill, president of the Board of Trade, and Reginald Kenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, said in recent speeches that the Government excepted the United States from consideration in maintaining the standard. The Unionists moved a resolution seeking to commit the House to an expression of alarm at any modification of the Premier's definition, eliciting in reply a statement from Mr. Asquith, who said the two-power standard was not an immutable truth, like the law of gravitation, beyond criticism or dispute, but merely an empirical generalization, a convenient rule of thumb applicable to conditions which prevailed for many years, altho it was impossible to say how much longer they would prevail. The United States could not be regarded as one of the Powers which have to be taken into account at present, altho the United States, if one counted vessels by noses alone, would come second among the navies of the world. It was impossible, for the reason given, to treat her ships for effective aggressive purposes as being in the same category with those of France, Germany and Austria. After criticism from the Conservative side the Government was supported by a vote of 272 to 106.—Prof. Goldwin Smith has broken in from Toronto in the discussion on the British budget discussion. He writes to *The Spectator* that the House of Lords has the right to discuss, amend or reject the budget bill, on the ground that it is not a mere financial bill, but also a political bill. He says:

"The budget measure is not merely financial but it plainly political in a socialistic or semi-socialistic line. The House of Lords is the second chamber, the only second chamber that the nation at present has, and it surely is not to be desired that a measure of great political moment should be passed by the vote of a single chamber. It is a condition of government

"I am not saying whether the measure is right or wrong, but only that it appears to me unquestionably to be not only financial but political. The nation at all events seems to want a little time to think."

—One of the wealthiest men in Great Britain died last week in England named Charles Morrison, at the age of ninety-two, of whom the public had never heard. He was a very quiet, retiring man, and lived very modestly, even economically, but was no miser, and gave generously to art, was a kind landlord and a collector of pictures. His estate is valued at from sixty to seventy-five million dollars, and will pay over twelve million dollars in death duties.

The End of the French Strike The French strike of postal employees against the Government has proved a failure. Early last week the chief trouble was at certain ports, notably Marseilles, where, notwithstanding the decision of the General Confederation of Labor against striking, the strike of sailors, stokers and stewards of the merchant service was still kept up, and eighteen steamships carrying mails were tied up, but a bill was signed by President Fallières allowing provisionally the mails to be carried by ships bearing foreign flags. In Paris the postal strike had ended, and a number of postal employees were dismissed on account of the prominent part they had taken in the strike. A proposal by a revolutionary Socialist member of the House of Deputies granting amnesty to the dismissed employees, was defeated by a vote of 338 to 241.—No little concern has been felt over the discovery of serious frauds and bribery in connection with supply of naval stores and construction. Further instances of defective material furnished by contractors have been discovered, and it has been learned that, under the administrations of M. Pelléan and M. Thomson, bribes were offered to inspectors, while defective plates on submarines endangered the lives of the crews of these vessels. The Delcasse Commission has asked the prosecution of M. Thomson, former Minister of Marine, and M. Dupont, his private secretary, for having withdrawn certain official reports concerning cases of bri-

bery when they left the ministry. — Special honor was given last week to Andrew Carnegie by the Sorbonne, otherwise the Council of the University of Paris, in a reception and the presentation of a gold medal in recognition of his gift three years ago founding the Curie scholarships. M. Liard, rector of the college, made the address, and Mr. Carnegie replied in English. He spoke of Pasteur as one of his heroes, and said that Napoleon had earned the gratitude of thinking men, not by his exploits in war, but by his reorganization of France after the Revolution and his establishment of the University of France. He was especially proud that America was now devoting much time to research, which meant the world's progress, and extolled the part France was playing in the international peace movement. "Contrast the building of warships destined for murderous destruction," he exclaimed, "with the Sorbonne's discoveries for peace." The United States and France would continue to stand side by side on this question, declared Mr. Carnegie, whatever happened. Meanwhile the fact became known, which Mr. Carnegie had hoped to keep concealed till after his departure the next day, that he had given a million dollars for a hero fund for France. A reception was given him by President Fallières, at which the latter mentioned that he was the son of a blacksmith. The beneficiaries of the fund included men and women pursuing peaceful vocations who perform heroic deeds in France or the territorial waters thereof, or the widows and other dependents of those killed in the performance of heroic acts. Doctors, nurses, sailors, railway men and police are especially mentioned. The fund is to be managed by a commission of twenty-five now being formed by Premier Clemenceau. Among those who have agreed to serve are the only living ex-President, Emil Loubet; two former Premiers, Léon Bourgeois and Alexandre Ribot; Abbé Lemire, a Catholic Deputy and specially interested in workingmen; Pastor Wagner, well known in America as the author of "The Simple Life," and Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, a Senator equally well known as an apostle of universal peace.

Papal Affairs

It was in 1881 that King Humbert, of Italy, made an official visit to Vienna, but the Austrian Emperor has never returned the visit, because his appearance in Rome to visit the King would be regarded as an offense to the Pope, who claims the right to be the ruler of Rome. The way the Protestant Emperor of Germany gets over the difficulty when he goes to Rome on a visit is, after calling on the King, to return to the German Embassy and then go to call on the Pope, the embassy being constructively foreign soil. As the Triple Alliance includes Austria and Italy, the refusal of the Austrian Emperor to return the visit of the Italian King is not conducive to treaty relations, and the German Emperor has tried to persuade Franz Josef to go to Rome, or, at least, to have the Archduke Franz Ferdinand to do so. But the Emperor of Austria, as a good Catholic, still refuses to do so, not being willing to offend the Pope. For the same reason he has declined the suggestion that he make his old age the excuse for not going so far as Rome, and that he consent to meet the King at a city on the confines of the Austrian territory. — A delegation of 900 union employees of the French railroads visited Rome and were received in a special audience by the Pope, to whom they presented an album signed by 45,000 members of the union. They were entertained at a banquet at which a number of their Italian comrades were present by invitation. But after the banquet the Italians assembled and expressed regret that they had accepted the invitation, thus offending the sentiments of a majority of the railway employees. — The Papal decree has been published founding a Pontifical University for Biblical Studies. This has been promised for several years, and was on the program with the prohibition against Modernism, to show that the Church was not opposed to genuine biblical study. — No progress has been made by the Italian police in the attempt to discover the assassins of the New York detective, Petrosino. — In the Chamber of Deputies Premier Giolitti attacked the Socialists, who had complained of the influence exercised by priests in the elections. He told them that it was their own fault. They

made violent attacks on the Church, and the priests in self defense had urged their flocks to vote against the anti-clerical candidates. He said that it was the bounden duty of Catholics as well as other citizens to exercise the suffrage. Indeed, any future reform bill, in his opinion, ought to compel every qualified voter to cast his ballot. It was grossly illiberal, he added, to denounce any section of the nation because it voted as it chose. The Government stood for complete liberty for all shades of opinion.

Movements in Turkey

Turkey remains the center of public anxiety, and the source of many unsubstantiated rumors. There came last week various disquieting news. A reactionary movement was reported from Adana, where the troops were said to be discontented, while the officials were complaining of the reduction of their salaries. Hitherto the non-payment of salaries has been under the old Government of frequent occurrence, and the officials depended on bribery and oppression for an income rather than on their salaries. It was declared that at Constantinople the people were indignant at the public execution of so many good Moslems, and were ready to rise in rebellion against the Young Turk rulers. There was further report of unrest in Albania, where leaders were in the mountains organizing resistance. This unrest is coupled with the visit of Shefket Pasha, the military leader of the Young Turks, to Salonika, where it was reported that he would proceed to disarm the people by force, if necessary. Another report has it that the presence of Abdul Hamid in a fortress in Salonika is an occasion of fear, and that he is to be removed to one of the Mediterranean islands, probably to Rhodes. Nevertheless, there have been no real outbreaks to bear out the pessimistic forecasts. The new Government made its declaration of policy last week to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and the latter body voted confidence by the vote of 190 to 5. The declaration deals with the massacres, and announced that the state of siege in Adana had been extended to Antioch and Mush, and that measures had been taken to prevent any repetition of the outrages. The guilty parties will be punished, and

any future attempts on the life and property of Christians will be suppressed by an armed force. It is officially declared that 130 Moslems and 95 non-Moslems have been arrested in connection with the massacres. A most extraordinary report comes from a German source that the sudden recall of the French Ambassador, M. Constans, and the Russian Ambassador, M. Zinovieff, from Constantinople was due to the discovery in the Yildiz Palace of records that Abdul Hamid had paid M. Constans \$10,000 monthly and M. Zinovieff \$5,000. The Cabinet, it is declared, forthwith informed the Paris and St. Petersburg governments, which ordered the recall of the Ambassadors. The payments were effected, it is said, thru Pangiri Bey, one of the directors of the Ottoman Bank, who recently disappeared. According to the correspondence, the archives also contained compromising letters and receipts for money signed by Kiamil Pasha, formerly Grand Vizier, which led to his arrest, and he asserts that evidence against Ferdi Pasha, Minister of the Interior, also was found, and that this started a violent agitation in favor of forcing him to retire from the Cabinet. Last week thirteen more men were publicly hanged, having been found guilty of complicity in the revolutionary outbreak of April 13. Almost too good to be true is the dispatch received by *The Jewish Morning Journal* from its correspondent in Constantinople, as follows:

"Ahmed Riza, president of the Turkish Parliament, visited today the Hacham-bashi, the spiritual head of the Jews in Turkey, and on behalf of the Turkish Government extended an invitation to the Jews of Russia and Rumania to emigrate to Turkey.

"As proof that Turkey was making the invitation in good faith Ahmed Riza informed the Hacham-bashi that the Government will abolish all restrictions against Jewish immigration, and what is still more significant, will confer full citizenship upon Jewish immigrants immediately upon arrival in this country."

This seems to bear out fully the reports on which we commented last week editorially that Turkey would allow a great Zionist emigration of Russian and Rumanian Jews to Mesopotamia. But a cabled dispatch reports Jacob H. Schiff as saying that he has not yet given his support to the scheme, which would require \$200,000,000 for a system of irrigation. Perhaps he means a complete scheme for all Mesopotamia.



The Wisp of Hay

First prize. Jessie M. Harb, Portland, Ind



Dressed for the Party

Second prize - Ella M. Beall, Pomfret, Conn.



Supper-Time

Ella M. Boulton, Pomfret, Conn.



"The Smile That Won't Come Off"

Ella M. Boulton, Pomfret, Conn.



The Bath

Ella M. Boulton, Pomfret, Conn.



"Peter, Peter"
Nellie Constant,
Crawfordsville, Ind.



Alexander and His Chariot
Mrs. A. S. Hammond, Carmona, Cal.



Feeding the Turkeys
Nellie Constant, Crawfordsville, Ind.



Picnicking on the Roof of the World -- The Himalaya Mountains

G. E. Miller, Damoh, C. P., India.



The Twentieth Century Limited
 Nellie Constant, Crawfordsville, Ind.



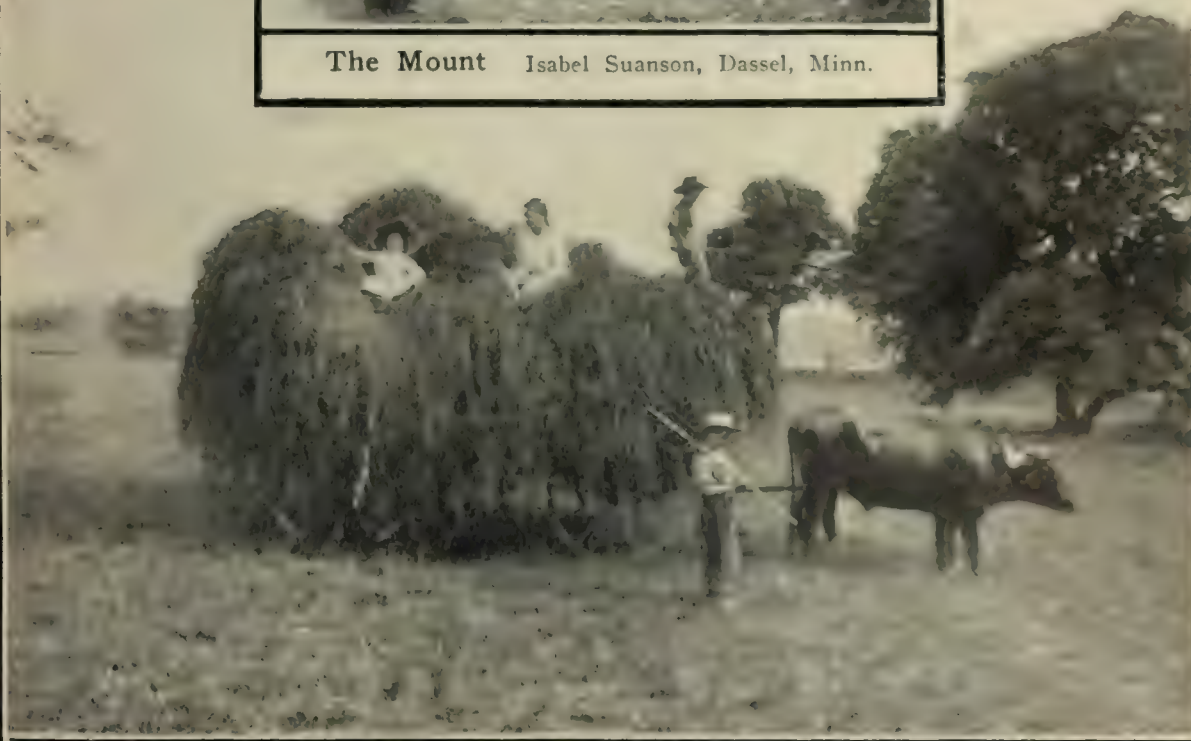
Rural Free Delivery
 F. J. & H. D. Lee, B. N. N. Pa.



Taking the Baby's Picture
Grant Shappee, Horseheads, N. Y.



The Mount Isabel Suanson, Dassel, Minn.



Joy Riding on the Farm
E. J. and H. D. Lee, Brooklyn, Pa.



"Pittypat and Tippytoe"

D. D. Jones, Athens, Ohio



Launching the Canoe

Mary Wilson, Columbus, Ohio.



An Adventurous Cruise

Jessie M. Harb, Portland, Ind.

Rev. E. A. Culley, Barnesville, Ohio.



Big Injun

Nellie Constant, Crawfordsville, Ind.



The Dandelion Clock



We Take Our Dolls and Parasols
When We Go Out to Tea

Nellie Constant, Crawfordsville, Ind.



A Biting Match

E. J. and H. D. Lee, Brooklyn, Pa.



**A Round Half Dozen
for Breakfast**

E. J. and H. D. Lee, Brooklyn, Pa.



"Chums"

E. J. and H. D. Lee, Brooklyn, Pa.



Dogwood Blossoms

Nellie Constant, Crawfordsville, Ind.



A-Fishing

L. J. and H. D. Lee, Bro. K'n. Pa.



"Hand in Hand They Crossed the Brook"

E. J. and H. D. Lee, Brooklyn, Pa.



A Jar Full

A. H. Hall, Plymouth, Wis.



A Pleasing Retrospect

Mrs. R. H. Jones, Portland, Me.



"I'm Sitting for My Picture"

R. L. T. Phillips, Woonsocket, S. Dak.



Hide and Seek

Dr. A. J. Olmstead, Rolla, Penn. Ia.



Mah Baby

Nellie Constant, Crawfordsville, Ind.



The Sand Pile

Mrs. Geo. W. Means, Brookville, Pa.



After the Circus

F. W. Ashley, Fairmount, W. Va.



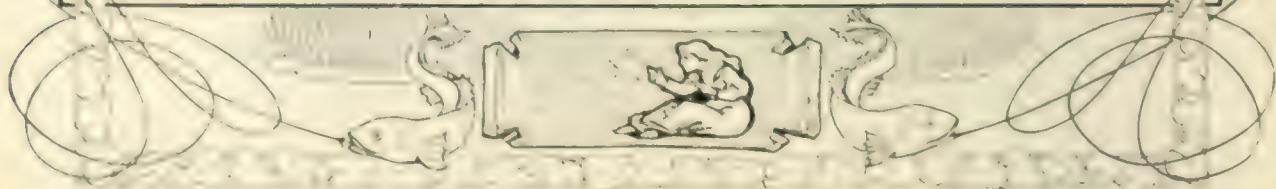
"Teeny-Weeny"

C. R. Hutchinson, Glens Falls, N. Y.



The Water Baby

C. R. Hutchinson, Glens Falls, N. Y.





A Fragment

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER

[This fragment shows Whittier's work on a poem never finished. The manuscript is not perfectly legible, and some words are corrected.
S. T. PICKARD.]

ON his flushed brow the cool wind blew ;
The leaves dropped on him their tears of dew ;
The angels of God, in the pensive guise
Of flowers, beheld him with pitying eyes ;
The stream looked up, and the sky shone in
Crystal-clear on the man of sin.
Alone with Nature and God he went—
Alone with the Infinite Purity—
With a painful sense of the sad rebuke
Which Peter felt in the Master's look.
With a prayer for pardon which might not cease
Till he felt in his heart the answer of peace—



The Sociology of a Wolf Pack

BY WILLIAM J. LONG

AUTHOR OF "NORTHERN TRAILS," "SCHOOL OF THE WOODS," "BREWER PATCH PHILOSOPHY," ETC.

THREE times within a week I have heard evil men compared with wolves, to the great scandal of the latter. The Turks, who massacre whole villages of men, women and children, using religious zeal as a cloak to cover their greed for Armenian lands and money; the food speculators, who corner meat and wheat in Chicago, growing wealthy by cutting a slice from every poor man's loaf; the sugar barons, whom our fatherly Government makes wealthy beyond the dream of avarice by putting a duty on every man's necessity, and who show their gratitude to the aforesaid Government by cheating it to the extent of two or three extra millions—all these and many other types of our peculiarly human civilization are said to be governed by the ferocious instincts of four-footed beasts. I have heard such men denounced as wolves by ministers in their pulpits, by socialists at their open-air meetings, and by a score of editors of our best daily and weekly newspapers.

"Now let another," as Brother Foote

used to say in prayer meeting. So the naturalist also protests, not against massacres, and corners in wheat, and petty stealing of large sums—for in affairs of that kind, which call to high heaven for quick redress, we have altogether too much talk and altogether too little natural action—but against our persistent slandering of honest wolves, and especially against our misconception of the whole nature and instinct of animals. For years I have spent my winter vacations in studying the wolf packs of the Far North and I find nothing to warrant our comparing them with men who oppress their fellows. On the contrary, wolves do not steal from one another; they never kill one another, either quickly, like Turks, or by slow starvation, like the food speculators; neither do they kill weaker creatures indiscriminately, like our mighty hunters. And they never, even when hungry, attempt to corner the food supply for themselves. If a wolf, having killed a deer, which was more than he could eat, should attempt to

claim the whole carcass for himself, or to prevent other hungry wolves from feeding freely, there would be never a word or a growl uttered in protest; but his selfish claim for more than he needed would last just long enough for the nearest wolf to reach his throat—a short shrift, since the spring of a wolf is like a glint of light in its speed and certainty. In a word, wolves do not compete—they co-operate with one another; and their sociology, such as it is, is in many re-

leader. That position is always held by a female. In a natural state the packs of the North, containing usually from five to twenty wolves, are made up as follows: First in importance is the old mother wolf; she directs the pack, and her will is law on the rare occasions when she asserts herself emphatically. Second in importance are the cubs of this year—ignorant, frolicsome brutes, which would starve, or eat poisoned bait, or blunder into the nearest trap, if left to



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WOLF TRACKS

Showing a winter track with footprints of a pack.

spects better than our own, since it rests upon natural and wholesome instincts.

First, in the matter of government, we have an idea, borrowed from the story writers, not from animals, that the leader of the pack is always a huge dog-wolf, who has gained control by his superior strength, fighting and killing off all who dared question his leadership. Nothing could be farther from the truth. As a matter of fact, the big, powerful dog-wolf, while he invariably helps to support his family, has very little to do with the control of the pack, and is never a

themselves. Next are the cubs of last year, full grown and powerful, which know how to hunt, but have not yet scattered to get families of their own, and which still follow the old mother and profit by her experience. Last in importance is the big dog-wolf; he is always near his pack, but he treats the youngsters with a kind of lofty disdain and never attempts to lead them. Whenever a wide ridge is to be driven, the old dog-wolf joins his pack and the whole band sweep over the hunting ground, spreading out like a fan, so that nothing can

escape; more often he ranges alone—especially when food is scarce and the pack is hungry—hunting in odd places with the stealthiness of a cat, and whenever he finds game he kills it and generally gives the food-call before he has taken the first mouthful himself.

Once, while following the fresh trail of a big dog-wolf in the early morning, I heard a commotion ahead and hurried along on snowshoes to find out what it was all about. The big wolf had jumped a buck, which tore down the ridge in mighty bounds and went flying across the frozen lake. After him came the wolf, not wasting energy in high jumps, like the deer, but shooting along close to the ice, making three jumps to the buck's two, and gaining at every jump. I afterward measured a dozen strides down the open ridge, and found that the buck averaged sixteen and the wolf eighteen feet to the jump. Half way across a little bay the wolf was close up to his game, and held his place for a dozen bounds, close at the deer's heels. When he saw his chance he shot in like a flash, caught the deer by a hind leg and threw him fairly by a mighty twist of his head and shoulders. The buck rolled completely over and was on his feet in a twinkling. He whirled on his enemy, rose and struck a powerful blow with his front hoofs; but the wolf jumped back out of danger. Then he crouched with hind feet well under him for a jump, his front paws straight forward, his head on one side keenly watching the buck, which snorted and stamped and struck, but made no charge. Tiring of his demonstration, the buck turned and ran, but was again overtaken and thrown the same way. As he rolled to his feet the wolf leaped over him, whirled and closed his jaws like a steel trap over the kidneys. With one terrific snap the buck's back was broken, and he lay helpless on the ice. The wolf opened the throat, drank a little, raised his head, gave a peculiar howl, then lay down quietly beside his game. It was all so startling, so utterly different from what I expected, that I stood bewildered under the fringe of trees, watching and wondering what it meant. A sudden motion across the lake caught my eye, and eight more wolves rolled out on the ice, running silent as shadows. They swept down on

the game, circled it once or twice, and began to eat. Not till they were all busy did the old dog-wolf join the feast, which from beginning to end, so far as I could see and hear, was as peaceable as a breakfast table. When they had satisfied their hunger the youngsters stretched, rolled, played a bit, then the whole pack trotted off to the woods, leaving their signals at every promiscuous stub to tell any other hungry wolves that they could find plenty of food by following the back trail.

Here on the open lake, and near to good cover, was an abundance of good meat, and I watched it for a week with unusual interest. Many other wood folk came to the feast—jays, ravens, chickadees, weasels, many foxes, one lynx and another pack of five wolves—but with the exception of a red squirrel, which always tried to scold everything else away while he was eating, I saw no evidence of quarreling, or of any modern, highly civilized attempt to corner the food supply. Indeed, that one animal should have more than he needs while another goes hungry is absolutely foreign to the life and all the instincts of nature.

The leader of each of these packs is, as I have said, a female—the old mother-wolf, which has less strength but more intelligence than the male, and which has learned to care for others as well as for herself. Sometimes, when food is scarce, several packs will unite to sweep a large territory more effectually. Apparently they have a leader, chosen or recognized in some way which I have never been able to understand, but the leader is invariably a mother-wolf. The same thing is noticeable among herds of deer, and the reason for it may be seen in summer, by any camper, on any lake or river in the northern woods. If you paddle silently up to a buck, and if he thinks himself unseen, he will generally sneak off to shelter, saying never a word as he goes. If you surprise a doe in the same place, she watches you closely until she is sure that you are an enemy, then, before she has taken the first jump for safety, she gives the harsh, whistling alarm cry, to tell every other deer within hearing that danger is afoot. And this undoubtedly suggests the natural reason for female leadership. The male is gen-

erally a selfish brute, which cares first of all for himself. The mother animal has learned by nature and experience to care for others also, and so at the head of every herd of deer or elk or caribou you will always find a mother animal. This is not a socialistic or sociological article; but a naturalist might reasonably suggest here that the evils of our competitive system will never be remedied until mothers, led by their natural instincts, shall have a larger share in our business and political organization.

It would seem that when a large pack of wolves, consisting of many different bands and individuals, unite to catch game in this intelligent, co-operative way, there must be more or less strife in the division of the spoils, especially when the game caught is not enough for all; but here again we are mistaken. No matter what pack or individual first scents or kills the game, it belongs to all alike, not only to the big hunting pack,

but to any other wolf that appears at the food call. And tho I have followed many wolf trails from dawn to twilight, I have yet to find the first trace of strife or division among them.

Once, at midnight, under the clear winter moon, I stood on a cliff overlooking a vast barren, listening to the hunger cry of wolves, which came ululating thru the keen air from many directions. Suddenly far behind me, I heard the unmistakable food call, and presently saw shadows shooting across the open barren, all heading in the same direction. At daylight I followed the trails and found that one big wolf, hunting alone, had surprised and killed a young bull caribou. Game was scarce in that country, and three different hungry packs had come in to his call. From the stories we have read we would expect a bloody fight before the feast began, but nothing of the kind occurred. I judged from the tracks that between twenty and thirty



A WOLF RUNWAY

WOLF RUNWAY. The wolf, after killing the caribou, went on the trail of the next one, and the pack followed him. The wolf, after killing the caribou, went on the trail of the next one, and the pack followed him.

hungry wolves had fed peaceably from one small caribou, and after the bones were picked the three packs trailed off, each to its own hunting ground.

At another time I found where six wolves had surprised and rushed two beaver that were dragging fresh food-wood across a frozen lake. One beaver escaped into a refuge hole which he had kept open into a brook. The other was caught and eaten. He was hardly a mouthful for six hungry wolves, and all the crumbs they left of him were his big cutting teeth and a few bits of fur. But

sheepfold. As for hunting, that is not an instinct, but an invention. There is not a wild animal on earth that hunts for sport, or that kills indiscriminately, as we do. If they did there would not be a food animal left upon earth at the end of a single winter. Some of the weasels, apparently, are governed by a blood lust; but when we examine their stomachs we find them almost invariably afflicted with tapeworms and parasites, which probably produce a continual irritation and craving for blood; but even so, the weasels are an exception, and their destructive-



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FOOD FOR ALL.

A lone wolf killed this buck and called in six others to join the feast.

there was no quarreling, and they played together after they had eaten. The record on the snow was perfectly plain.

As for killing weaker creatures indiscriminately, we have a ferocious idea of the wolves, gained partly from our heroic Nimrods, who assert that hunting is an instinct inherited from our animal ancestors, and partly from a wolf's terrible destructiveness when he gets into a

ness is never copied among the higher orders of animals. We have trained our dogs to our own destructive standards, and have spoiled the natural instincts of our cats, so that they frequently kill when not hungry. We call such destructiveness natural savagery; but, as a matter of fact, it is simply the result of civilization, which has changed or destroyed the natural instincts.

The wolf, like all other purely natural animals, hunts only for food, takes the first thing which satisfies his hunger, and then lets all other animals severely alone. One day last March I followed the trail of eight wolves for a distance of at least ten miles. They had gone thru swamps where rabbits, their natural food, were plentiful; they had past thru three deer yards, one of which contained a dozen animals, and had jumped two deer so close that they must have heard or smelled them; but they had not chased or hunted a single animal. And the explanation lay at the other end of the trail. They had killed a buck that morning, had eaten what they wanted, and were now minding their own business, as all other wild animals do.

At another time, two years ago, in winter, I found a small pack hunting, and eagerly followed their trail. There were five wolves, and they had spread out widely so as to sweep a deer yard which lay on the south slope of a densely wooded ridge. Three different deer were jumped and chased a short distance, but tho the wolves could easily have caught and killed all three, they suddenly left the trail and ran down into a valley. There the big dog-wolf, hunting by himself, had jumped a deer and had probably given the hunting call. He was following at the deer's heels in deep snow, which hampered him, and the pack instantly divided, running on either side until they headed the deer and killed him. Then they ate and roamed off thru the big woods, paying no attention whatever to the three other deer which they had just been chasing.

As for killing many sheep when he gets a chance, that charge must stand against the wolf; but there is a good reason for it. The domestic sheep is a very foolish animal, which by association with men has lost many of its instincts and all of its natural cunning. Wild sheep or deer, when attacked by wolves, instantly scatter, and the wolf, following his natural ways, chases and kills one and pays no heed to the others. When a wolf gets into a sheep pasture everything is instantly changed, and the wolf is thrown off his natural balance. The sheep crowd together, running helter skelter without aim or method, and their squalling and crowding and general fool-

ishness gets upon the nerves of any animal. Even the best trained dog will often forget his training and take after sheep at such a moment, killing a few, because it offers him a new and exciting exercise. Now, a wolf is exactly like a dog in this respect, that whenever anything bolts off under his nose he cannot help chasing it. A pack of wolves has been known to chase a railroad train, and once, on a branch of the Grand Trunk Railroad, we had a thrilling story of passengers pursued by a pack of ferocious wolves. As a matter of fact, these were undoubtedly young wolves roaming by themselves at the season when the old wolves had left them to beget other families; and these young, frolicsome brutes, seeing a train rushing by and not knowing what it was, had rushed after it headlong—exactly as your dog bolts after a chicken that goes squawking out unexpectedly from under his nose. When a wolf gets among a flock of sheep, the foolish, crowding animals confuse and excite him. He kills one, and, in a natural state, would stop right there and satisfy his hunger and then go away; but hardly has he thrown one sheep when another bolts under his nose making him forget his hunger and what he came for. So he chases and throws and kills till he tires of the exercise, or till the sheep break away into the woods; whereupon he instantly goes back to first principles *i. e.*, to kill only when you are hungry, and to leave all other animals to live their life in their own way. And that is all there is to sheep killing. It is neither a blood lust nor a ferocious instinct, but just a bit of wild wolf-play under unnatural excitement.

Occasionally, but very rarely, I think, the wolves kill a wild animal when not hungry. A mother-wolf leading out her pack of young cubs, will set them to chasing anything, evidently to give them training; and when any wolf is prowling thru the woods and an animal bolts out from under his feet he invariably chases it a little way, just as a dog, when he sees a man suddenly start to run, invariably runs after him. In the winter time the snow leaves a plain trail, and by following it one may find exactly what the wolves have been doing. I have followed many such trails, telling the stories of scores of wolves at different times

and only once have I found an animal killed and left uneaten. This may have been killed in play, or else the wolf, led by his keen scent and marvelous instinct, had detected something wrong in his game and refused to touch it.

I have spoken of the wolves as co-operating with one another, and many of their ways suggest a curious sense of comradeship rather than of competition. Thus when a wolf is wounded or sick, the pack does not fall upon him and devour him, as we have been led to believe. Instead, they gather close about him, and one who watches gets the impression that they are trying to find out what is the matter. The wounded wolf breaks away out of the circle at last, trots away, then, when his wound pinches him, he raises his head and howls. Instantly the pack gather about him again, circling uneasily, sniffing in every direction for danger, and then nosing the sufferer or raising their heads to howl with him. So it goes on until, obeying the strong animal instinct at such times, the wounded wolf slips away to rest and nurse his injury. The pack seems to understand, for they never follow the wounded one, but trot away to their own hunting. When the wounded wolf needs food, he seems to depend on his own pack. He rarely follows their trail, but in some strange way seems always to know where they are, and whenever he needs food will go straight across hill and valley to where they have killed and eaten and left plenty of food behind them. In the photograph which accompanies this article one may see where eight wolves gathered two or three times around a wounded comrade until he left them resolutely to seek shelter, when they all trotted off in the opposite direction and killed a deer on a ridge overlooking another lake, some two or three miles away.

Again, when two big dog-wolves meet in the hunger season, they do not fly at each other's throats, as we suppose, but salute in dog fashion and pass on. If both are ravenous, having hunted in vain alone, they put their heads together and trot off—side by side if the going is good, one after the other when the snow is deep and soft. I have found where

have scented a fox and, while one hid cunningly beside the trail, the other made a long detour and drove the fox back to his hunting companion. The same co-operation is especially noticeable when several wolves attempt to hunt a caribou. Now the caribou is fleet of foot, and nothing on earth can catch or tire him in a fair run. The wolves seem to know this perfectly, and hunt in relays. One or two take after the caribou, not pressing but turning him continually by running out at one side. When these wolves begin to tire others are waiting at certain places to take up the trail of the same caribou. So they follow him for hours, sometimes for days, till they get him just where they want him, when the wolves behind will suddenly make a terrific rush and drive him straight into a trap where other wolves are hiding and waiting for the kill. And, I repeat, there is no fighting over the spoils, but each takes what he needs and never questions the right of another wolf to his share of Nature's common mercies.

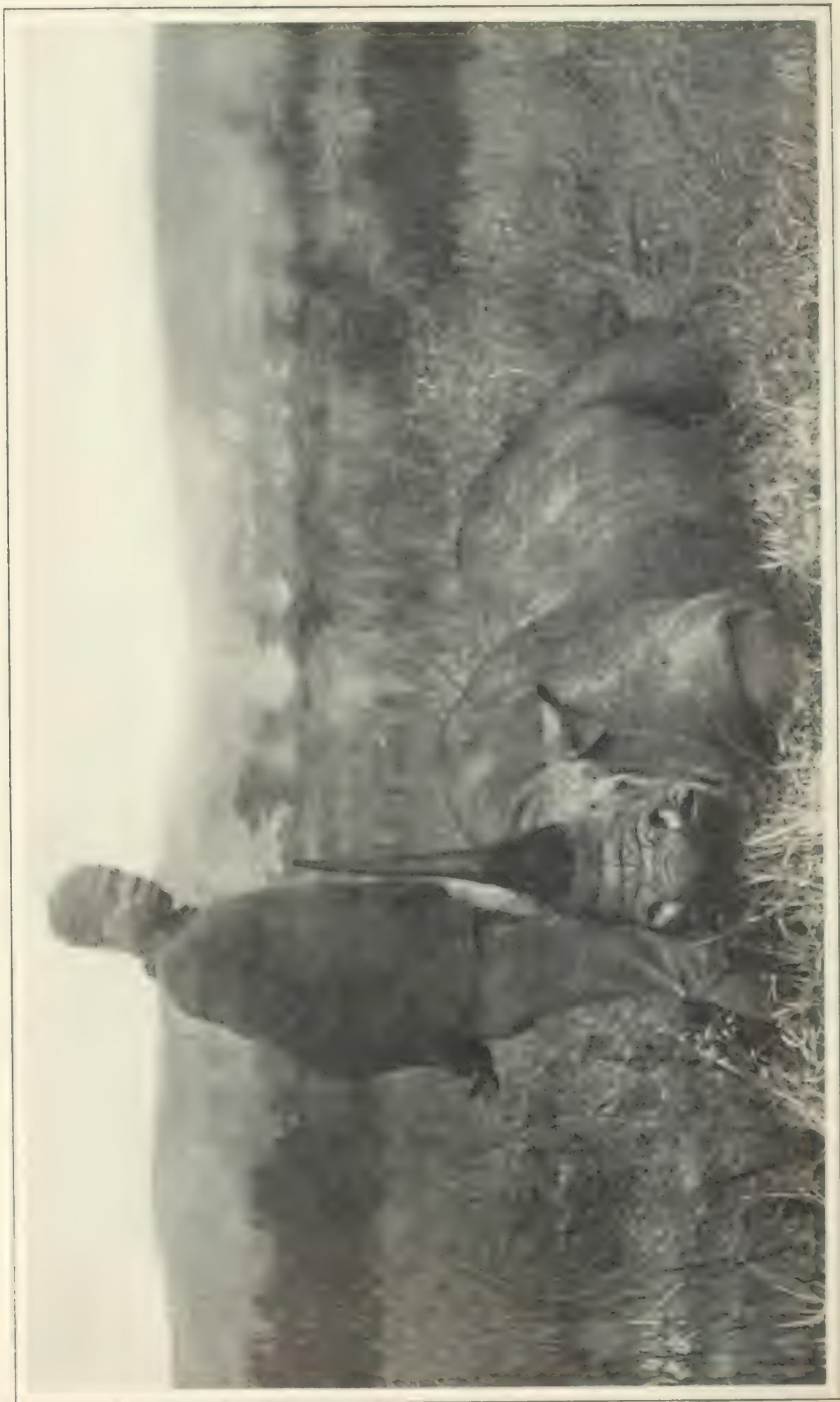
I do not mean to suggest or to imply that the wolves plan their own social system, or make game laws, or ponder the rights of others. They simply act together, following wholesome natural instincts of co-operation. And the result seems almost heavenly in the face of our own competitive methods. Looking at society from the viewpoint of a naturalist, I assert that it is most absurd for us to apply the adjective "wolfish" to men who cheat or oppress or slay their fellows. On the contrary, such men have nothing natural about them; they are the inevitable products of the unnatural competitive methods which we are all more or less blindly following. Instincts, I assert, are fundamentally right and good things. If men followed the instincts of wolves, or of any other highly developed animals, they would not violently compete, but co-operate; there would be no corners on the food supply, no stealing from the Government or from individuals, no massacres, no social vice, no game butchers, no poor men starving in the midst of plenty. These are all purely human inventions. They have no place in the natural sociology of the wolf pack.



WILKINS WOMAN CRUSHING GRAIN WITH MORTAR AND PESTLE.
FROM THE TORRICELLI MOUNTAINS OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.



IN THE VILLAGE OF PASTORAL MAGAL, NEAR REDONG RIVER.
Left: The French African Expedition at the American Mission at Ngong H.



A SLAIN BULL RHINOCEROS, SOLAI.
From the Tjader African Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History.



A MORTALLY WOUNDED BULL GIRAFFE, MAUNGU. THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN JUST BEFORE HE FELL.
From the Tjader African Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History

The New Sport of the Aerial Navigator

BY AUGUSTUS POST

[Mr. Post has already contributed articles to THE INDEPENDENT on automobiling and aeronautics. He is now secretary of the Aero Club of America and has made many ascensions both in balloons and dirigibles, and has taken part in two of the most important international races.—EDITOR.]

PROFESSOR LANGLEY used to say that there were three stages in the development of a new thing: The first when every one says it is impractical and impossible; the second when they say the principle is sound, but it has been worked out wrong; and the last, when they say it always existed. We are fast arriving at this third stage in the development of aerial navigation, for tho it has not yet become so common as automobiling, nor can every one go in a flying machine, the idea is at least universal. As all magazine stories a few years ago had to have automobile plots to meet the popular interest, so aircrafts figure in the magazine fiction of today; records of progress in aerial navigation

furnish a constant flow of illustrated articles; posters and advertisements, and even the joke columns, have found a new source of supply. Indeed, the newspaper humorist seems to think that the flying machine is already part of the ordinary domestic equipment. Lawyers and militarists are considering problems of aerial rights, and the phrase *usque ad caelum* takes on a new meaning. Almost every day we read announcements of flying machine races and trips taken in all parts of the world, and even royalty is taking up the sport. The Crown Prince of Germany has navigated the "Zeppelin" over his father, the Emperor, while the Kings of Spain, Italy and England stand as spectators of the



THE LARGEST TYPE OF DIRIGIBLE BUILT FOR PRIVATE USE



THE MILITARY DIRIGIBLE "REPUBLIQUE" DEPARTING FOR CHAMPAIS

flights of the King of the Air, Mr. Wright. In brief, we have really entered upon the conquest of the air, and sailing above the earth has thus become a recognized sport.

At present balloon trips are most easily made in France. It is as simple as an automobile ride. You order the balloon inflated at a certain hour at the Aero Club Park or at one of the large balloon factories, step in and fly away with no more ado than when you board your yacht and set sail upon the sea. But what a difference! Far above the earth, above the clouds—with no breath of air to disturb the quiet coolness of the higher altitudes—one feels the vast peace of Nature's one uninvaded realm. No matter in what part of the world you may be, the regions of the upper air are the same, except for the slightly modified meteorological conditions and air currents. Tho the wonderful landscapes stretching far below may change; the weather may veer from calm to storm almost without warning, and clouds obscure the sun, or fog the earth; the air

sailor sees the country as no one else can. If you would sail from St. Louis to the Atlantic Coast, passing over the Middle States that look much alike, and the Alleghanies, with coke ovens burning at night like thousands of openings into the lower world, and then make an ascent from Berlin and fly across the level plains of France and over the Swiss Alps, you would have an unparalleled opportunity of comparing the physical character of Europe and the United States.

Balloon ascensions are much easier to make near New York than they formerly were, for the Aero Club of America has been now for several years organizing local clubs in the neighboring cities, with stations where balloons may be inflated, and pure coal gas, which is needed for the ordinary spherical balloon, bought. The cost is not excessive, considering that you need only a couple of weeks of preparation and anticipation of your pleasure, two or three days to accomplish the trip, and as long as you live to talk it over afterward.

No one can ever forget his first balloon trip, no matter how many may follow it. The sensation is indescribable when the ground seems to recede from you and your horizon gets larger and larger, until at the height of a mile you can see ninety-six miles in every direction, the houses look like stones and men like dots. The sound of dogs barking

There you see a good open field on an up slope, just the place. The pilot commands all hands to be ready to descend, and to "prepare to land," cautioning each passenger against getting out before the balloon is entirely deflated. Should one leave before the others, the balloon, lightened by so much weight, would shoot up into the air to a great



THE "SILVER DART" CARRYING MR. DOUGLAS MCCURDY AS AVIATOR
Baddeck, Nova Scotia, March 8, 1909.

or the cocks crowing come up from the misty depths below. They seem unfamiliar and out of keeping with the ethereal stillness of the upper air. Thunderstorms in the distance seem never to overtake you, for you go floating in the wind as rapidly as they. You realize that you are moving only when you see the shadow of the balloon on the ground, or watch the trail rope dancing along below, sometimes hitting the tops of trees, sometimes frightening chickens in its wake, sometimes, as once happened to me, catching a barbed wire fence and, before it pulled loose, dragging it across a cornfield and mowing down the shocks like a reaping machine. Now you look out for a good landing place, if possible not too far from a railroad station, so that there will not be too far a haul after the balloon is on the ground.

altitude, and it would be very difficult, without much ballast, to make a second landing. Now the drag-rope is already on the ground and the pilot is pulling the rope that opens the valve at the top of the balloon, so as to let the gas escape. You descend rapidly—at first it seems as tho the trees and fences were rushing up to meet you. All movable things having been securely packed, and instruments put into their cases, and all the heavy coats and covers placed ready to be thrown out if necessary, a little ballast is thrown out to check the speed of the descent. And now, within fifty feet of the ground, the pilot cuts loose the anchor rope, and the anchor falls, bounding along until it catches, and you feel the slight jerk of the tautening rope. Now you reach up and grasp the concentrating hoop above the basket, where the

rope attached to the bottom of the balloon has been securely tied to prevent the bottom shriveling up and forming a parachute. The basket touches the earth, and relieved of its weight the balloon rebounds a few feet; and then, after it touches earth the second time, the pilot, by a quick pull on the rip-cord, tears out the ripping-panel, and the gas instantly escapes, allowing the envelope to lie over on the ground to the windward side, no more the living, breathing, expanding and contracting, almost human creature that it was a moment ago, but a lifeless mass.

So much for the most exciting moment of your balloon trip; you have landed—usually among the farmers, not flitting by as the automobile takes you, but descending out of the sky straight into their lives.

Far more exciting is the operation of

ment you turn you are swept back over the ground you have already covered. The great problem in the dirigible is to prevent the pitching and diving so apt to occur, especially where the propelling power is applied at such a low point.

It may be well to look at the great progress made in the construction of the dirigible since the day of the first Santos-Dumont airship, hardly more than a toy in comparison with the great aerial Dreadnoughts of today. Our own military airship, purchased by the Government from Captain Thomas S. Baldwin, centered the attention of Americans upon the dirigible during its evolutions at Fort Myer last summer. The French people, who as a nation have given the most thought and time to the development of the airship, have evolved a type called the "Lebaudy," from the Lebaudy brothers, its builders. This is of a semi-



THE "SILVER DART" ALIGHTING.

a dirigible. Tho you are able to direct your course and return again to your starting point, balloon experience will stand you in good stead, for you are accustomed to the highs and to being in the air; but now you have the wind to deal with, and if it be a stiff breeze you must steer directly into it, for the mo-

rigid construction, the frame is not very large, and the envelope retains its form partly by the internal pressure of the gas. This ship and its sister ships, "La Patrie" and "La Republique," carry three or four passengers; the engineering arrangement was developed by M. Juillot, an engineer employed at the



ORVILLE WRIGHT AT FT. MYER, VA., ABOUT TO START ON AN AERIAL TRIP

brothers' sugar refinery at Paris, while the envelope and balloon work was by Surcouf. The success of the Lebaudy vessel was so pronounced that the Gov-

ernment itself took up the building of ships of this type and launched the "Patrie," the first Government airship, whose longest trip, made in 1907, from



ORVILLE WRIGHT, KATE WRIGHT AND WILBUR WRIGHT

They had traveled more miles by airplane than any other man or woman. Taken in Paris, the streets of New York on their return from France.

Paris to Verdun, covered 150 miles in 6 hours 45 minutes, with a strong cross wind. There being no adequate harbor at Verdun, and a violent storm suddenly arising, she was wrenched from her moorings, out of the hands of the soldiers trying to hold her ropes, and blew away. She past over England and Wales, and out into the Northern Atlantic Ocean.

In place of the lost "Patrie," M. Henri Deutsch de la Meurthe offered the Government his ship, the "Ville de Paris," built for his own pleasure on plans by Surcouf, who made the gasbag, while the mechanical parts were made at the Voisin shops. The military authorities

framework, in which at the forward end of the propeller is the engine and platform for the engineer, then the bridge or pilot's platform containing the three steering-wheels—one for the rudder and two for the movable horizontal planes—and finally the instruments. The envelope is made of two layers of cotton cloth with rubber between.

M. Clement-Bayard has just completed an "air yacht" for pleasure trips, very much like the "Ville de Paris," and proposes to go from Paris to Berlin and from Paris to London, during this summer. It is large, comfortable and finely furnished. The "Republique" was launched in July, 1908, a beautiful ship



THE "ZEPPELIN" AT LAKE CONSTANCE, 1908

accepted it while their new ship, "La Republique," was building. The "Ville de Paris," one of the largest yet built, made its best trip in January, 1908, when it completed a run of 147 miles in 7 hours 6 minutes. It is 200 feet long and 34 feet in diameter, and contains about 112,000 cubic feet of hydrogen gas. It is equipped with a 75 horse-power Argus motor, that drives a large propeller in front. A view along the deck of this new type of ship would show a square

that has made a speed of 35 miles an hour, and can carry from six to nine persons.

So much for France. Foremost of the German ships is the "Zeppelin," the largest and most important of all aerial craft yet built, and the exact opposite of the Wright brothers' aeroplane, which it directly challenges for supremacy of the skies. This great ship is 450 feet long and 42 feet in diameter, with a rigid framework of aluminum, enclosing six-



A BALLOON GREETING FROM JAMES GORDON BENNETT

teen balloons separated from each other. It has accommodations for nearly twenty persons, and is driven by two 110 horsepower Daimler Mercedes motors placed in two cars at either end. These cars are so arranged that they will float on the water in landing. The present ship is the result of the lessons learned from the four ships already built by Count Zeppelin, who spent all his large personal fortune in their construction. In 1907 he circled for ten hours over Lake Constance, and covered more than 200 miles at a speed of 20 miles an hour. In June, 1908, the "Zeppelin IV" was completed, being built to comply with the requirements of the German Government, which included remaining in the air for twenty-four hours and making a descent upon land or water. The price

was to be \$500,000. Count Zeppelin carried sixteen passengers on this trip, and crossed the Alps to Lucerne, cruising among the mountain peaks and stemming the eddies and varied winds. After passing thru a hailstorm he finally returned to Friedrichshafen, where he safely housed his craft in the balloon shed. On this trip the ship covered 235 miles, and averaged a speed of 22 miles an hour. The estimated radius of action is said to be about 800 miles, a distance sufficient to reach any of the great Continental capitals from the "Zeppelin's" harbor on Lake Constance.

Early in the morning of August 4th, last summer, the great ship set out to attempt the twenty-four-hour flight. There were some minor mishaps, but the "Zeppelin" went to Mayence, where it turned for the homeward journey. Early next morning the ship was destroyed by fire during an electric storm, after it had landed to repair an engine. This tragic disaster, following almost immediately upon the wonderful achievement of the Count, so aroused the German nation that a million and a half dol-

lars was at once contributed, and Count Zeppelin has arranged to rebuild his ship and to build eight others, while an Aerial Navy League has been formed.

At Frankfort there will be this summer a large aeronautical exposition; Zeppelin will be there to carry passengers, and so will Parseval. Almost every department of aeronautical activity will be represented. They are using the largest hall in Germany for this affair, which will last all summer. This may show how deep, how vital and how widespread the interest in aeronautics in Germany has become.

Aeroplane progress constitutes a department in itself, too extensive for inclusion here, but it is writing its record in the newspapers day by day—a record not of plans and promises, but of actual

achievement, a record in which America stands pre-eminent.

The following tables show what has been done along the various lines of aeronautical activity:

Balloon Records.

Distance, 1,193 miles—Count Henri de la Vaulx and Count Castillion de St. Victor, from Paris to Kovostycheff, Russia, October, 1900.

Hight, 34,000 feet (over six miles)—Dr. Berson and Herr Suering, July, 1901.

Speed, 68 miles per hour—M. Faure, London to Paris, 1905; 125 miles per hour—Segs-feld and Linke, Berlin to Antwerp, 1908.

Duration, 73 hours—Col. Von Schaak, Berlin to Norway, Gordon Bennett, 1908.

Dirigible Records.

Speed, 30 miles per hour—La Republique, France; 26 miles per hour—Zeppelin IV, Germany; 12 miles per hour—Dirigible II, England; 19.61 miles per hour—Dirigible I, United States.

Hight—French military claim rise to 6,000 feet; Patrie has been to 1,500 and Zeppelin to 2,600.

Duration—7 hours—Ville de Paris, January,

1908; 12 hours—Zeppelin IV, July, 1908; 19 hours—Zeppelin IV, August, 1908; 13 hours—Gross, September, 1908.

Distance—100 miles—Paris to Verdun, La Patrie, October, 1907; 200 miles—Circuit of Lake Constance, Zeppelin, October, 1907; 270 miles—Friedrichshafen to Lucerne and return (in 12 hours), Zeppelin IV, 1908; 360 miles—Friedrichshafen to Mayence and back to Echterningen, Zeppelin IV, August, 1908; 190 miles—Tegel to Magdeburg and return. Major Gross, German Military Airship, September, 1908.

Acroplane Records.

Distance—24½ miles—Dayton, Ohio, Wright Bros., October, 1905; 56 miles—Antvers, France, Wilbur Wright, September, 1908.

Speed—38 miles per hour—Wright Bros.; 40 miles per hour—Bleriot.

Hight—100 feet—Esnault-Pelterie, June, 1908; 150 feet—Wilbur Wright, September, 1908.

(Possible hight, 3-5,000 feet).

Duration—38 minutes—Wright Bros., October, 1905; 2 hours, 10 minutes—Wilbur Wright, 1908.

NEW YORK CITY



Latter Day Colony Life

BY POULTNEY BIGELOW

WHEN first I tied myself to a stake in my ancestral acres—referring to Malden-on-Hudson—which is not on the map; no more is the Garden of Eden—when, as I said before I joined the army of workers in the soil, then commenced for me a new world of economic realities versus second-hand opinions in the world of books and tall buildings.

The best way to study your fellow man is on the broad highway, where you talk as you trudge; next best to drive behind a pair of nags, for thus you may carry more baggage.

And with this preface let us hook up and drive from little Malden to mighty Onteora, 'way up in the tops of the Catskills, some 3,000 feet high. Here is a colony near a generation old—it carries me back to the time when the warm-hearted editor of *St. Nicholas*, Mary Mapes Dodge, retired into these woods for rest along with a few quiet spirits of sympathetic occupation.

Little by little the colony grew, and now, with Carroll Beckwith as its animating force, it is a model of its kind. Many of the pioneers of the Onteora Club are dead or gone elsewhere, as, for instance, James W. Alexander, the painter, and R. W. Gilder, but still it offers remarkable attractions to contemplative folk, and on the roll are such as Mrs. General Custer; Maude Adams; G. A. Reid, the architect; the authoress, Mrs. Runkle, and her daughter, Mrs. Bash (who wrote the "Helmet of Navarre"), and many others.

Onteora is a club built for the purpose of giving its members protection against some burdens incidental to residence in the country. No one may reside there who is not a member of the club, which means that all are more or less socially agreeable one to the other. The club provides water and disposes of sewage; maintains roads and paths, manages an excellent library, and employs watchmen at the gates to stop vagrant tourists who



R. W. WHITEHEAD

come from neighboring Tannersville in order to stare at the suppositious lions in this menagerie.

Onteora is a bit of social coöperation somewhat on the lines of Tuxedo, altho Tuxedo is an all the year round residence for men doing business in New York, whereas Onteora holds no one in winter save a few caretakers.

Tuxedo is vastly more elaborate, and has attracted a majority of wealthy or fashionable people, such as the Cuttings, Kanes, Hewitts, Claytons, Condons, whereas those who have gone to Onteora have, with one notable exception, done so in order to escape the slavery of conventional life. The road from Malden to Onteora leads up and up thru the magnificent Kaaterskill Clove, thru Palenville and Haines Falls—a road full of points where one stops in delight at magnificent scenic combinations—rock, forest, cascade—to the west the Hudson River and distant Berkshires

rolling away indefinitely in the mists of Massachusetts. Cascade is a bit poetical, for the water of this Kaaterskill is so much absorbed by the houses, hotels and cabins of Twilight Park that it reaches the foot of the Clove with about as much energy and sweetness as Jones Falls of Baltimore or Gowanus Creek in the Long Island desolation.

This Kaaterskill creek is now a bit of a mountain sewer, thanks to Twilight Park; yet, oddly enough, it has been selected by the Board of New York Water Commissioners as a prospective reservoir for New York City—according to the official map prepared by that honorable body.

But lest I be harsh toward Twilight Park let me hasten to say that it has many of the admirable features of Onteora—watchmen at the gates to protect the inhabitants from undesirable neighbors, also coöperative sewage and water supply.

The leading spirit of Twilight Park has been General Wingate, and his brother, the sanitary engineer, who was founder of the Twilight Club and its guiding spirit for many years.

Onteora is but four miles from Twi

light—also in the tops of the Catskill—each seeking to form a community fairly homogeneous. Twilight, however, is not a club in the true Onteora or Tuxedo sense; it is dominated rather by the mercantile spirit than that of art.



Copyright, 1908, by Jesse Furbox Birds.

GENERAL WINGATE, THE FOUNDER OF TWILIGHT PARK.

Today Twilight has three admirable inns, which scrutinize very closely the social claims of those applying for admission, and from a pleasant personal experience at each in turn it would be invidious in me to name one ahead of the other—indeed, I might place them on complete equality, prefacing simply that for one reason the Sunset might be chosen, for another the Ledge End, and for still different reasons the new Squirrel Inn.

Twilight, like Onteora, is a woodland

light—it disposes of all its sewage daily on the land and pollutes no streams.

Twilight drains down into the Kaaterskill Clove and helps to produce typhoid epidemics for Palenville and other communities in its course.

But once more hook up my nags and let's drive fifteen miles to the southern spur of the Catskills—and about the same mileage from Onteora—to the art colony near Woodstock—in the State of New York, let me emphasize.

Here are several dozens of bungalows.



CARROLL BECKWITH, THE ARTIST, AT HIS HOME AT ONTEORA PARK.

paradise; one can live apparently as in the heart of the Adirondacks, and yet be only a stone's throw from the highway, where comes the delivery wagons and the local postman. You may play at Robinson Crusoe in Twilight, as does Rouland, the painter, yet have running water on tap and a modern bathroom to boot.

Onteora has one advantage over Twi-

all colored like the partridge in order to escape observation.

Here rules the spirit of Ruskin and William Morris in the wiry and graceful person of Ralph Radcliffe Whitehead and his inimitable wife. They together have in the past half-dozen years created on the sterile slopes of this rock and forest wilderness an art colony suggesting Parnassus or the Groves of Academe,

where at very turn we see a white umbrella accompanied by a painting swain or maiden, and meet on the road inhabitants obviously of another and a higher world.

Byrdeliffe is the name of the little col-

heavy metals or carving of altar pieces out of blocks of wood—you may here find a Catskill Florence whose Lorenzo de Medici is Whitehead.

Thank God for the Whiteheads! is the natural ejaculation of him who has



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BIRGE HARRISON CRITICISING ONE OF HIS CLASS AMONG THE WOODSTOCK HILLS

ony proper, the residence of the Whiteheads, the central home, round which cluster dun-colored studios and workshops; and in the midst thereof a social hall or casino, where is an excellent library and reading room, a large gymnasium for calisthenics and for the Saturday evening entertainments, which form an important feature of the life here, for this is a colony of artists, and under that rubric I find singers and musicians and such as love to dance after the fashion of the gods of Greece.

In this colony you may come and study weaving and dyeing, the making of tapestries or jewelry, or working in

driven his horses from Malden, round thru Saugerties and Tootelum, then turned to the right at the Woodstock Tavern, and has enjoyed a mile or two of climbing up to the manor house.

Thank God for a man who will sacrifice his life in raising the standard of working and thinking.

Thank God for the Whiteheads. The local neighbors call them cranks. Thank God for that! For no one hereabouts is regarded as sane unless he work for money.

Robert Louis Stevenson was another Whitehead—curious resemblance between the two—each searching for health



FIRST HOUSE BUILT IN ONTARIO "TOLL'S LAND"

and finding it in helping others. The Whiteheads are benevolent despotism in its most heavenly form. They own a vast acreage, and on those acres dwell only such as are of the elect—and the elector is the lord of Byrdcliffe.

And this is as it should be. The captain of this craft is alone responsible for its cargo and its navigation. Can we quarrel with him if he selects his own officers and crew?

Byrdcliffe is successful. That is much to say of an idealist colony five miles from a railway station and 100 miles from New York. I know nothing of the Whitehead ledger or bank account, but to me a thing is successful when it breeds imitation, and today the whole neighborhood feels the impulse of the Whiteheads.

Our great landscape painter, Birge Harrison, has built him a home in the woods adjoining; and sixty of his art students followed him up to Woodstock this summer, all contributing to the tonic in this stimulating atmosphere of art work.

Mrs. Moore, the writer on Portugal, has last year built herself a camp in these woods; also several other ladies of lit-

crary and art working professions—some of them spending the whole year here, as do the Whiteheads and Birge Harrison.

Strictly speaking, the Whitehead-Byrdcliffe colony is not responsible for the many who have built for themselves homes outside of its bounds; but, speaking philosophically, each is a part of the other—each would be poorer for the loss of the other—and all unite in blessing Byrdcliffe, whatever criticism may escape in matter of detail. The dances, which are a weekly function, show the Lord and Lady of Byrdcliffe to be true socialists and gentle folk—no conventional evening dress is tolerated—men come in their picturesque flannels or working dress, the ladies come in their studio habiliments, and a more pleasing effect it would be hard to imagine.

All are made welcome—all who enter into the spirit of the game—the young men and maidens of the Art Students' League are here just as happy as those from the inner circle—the farmers and helpers on the place come, as do their daughters and wives; and I speak with feeling, for did I not find myself one evening partner in a country dance with

a kitchen maid who danced better than many a peeress.

The word colony is used for Byrdcliffe in a loose manner; it would be perhaps more exact to regard Byrdcliffe as Mr. Whitehead's family estate, with art schools incidental to the place.

Today so much land has been bought round Byrdcliffe and houses built thereon by independent owners, attracted by the artistic fellowship, that only about

ing to the student of economics, as instance of the modern tendency to gather into colonies for the sake of protection and efficient administration in the matter of drainage, water supply, etc.

Another colony is at my doors, some eighteen miles away, also up in the Catskills. This is known as Elka Park, which, however, I have not yet visited, but from reports of those who have, it is excellently laid out, has many charming



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CLASS AT MR. WHITEHEAD'S ARTS AND CRAFTS COLONY

half of the larger community enjoys coöperative or socialistic administration on the Onteora or Tuxedo plan.

Tuxedo and Byrdcliffe are at the opposite poles of country coöperative colony life. At Byrdcliffe no one but an artist could live happily; at Tuxedo an artist would be as much out of place as a philanthropist in the New York Custom House.

Each draws its own congenial population; each is successful; each is interest-

residences, is managed after the Tuxedo-Onteora plan, and is successful. Germans control it, and Germans understand the value of municipal coöperation.

Last week I drove from Malden up the Hudson to Mechanicsville, and thence to Saratoga, in order to see once more a city famed not only for its race track and gambling tables, but also for having a model sewage disposal plant—thanks to Mr. Spencer Trask.

This same Spencer Trask is another of

those whom the world admires—fifty years after their death.

He has fought the gambling in Saratoga, and for that has been denounced by the most respectable merchants and church members of the town as an enemy of his community.

But today another proposition interests this indefatigable humanitarian, no less than planting on the shores of Lake George another art colony—a casino, reading room, bungalow, studios and boating. Mr. Trask has the land; he has the means, and, more than all, he has the personal qualities of the man who does what he undertakes. It is too early to say of the Trask colony more than that I have visited the ground in company with its projector and found it admirably chosen for health and recreation.

And so now we are at the end of our colony drives from Malden-on-Hudson—all done within the past few days, all behind the same pair of nags, and all therefore within road-driving radius of my little patch of homestead, including Tuxedo.

There are, no doubt, many other co-operative colonies; Llewellyn Park, near Orange, is one of the oldest that I know; there will, no doubt, be many more added to those already existing. In Europe they are rare, if not unknown, and therefore presumably a product of peculiarly American conditions of country life.

The city bred and civilized American who yearns for a home in the country, unless he be of considerable fortune, discovers very soon, to his surprise and annoyance, that while land itself is phenomenally cheap, anywhere beyond commuting distance he gets very little for his money.

Land is cheap, and for the good reason that land carries with it burdens

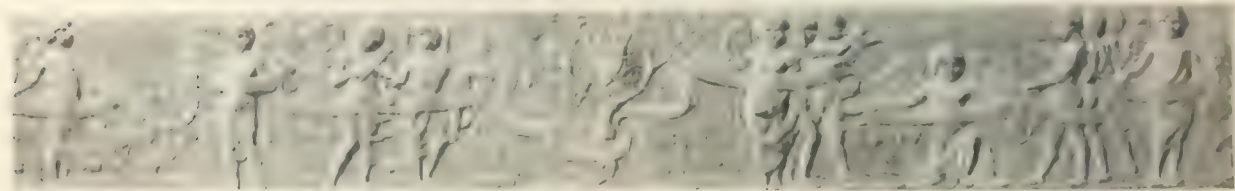
which are unknown to the same extent in any other country as in the big cities of our own. The man who moves his family to the real country finds himself in conditions where it is very difficult to procure service at any price. This to me is no hardship, for I do my own chores, and recommend this as a means of depleting our present plethora of nerve cure homes.

The city man pays in the country high taxes for State, county, school and roads, and in return gets nothing that is tangible or that is not the spontaneous gift of God, like sunshine, soil and fresh air. He gets no police protection, the highways are not safe for his children; in wet weather the roads are puddles and in dry they are dust wallows; pedestrian exercise becomes a lost art, for sidewalks are not known save sporadically.

He may plant an orchard; he may wish to preserve fish in his stream or birds in his woods. He will discover that in the absence of any effective game or highway policing he will be only planting that which others appropriate. He will find that his land is expected to pay heavier taxes than the land of his neighbors, because he presumably attempts to paint his house or otherwise render the place attractive. For each improvement the local politicians raise his taxes, but do not give him corresponding protection.

This protection which he fails to find in the orthodox country he seeks in On-teora, Tuxedo, Twilight, Byrdcliffe. We are compelled to the conclusion that one reason why country life in England still hold its charm for Americans, no less than Britons, is because rural England enjoys the benefits of honest and efficient administration. But of this, more some other day.

MALDEN-ON-HUDSON.



The Aristocrats of the Yachting World

BY GEORGE ETHELBERT WALSH

Photographs by courtesy of Stanley M. Seaman

THOSE of us who look back with pride to the history and prestige of American shipping, when our flag fluttered from the mast-head of home-built boats in nearly every civilized harbor of the world, and then turn with regret to the present, when our shipbuilding trade for international commerce has declined almost to the vanishing point, should take heart and courage from the activities and successes in another field of marine architecture which is making American boats famous on the high seas. The genius and skill which went into the designing of the early tea clippers, and the smart

"ketches" and big square riggers that swept the seven seas from the Orient to the Occident, and made the American flag a byword in every port of the world, have not died out thru our policy of indifference to our shipping needs, but have been directed into another channel. Instead of building ships and steamers for carrying the world's trade, we have been busy in designing pleasure boats, great ocean-going steam yachts, swift motorboats, and racing sloops and schooners.

The Yankee genius that early established our power and prestige on the seas may be studied best today in the



HOWARD GOULD'S "NIAGARA"

One of the largest and most expensive American yachts, 282 feet over all and 36 feet beam.

yachting world. None of the cunning of the hand of the designer has been lost here. There has always been an element of the sportsman in our shipbuilders. It

degree of perfection. In nearly all of the international races with sloops, schooners, steam yachts, and more recently with motorboats, the victory has



WILSON MARSHALL'S "ATLANTIC"

Auxiliary steam yacht, 188 feet long and 34 feet beam. This yacht won the Transatlantic race in 1891 for the Emperor and offered to Emperor William of Germany.

was the speed of our great tea clippers as much as their stamelnness which made them famous, and the models of the New England "ketches" were designed for quick work in the water. Our privateers could fight or run away and fight another day, because their builders had made them the fastest boats of their class. The fame of a shipbuilder depended upon the speed of his craft.

So it may be said that our modern yacht designers have inherited this gift for turning out fast and graceful yachts from their sturdy Yankee ancestors, who built with the double purpose of capturing trade and incidentally of beating anything on the high seas. Certainly we have carried yacht building to a high

been won by American creations. The genius of a Herreshoff has preserved to us indefinitely the America's cup. The big auxiliary steam yacht "Atlantic" won for us the Empress's Cup, offered by the German Emperor, and now "Dixie II," the fastest motorboat, after winning easily from her English competitors last year, goes abroad this season to enter the lists against French, German, English and other swift motorboats.

Besides the fastest yachts in the world, we have some of the largest and most luxurious craft of any nation. We boast of the largest yachting fleet in the world—almost two to one to any other nation. This fleet is scattered over the longest coast of any maritime nation. Not only

from the Gulf to Maine, and from Washington to Southern California, do we find sections of this great fleet, but for thousands of miles along the Great Lakes and inland watercourses. These yachts in the aggregate make an enormous tonnage, and in numbers they represent the national interest in water sports of every character and description.

At the head of this great national fleet of pleasure boats are the big steam yachts owned by private individuals, and representing our country's interest in a way not always appreciated. These luxurious yachts carry the American flag to all parts of the world and advertise, as it were, the skill and workmanship of the descendants of the old Yankee masters. In times of war, as illustrated in the Spanish-American outbreak, the speedy yachts can easily be converted into dis-

ment that make them of great service to the country in times of war.

There is something more than a mere personal gratification in owning a magnificent steam yacht of the latest design and equipment. The whole country takes a certain pride in turning out from American shipyards a craft of this type. The national pride in our fleet is broad enough to include the private yacht of some millionaire who as a rule enters the boat under some American yacht club and enters races to compete with the products of other builders. Without the millionaire among us it would be impossible to have these magnificent yachts constructed to grace our seas and enhance the national genius for yacht designing and building.

Our fleet of great private steam yachts has grown in recent years until it num-



MR. MARSHALL'S STATEROOM ON THE ATLANTIC

ber over a score of the first class and more than double that number of the second class. In the third class the num-

ber over a score of the first class and more than double that number of the second class. In the third class the num-

bers are so great that it would be difficult to enumerate them. In this class are included steam yachts ranging from 50 to 100 feet and in the second class those from 100 to 200 feet in length. Beyond these are the big yachts exceeding 200 feet in length, as large as many ocean steamers and more costly. How-

Steam yachts of this class are designed for comfort, grace and speed, and that they attain all three is evident from a study of their pictures or of their records. The luxurious equipments entitle them to the name of a private floating mansion. They provide all that a home could offer, with electric lights, artificial



THE CELT
Owned by J. Rogers Maxwell, 282 feet in length and 36 feet beam

ard Gould's "Niagara" is a fair representative of this class, having dimensions of 282 feet in length and 36 feet beam. A steam yacht of this class may cost from \$100,000 to several hundred thousand dollars, depending much upon the interior equipments and finish. J. Pierpont Morgan's "Corsair" and Commodore Gerry's magnificent yacht belong to this class and also Wilson Marshall's famous "Atlantic," which won the Emperor's cup in 1905 for the transatlantic race, and the "Celt," owned by J. Rogers Maxwell.

refrigeration, steam heat, electric fans, tiled bath, magnificently furnished dining rooms, saloons and staterooms. The interiors are finished off with the most expensive woods—mahogany, satinwood, rosewood and teakwood. Marine architects have devoted nearly as much time and study to the interior finish of the saloons and staterooms of these handsome yachts as the land architect has to the designing of our Fifth avenue mansions. The panels and overhead beams are often veneered with half a dozen kinds of rare woods, and the floors are

inlaid with parquetry that surpasses the work of most of our homes ashore.

The initial cost of a great private yacht, be it one, two, four or five hundred thousand dollars, is, after all, only a small part of the investment. The maintenance of such a craft when in commission is very great. Fifty thousand dollars a season is frequently given as the amount spent for running such a craft, but this includes a large part of the expense of entertaining. The "Niagara's" bare expense of running, including salaries of the officers and crews, cost of coal consumed, and the ordinary minor expenses of maintenance, ranges from \$15,000 to \$25,000, with an average of \$20,000. But as such a yacht nearly always carries visitors and friends, the

ing to the length of the cruises, brings up a big total of standing expenses. Then there is the cost of repairs and dockage, and rent for winter quarters.

The motorboat has in the last few years made tremendous strides. At first the gasoline engine was not considered suitable for big boats. But this idea has been exploded in recent years, and gasoline engines have been installed in our commercial craft up to 500 feet in length. Naturally this has affected the yachting interests. A great many predict the doom of the steam yacht under 100 feet. In yachts of this class the gasoline engine can take the place of steam, and show economy in building and operating. Dozens of our yachts under 75 feet are today equipt with gasoline instead of steam



A TYPICAL MOTORBOAT AT FULL SPEED

cost of living aboard and entertaining may easily eat up nearly as much more.

A yacht of this character must carry a crew of three or four officers and fifteen or twenty men. The salaries of these men make a handsome total, and the coal consumed, varying from one hundred to several thousand tons a season, accord-

ing to the length of the cruises, brings up a big total of standing expenses. Then there is the cost of repairs and dockage, and rent for winter quarters.

The motorboat has in the last few years made tremendous strides. At first the gasoline engine was not considered suitable for big boats. But this idea has been exploded in recent years, and gasoline engines have been installed in our commercial craft up to 500 feet in length. Naturally this has affected the yachting interests. A great many predict the doom of the steam yacht under 100 feet. In yachts of this class the gasoline engine can take the place of steam, and show economy in building and operating. Dozens of our yachts under 75 feet are today equipt with gasoline instead of steam

world have carried their offices with them on their big yachts. Such men have perfectly appointed offices aboard where they can transact important negotiations almost as well as on land. These yachts are equipt with wireless systems, so that, while cruising along the shore they are rarely outside of touch with Wall Street or their offices in the city. The quotations of the Stock Exchange and communications with their offices pass continually between the shore and the yachts if business demands it. The big yacht thus enables the millionaire to get his daily

funnels and their clean white prows, add dignity and grace to the large gathering of fleet sailing craft. Sometimes a dozen of these big steam yachts accompany the fleet on its summer cruise, and their combined value represents a million or two of dollars. They are the aristocracy of the fleet—solid, substantial, dignified and high-bred. They are not mere racing machines. Their designers have sacrificed nothing for speed, but instead they have tried to perpetuate in their lines the grace and beauty of a typical American marine architecture. They stand for what is the highest and best in modern



THE MAIN SALOON OF A MODERN HIGH-CLASS STEAM YACHT.

Showing the luxurious and comfortable quarters of these boats. Electric lights are gathered from the picture's center.

breath of salt air without divorcing him from the routine of business life.

The annual regatta and cruise of the New York Yacht Club would be incomplete without the fleet of the big steam yachts, which, with the white or black

designing. If we cannot all have our steam yachts we can at least admire the beauty of those which sail our waters and add so much to the picturesqueness of American yachting scenes.

NEW YORK CITY.



OLD WINDMILL AT CATAUMET.



BUZZARDS BAY
Monument Beach and bay beyond

How to Select an Automobile

BY CHARLES E. DURYEA

IN times now largely past, the automobile was a luxury, a thing only for sport and ostentation, and was bought to gratify a whim or ambition of the buyer rather than for sober, practical use. The color of the paint, the bewildering variety of brass fittings on the dash, the number of cylinders, the large price or some other extreme but unimportant feature, influenced the decision; with the result that many buyers found they did not have what they wanted after the novelty wore off, and later the market was flooded with second-hand automobiles for which there were no buyers, because they did not meet the needs of the public.

With facts like this before him every buyer should and may avoid a like ex-

perience by giving a little consideration to his needs and selecting a vehicle suited to his requirements. Then and only then will he find the auto a thing of joy, a time saver, an economic method of getting from place to place, as his needs or the needs of his family require, and a convenience that he will appreciate so much he will wonder how he ever got along without it.

A few short years ago autos were much alike, and to buy a different one was to be out of style. Being stylish, they were assumed to be beautiful, altho Ruskin very truly points out that the two chief factors of beauty are fitness to purpose and truth. Today the public has learned to be less narrow, and wise buyers know much better their needs



THE WHITE MACHINE ON THE ROAD



THE LIMOUSINE TYPE.

and uses for such vehicles. They are now selecting structures more with reference to their use and less with some individual whim or caprice as their guide.

The first thing to decide, then, is the use to which the vehicle will be put. Not occasionally, as when one wishes to take the neighbors for a ride, but regularly in the service of the owner or of his family. The novelty of owning an automobile has largely worn off. The neighbors have one of their own. The whole family has become so accustomed to auto riding that some members generally prefer to ride alone or remain behind while others go. In short, the conditions of past years are not with us so strongly today.

Further, the makers of these vehicles recognize that the day of one style only has past, and are offering many designs from which to choose. From the big limousine, thru the taxicab and town car, to the touring car, large and small, and on down from the gentleman's high-

powered runabout, and the small, moderate-priced runabout, to the motor buggy and even to the little Browniekar for the children, is found a large line suited to almost every need. In electric vehicles a wide variety is shown, while the steamers have staunch advocates. In this profusion the buyer has much to consider, that he may get the one best suited to his needs and therefore most certain to give him satisfaction. He must also consider who is to care for this rig.

If a hired expert has this duty, the owner may enjoy brass finish, a dashful of gewgaws, numerous cylinders with all sorts of fittings galore; and may offer the plea with much truth that the man needs the work. But if the car is to be kept at a public garage, these many splendors frequently become eyesores because of the difficulty of getting them kept in the spick and span order required by good taste. Better simpler mechanism and less ornate design and have these few parts better kept. If the owner or his family are to care for the

vehicle then surely neat simplicity must rule. The pleasant ride must not be marred by the thought of the cleaning required before the next ride can be taken. The valuable time that should be given to healthful and invigorating riding must not be spent in needless polishing of metal and washing of mud. The vehicle should be the servant, not the master.

And in this land of bad roads, where it is to be used is also important. The small-wheeled, low-clearance affair so common in the past has its troubles in bad road sections and should be avoided. Popular experience is shown by the increase of eight inches in the diameter of commonly used wheel sizes in the past eight years. Heavy weight is not so objectionable where the roads are hard and level and it adds a steadiness to the riding. But it increases very much the tire expense, detracts from the flexibility of the vehicle, and is particularly bad where the roads are soft. Every pound added to a vehicle requires a pound of engine and mechanism to propel it, while the capability is reduced rather than in-

creased, as is well shown by the splendid performances of the smaller and lighter autos. With these general thoughts in mind, the specific form of vehicle must be determined by its use. For both city and country work, with little regard to expense and in all weathers and seasons, the large limousine is the car. Powerful and fast for touring, it is also suited to city work, conveying the family and friends to the desired destination afternoon or evening, in good weather or bad. Well built and carefully enclosed, it is clean, comfortable, safe and speedy. But if long-distance touring is the principal usage, give preference to the touring car proper. Built specially for this class of work, with weight well down, with wheels large and base quite long, it rides safely and comfortably, altho roads may be rough and speeds may be high. Its folding top is ever ready to protect from showers, but is quickly laid to the rear when sunshine and scenery are to be enjoyed. Its powerful motor has power to spare when bad roads or steep hills loom in sight and its riders take delight in feeling superior to petty annoy-



THE LITTLE MAXWELL CAR

ances like sand and mud that make travel a burden to horse vehicles or even to motors of less power.

For city use only the smaller town car, with its shorter wheel base and more compact body, is handier and better. Usually of lighter weight and less power, it serves its purpose in a superior manner. Still smaller than this is the cab, which, like the others, may be fully enclosed for protection from the weather, but which for smaller parties is amply large and most satisfactory.

More plentiful in number and particularly suited to the average family is the medium touring car. With power enough to be practical anywhere, it is not so expensive to maintain and operate. It brings the beauties of the country within reach of the city dwellers, and yet, when stripped of its tonneau, its owner has a speedy runabout that will take him to business or about his business in the shortest possible time. Its mechanism is less likely to be complicated unnecessarily, its weight is more nearly proportioned to the live load it

will carry than its larger brethren, and its running expense comes much closer to the cost of other means of conveyance.

For the daily use of the busy doctor, solicitor, collector, inspector, contractor or other business man, as well as for the many little pleasure trips where two are company, but three a crowd, the little runabouts shine brightly. Light in weight, short in base, handy to operate, simple to clean and repair, and cheap to maintain, they are used in great numbers and with splendid satisfaction, and may be bought without fear by one needing this type. Into their field of late years has come a new design, not to lessen their number, but to supply the many to whom the small wheels and air tires do not appeal.

The motor buggy smooths the road by its large wheels rather than by large tires. It rolls over the rough spots rather than softens the drop into them. Its solid rubber tires cut thru the mud, sand and snow easily where the large air tire must roll over or be forced thru



DURYEA'S BUGGY NO. 1

with great expenditure of power. Its high wheels roll into the deep mud while carrying the passengers well above. It does not raise the dust so high and rides over the dust the other vehicles raise. Lighter in weight and simpler in construction, it fills a place not filled by other designs, and contributes to the rapidly growing multitude of auto users. Particularly ready at all times, it runs the little errands for the family, as well as serves the busy doctor who cannot bother with tire troubles. It serves as a touring car tender and as a buggy substitute. Its field is rapidly extending as its merits become known.

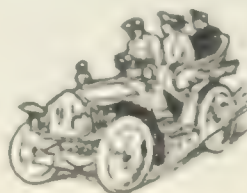
All of these vehicles have mechanism, and here the novice becomes bewildered. One dealer dilates on the merits of six cylinders while another tells him there are troubles enough with one. On one side he hears of sliding gears, on another of planetary or frictions. Water cooling has its host of users, while air cooling seems to be gaining ground. And thus it goes. In time past the buyer settled this mental muddle by choosing the most complicated, on the theory that if one is good, two are better. But this is clearly erroneous. If price and maintenance cost are not considered, and if the skilled man is present properly to care for the complicated structure, choose the larger number of cylinders, the wider range of speed changes, and in general the most highly developed devices. But for the golden mean stick to the two and four cylinder motors, the two or at most three speeds forward, and the simplest arrangements of ignition, cooling, braking, oiling and similar necessary things. Up to 20 h. p., 1,500 pounds weight, and 25 miles per hour, two cylinders and two speeds forward are enough. For double these, use the four-cylinder motor and three speeds forward. Beyond this, use the six cylinder motor and four speeds forward. If extreme simplicity is wanted use the single cylinder, the planetary

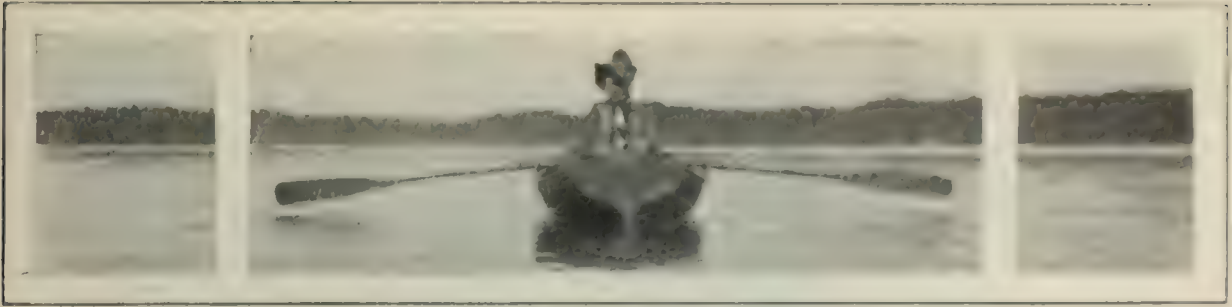
or friction gear, and the air cooling. These are all well proven and no longer looked upon as *passé*. They have their place and in it serve better than more complicated devices. Air cooling requires a little better design than does water cooling, which makes up in amount of cooling surface what it lacks in quality, but proven designs are safe to buy. Other things being equal, buy a car recommended by a nearby agent, for in case of trouble he will assist, whereas, if not interested in the vehicle and not acquainted with it, his assistance may be worse than useless.

In general, remember that in autos utility is the basis of beauty; that simplicity is a cardinal virtue, and that light weight with moderate power is better than large weight with large power. Seek the ability to climb hills slowly on the high gear rather than to race up them, for this proves the stamina of the engine. Test the controlling devices to be sure they are easily reached and easily handled. Select large wheels and large tires, for the maker who saves money on these important parts has probably saved on other important ones, to the further detriment of the vehicle. Nickel finish does not require the care that brass does. "Beauty unadorned is adorned the most" is a good saw to remember when selecting finish. Accessibility should be kept in mind. Somebody may have to put a wrench on those nuts. See if it can be easily done. In short, learn your mechanism. You will have to do this after buying most likely, and doing it pretty fully before will make your decision all the surer. The man who knows his vehicle succeeds with it much better than the one who does not; and success is what you want.

Finally, having bought with judgment, drive with judgment. Autos stand years of use, but abuse quickly brings trouble, just as certainly as care and skill bring pleasure and splendid service.

RECORD PA.





Vacation Experiences

[Reading of unattainable vacations, such as hunting lions in Africa, exploring the Antarctic regions, climbing the Andes, yachting in the Mediterranean, or ballooning across the continent, is often enjoyable, but it does not help to solve the question in which the reader is most interested, how to make the most of his money and, still more precious, time, he can spend on his vacation. But any of the outings described in the following time, he can spend on his own vacation. But any of the outings described in the following letters from our readers are attainable by our readers and they all are reported to have been enjoyable, even tho the writers do not always make plain in what the enjoyment consisted. These "experience meetings" of ours seem to give us practical results in pastimes as they do in politics. To all who have been kind enough to send in accounts of their success in seeking rest and pleasure, and especially to those who do not find their letters in these pages we here express our hearty thanks and our hope that their next vacation will be even more enjoyable than the one they wrote to us about.—EDITOR.]

In a Hospital.

Many others have taken this journey, but not all have thought of it as a vacation.

The need was imperative. An uncle doctor came hurriedly across three States to see me safely thru. The dear home folks made every preparation easy. The journey was short. Only a little ride thru lanes

redolent with June to our little city hospital, lying just south of "God's Acre." The time spent on the long white table in the sunny, tiled room leaves only a memory of the white-clad nurses and doctors and the tense drawn face of the best beloved. Then the dreamless sleep and the slow awakening in another room on a little narrow bed, which was the scene of this vacation; still the white-capped nurses, the doctors, now in ordinary dress, and the dear face, not so white and drawn. Thus began the real pleasure of this resting time. The peacefulness of the early summer stole into the windows, all the sweetness of the young growing things, the songs of the birds mingled harmoniously with noiseless attention of doctors and nurses. Always the perfume of June will bring to me the memory of that hospital room, a bower of beauty around me. Never flowers so sweet as they. Each one meant a friend's love and sympathy. Then there were whole hours to study the beauty of a single flower. Each day they changed, and always with some personal word of cheer. Surely the bond of a hospital cot draws the ties of friendship closer.

Then the day the doctor came to tell me the danger was over. I was to go out the south door, to life again, and not the north, to rest

forever. Then he added like a boy, "I feel just like going out behind the barn and throwing up my hat and shouting." This, from the man I had thought only delighted in cutting up people.

Who could fail to get an inspiration from those noble, self-sacrificing girls who daily administered to my need? Then, sometimes, I caught glimpses of their lives. The time the night nurse lingered in the moonlight of the June-scented room and told me a life story as she looked out over the sleeping city. The pride with which the little apprentice slipped in to show me her cap and uniform the day she was accepted, and came to kiss me good-bye when I was dismissed. These linger with me, deep and lasting pleasures. Then the glad day when the children came to see mama. How awed they were, not daring to come to me at first, until the youngest crept up beside me to tell me how good they were and how many ducks had hatched, and how old Rosecomb picked a baby chick to death. Yes. My vacation was helping them. When I could read they brought me the Vacation Number of THE INDEPENDENT. Nurse and I enjoyed it together. Then I sent it to the childish voice I had heard down the hall; then to my noisy neighbor on the east; then to the floor above, where I had heard a baby cry, and caught the sound of a faint lullaby. Surely no one ever cheered more people who were not enjoying their vacations. When my vacation was over and I slipped out into sunshine and health and home, it was with the consciousness of time well spent, friendships strengthened, home ties much dearer, glimpses of noble men and women to broaden my views of life, and

health restored. Who needs more than that for a vacation?

A FARMER'S WIFE.

Down the O-hi-o.

There were two of us—callow college freshmen—with a restless desire to see the world. We had read "Huckleberry Finn," and the idea came to us that a trip down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers would furnish the requisite excitement.



Early one June morning we started on wheels from the northern part of Ohio for Cincinnati. Four days later we reached the city and found awaiting us the box of camp supplies which we had shipped from "up State." We sold our bicycles and with the proceeds purchased a second-hand skiff, which we filled with provisions, fishing tackle, and other articles necessary for our expedition. About 6 p. m., with our boat piled high with boxes, paper bags, cooking utensils, etc., we pushed out upon the dirty, yellow river, which, I must confess, did not look quite as attractive as we had anticipated.

Our first night upon the river was far from pleasant. It was cold, wet and foggy, and after rowing an hour, we could not see a yard in front of us. Then it began to rain in torrents, and we sat there hour after hour, drenched thru and thru, with the boat drifting with the current. It was fortunate that we were not run down by one of the river steamers. But Providence looks after fools. Early in the morning we rowed to shore, drew up the boat upon a muddy bank, and proceeded to pitch our small tent near a clump of cottonwood trees. The day broke fair, and soon our clothes were drying in the sun, and we looked over our provisions to see what could be saved from the devastation of the night. We then built a fire, made coffee and ate our breakfast, and began to look more cheerful.

As a general rule, we traveled both day and night, sleeping in the boat—a rather hard place to sleep, by the way. On one occasion our slumbers were rudely disturbed by a thoudousing caused by the waves dashing over the side of the boat after one of the big steamers passed us. Sometimes, if we found an attractive spot, we would stop and camp for a few days. When we were out of money we gave the farmers a helping hand. On one occasion we replenished our exchequer by catching a catfish which weighed about fifty pounds. There being no market at hand, we rowed all night to reach a small town on the Kentucky side, where we sold our fish for about \$4. Our days were spent fishing, swimming, visiting interesting spots along the way, and chatting with the queer specimens of humanity that one meets along these great waterways. About the last of August we reached Cairo, Ill., at the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio, which proved to be the terminus of our trip for urgent parental appeals called us to more important duties.

A. W. GOODENOUGH.

A Haying Vacation.

Leaving a young minister in charge of my church, I put on workingman's clothes, and, after riding thirty-five miles on the cars, set out on foot to hunt up a "job in haying." I had some difficulty in finding a place; but, finally, with the aid of a hotel landlord and a telephone clerk, I was hired out to a farmer. The people who employed me were somewhat curious to know who I might be, but I managed to evade their questions and would not have been found out had not a telephone call come for me to return home to attend the funeral services of one of my flock. The farmer and his wife were very much concerned when they learned that their new hired man was a preacher. The farmer had guarded his pocketbook well on retiring the night before, and that doubtless added to their chagrin. I assured them that I was much pleased with the way they had treated me, and begged that they allow me to return and work as if they did not know who I was. Finally they consented, and I worked for them three weeks and earned twenty-six dollars and twenty-five cents, besides my board. The farmer's wife tried to have me sleep in the parlor bedroom when I returned from the funeral, but I preferred my upstairs chamber.

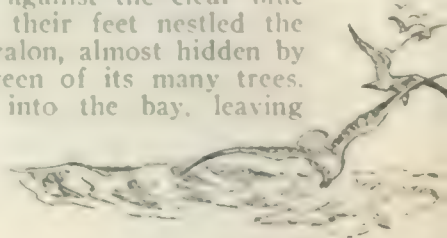
And I had a fine vacation. Up at four-thirty, milk, eat breakfast, grind scythes and "sections," mow by hand or with machine, rake, "bunch up," "draw in," "mow away"—that was the daily program. My nerves were rested, my muscles became hardened, my skin was browned and I was a new man. I came back to my work with vigor and enthusiasm, satisfied that for value and cheapness my outing could not be surpassed. And I have a good place to visit, too, when I want to get away for a day or so.

(REV.) LINCOLN R. LONG.

MARIONETTES, N. Y.

The Marine Gardens at Catalina.

We were camping at Avalon, on Catalina Island, California, and among the pleasant things we found to do none was more delightful than our trip to the Marine Gardens. It was a perfect August morning, and we made our way happily among the campers and bathers to the little pier, where we found the small glass-bottomed boat our host had chartered for our trip to the far-famed Marine Gardens of Santa Catalina. The boat was like a large scow with seats around the edge, a bottom made of glass, and a canopy over the top to protect us from the sun. As we pushed off we looked back at the bare, rugged mountains outlined sharply against the clear blue of the sky. At their feet nestled the little town of Avalon, almost hidden by the sheltering green of its many trees. We rowed out into the bay, leaving behind the fleet of small boats that only awaited a beckoning



hand to give one a pleasant day on the water.

But now our oarsman calls our attention to the water beneath us, and we look down thru the clear glass to the pebbly bottom of the bay. The effect is magical. It makes us forget the mountains and the valleys and the life which inhabits them, for we are now seeing thru the medium of clear water into which the sun sends its mysterious rays of light. We begin to realize that we are in a new world, and wonder what it will have to unfold to our curious gaze. Suddenly we see a school of sardines sweep past like a flutter of silver ribbons; then, the cause of this commotion, a hungry yellowtail. Now we pass a beautiful rock bass, and it recalls the excitement of yesterday, when I pulled in my line to find one nearly as large at the end.

Presently the bottom changes to great rocks, high mountains and deep canyons, like those of the Island. And on these submarine slopes are the beautiful gardens. It is impossible to tell all the wonders of that garden, where the majestic tree-kelp sways its glistening brown leaves a hundred feet above its moorings in the rocky bottom. The farther we advance the more beautiful it becomes. There is the graceful ribbon-kelp, covered with pure white polka dots, and a brilliant deep green fern, that harmonizes perfectly with a great bed of pink coral or a garden of sea violets; and here, too, are the mermaid's boas, hundreds of them, a deep wine color. All these beautiful plants are swayed gently back and forth by the ebb and flow of the tide, and, as they reveal and conceal the rocks beneath, we catch glimpses of sea anemones, or, in a cleft of the rocks, see the spines of the sea urchin; and here, too, are sea cucumbers,



THE FRIGHTENED PIGS.

Photograph by L. C. Lincoln,
Canandaigua, N. Y.



THE SKULL OF THE PREHISTORIC ANIMAL.
Photograph by L. C. Lincoln, Canandaigua, N. Y.

while floating near the bottom are yellow tomatoes. A ray of sunlight strikes an abandoned abalone shell, which adds its note of color to the rest.

But this is not all, for swimming leisurely in and out are the real visitors to this park, the fishes—beautiful great gold fish, and electric fish, each with its spots of blue flame, and here and there slender lavender or pale blue fish. We try to realize the tranquil happiness of these guests of a sea paradise.

And so we pass on, till suddenly we see only the pebbly bottom again, and we know our dream is over, and we must leave this mysterious, tranquil world.

E. L. V.

Los Angeles, Cal.

A Farmer's Observation of City People.

The writer is a farmer with whom some people

spend their vacations. Some come early to see the opening of the season, to enjoy Nature when she is fully robed and putting forth her greatest of leaf and bloom. Some come in midsummer to escape the heat of the city and

to enjoy the cool breezes which blow from the lake, and the shade of the forest trees. Others visit us in the autumn, that they may pluck the golden fruit and see the frost-colored leaves just before winter.

At the dinner table they will comment upon the luxury of the farmer's life; how he does most of his work riding upon some machine, or spends much of his time visiting and going to town; that his work is easy and under pleasant surroundings, with healthful conditions; that his life must be a continual round of delight and pleasure.

A business man and his lady friend, both of whom were college graduates, took a walk thru one of the secluded ra-

vines. Upon their return they brought what they supposed to be a bone of some prehistoric age, a subject for the museum, which they had found protruding from a bank of earth. It was surely the head of some animal of ancient time, for they went to the barn and compared it with all the domestic animals to be found there. The peculiar antlers, the large holes for the eyes, made it certain that this was no ordinary specimen. Here is a photograph of it. Perhaps some paleontologist can identify it.

The minister who spends his vacation in the fall wanted to show how he could pick apples. He went to work by the side of a man who had picked 125 bushels the day before. He soon found that his soft muscles and over two hundred pounds' weight took him out of the class of the man with whom he was working. At noon time, when the apples were loaded upon the wagon, he placed himself upon a crate upon the rear end for a ride to the house. The horses started up quickly where the limbs were low and the minister was thrown to the ground upon his head and shoulders, with no serious consequences except slight bruises. People on their vacations are always welcome in the country, where they add much to the social and financial interest of the farmer.

L. C. LINCOLN.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.

A Vacation Receipt.

Recipe for the most exhilarating and restful trip I know: A good horse, a light carriage, a small suitcase, wrench, axle-grease, small rope and hammer (for possible accidents), lunch basket, with lunch, two glasses and a milk bottle, hammock, pillow, lap-robe, book, pail of oats and a halter; lastly, the accurate map ('05) of the United States Geological Survey, showing altitudes, roads, etc.

We start at 8, drive till noon, stopping at a farm for milk on the way. In shady woods we hang hammock and spread lap-robe, unharness horse and later feed him, then water him at first opportunity, often close at hand, from brook or well. We read, nap and eat, sometimes finding berries to be had for the picking. About 3 we resume our journey of exploration, sometimes with the added zest of looking up old and historic places. Many a pleasant hour or half-day have we spent amid Revolutionary memories, many a pleasant acquaintance made, all ready and proud to impart information.

We find a nice farm house for supper and over-night accommodation, always preferring that to any hotel, and how many delicious country meals we have had, pleasant rooms and a sociable evening with a companionable family, pleased with guests who make little trouble and are agreeable. We care for our horses and the barn supplies him with good bed and board. Next day, after

breakfast, we start early, exploring again at our leisure. Of a traveling baker or an attractive store we buy rolls and cake, keeping butter, cheese and fruit on hand besides.

We have scarcely ever had rain, but have our storm curtains and rain coats.

It is a care-free existence, an ever changing scene of farms and towns, fine scenery and interesting building. Fresh air all day and about the same expense as at home, because feed for the horse is less, no fuel or other expenses of home, thus making up for our own board and lodging. MRS. GEO. DONALDSON.

CLIFFSIDE, N. J.

In Colorado's Mountains.

Two years ago the Stantons, of Kansas City, invited a cosmopolitan party to spend a few weeks with them at their favorite Colorado resort. The guests were four in number—a lawyer from Boston, a preacher from Chicago, a kindergartner from Omaha, and myself, from Toledo.

What a beautiful place our friends had chosen for us! There was Mount Esther and the Rainbow Falls at the south, Mount McKinley at the north, an unnamed range of rugged peaks at the west, another at the east, and, towering over Mount Esther, on any clear day we could see Pike's Peak with its majestic snow-crowned summit.

Our cottage, the one we loved best, was a tiny two-room affair, where we ate and ate, and laughed and laughed. Near by we had a six-room bungalow that we called the "Annex." It was there that we slept.

Our kindergartner was an ardent disciple of the physical culture, uncooked food, deep breathing, water drinking and mountain climbing theories. She hadn't figured on a mountain-climbing appetite when first she set forth her theories in glowing colors, for at the end of two weeks of mountain climbing the rest of us threatened to divide our provisions, both cooked and uncooked, to save ourselves from the threatened danger of having to break camp early because of Miss Kindergartner's appetite.

Our lawyer fished three days faithfully in the trout lake and caught one trout. What a pretty little speckled sun trout he was! Mr. Lawyer's joy knew no bounds. After that, early morning, sunny noon and dewy evening (no, not dewy, for we had no dew) found him at the trout lake. He did become an expert angler, and Miss Kindergartner, too, became so interested in fishing that she abandoned her mountain climbing and "took to fishing" instead. She is Mrs. Lawyer now.

The rest of us climbed mountains, read and sang, with the music of the waterfall in our ears. We rode, too, to almost inaccessible places upon the backs of sleepy, slow, sure-footed burros. We drove in huge wagons to more accessible places. Our horses were of a nondescript kind that are popularly called mustangs. Usually the horses were "locoed" and had "fits" at all sorts of inopportune times; they broke the wagons and their harness when we were miles from home, but that did not



matter. We could patch up things, and we were having fun anyway.

But the first of September came long before we were ready for it. The forget-me-nots froze out on the hills, the ice froze on the

sometimes lost their way for days in those wooded mountains.

Night came down after a cloudy day, an unusual thing in the Rockies. Our three hunters did not return. We had a late supper, and be-



OUR COTTAGE AND THE PICNIC WAGON. MT. MCKINLEY.

Photograph by Helen Waugh, Deerlodge, Man.

lake, the clouds often hung about our cottage all day, so we packed our tents, like other Arabs, and separated for our many homes. Some day I am going back to rest at the Falls.

H. G. W.

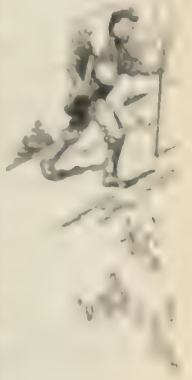
TOLEDO, OHIO.



Lost Hunters' Camp.

We were camping in the Rockies one summer, just below the timber-line; moving camp occasionally, as the men wanted new brooks to fish in, and new thickets for grouse. One night we had pitched our tents in a little "park" at the edge of a great forest. In Colorado they call a meadow-like, open glade, a "park," altho it is free from trees. The forest of pines stretched out on every side of our "park," tall, dark and apparently limitless. In fact, one of the guides told us that the forest at this point extended for thirty miles in one direction and eighty in the other, practically unbroken, and without any particular landmarks to guide the hunter. It lay like a dark green blanket, folded over the lower mountains, range after range, alike as far as the eye could see. The children were warned not to stray out of sight of camp, as men had

gan to build a great bonfire to light the men back to camp. It grew later, darker; the fishermen came in with baskets full of brook trout, cleaned them for breakfast, ate supper, and gathered around the camp fire, that sent sparks up higher than the trees, altho they were giant pines. Still the hunters had not come. The fishermen grew anxious, and began to fire their guns, at regular intervals, listening for a response from the homecoming hunters. It was difficult to avoid thinking our shots were answered, as the open parks are full of wonderful echoes thrown back and forth by the opposite wooded slopes and canyon walls. At last we heard a far-off answering shot, and knew that the men were not far away. Two of the fishermen started out to meet them and help bring into camp any game, or it might be a hunter, who had met with some injury among the rocks. As they knew by the increasing loudness of the shots the men were at hand one of the mountaineers invented a little plot to find out whether the hunters were thoroly lost, or knew where they were. He scooped out a hole among the pine needles and



started a tiny fire of twigs, and, throwing himself down by it, was engaged in drawing off his boots when the tired hunters, guided by the shots and shouts, came up. "How far are we from camp, boys?" asked the leader, an old and experienced hunter. "Too far to walk all the way to-night. We will have to camp here till morning." And they lay down, exhausted and supperless, to wait for daylight. They had been wandering for hours, trying to find the way back to camp. One had climbed the tallest pine in sight before dark fell to see if there was any landmark to guide them, but he could see only the forest rolling away over one range of hills after another, an unbroken expanse of dark green velvet. They had carried

reassure the anxious wives, and have a huge joke in the morning ready for the crestfallen hunters, who would discover they had stayed all night only a few yards from camp. But they reckon unwisely who leave out that uncalculable element—woman! The hunters were just falling asleep and the fishermen had stifled their laughter and were about to steal softly back to camp, when a woman's voice was heard calling loudly thru the forest, and there was the near report of a gun. One of the hunters started up from his hard bed.

"That was my wife's voice! Poor girl! has she wandered out all this long distance to find me?" And he shouted reassuringly in reply. It was all up with the great joke; the fisher-



HOOKED.

Photograph by Frank H. Davis, Waltham, Mass.

no compass, as the sun usually shines in the mountain summer, and a wonderful sky of stars directs the hunter at night, but this had happened to be the exceptional cloudy afternoon. They had wandered in a circle until they heard the rifle shots of their comrades, and they were footsore and weary and hungry. But there was no help for it! They could go no further thru the black night of that trackless forest. They, too, with a sigh, took off their boots, and lay down by the little camp fire, beside the fishermen. The wicked scheme was for the men just from camp, who knew perfectly well how to traverse the short distance, to wait until the lost hunters were fast asleep, and then steal away to

men had to make a clean breast of their evil designs, and they were forgiven after supper by the hunters, who concluded not to stay all night a quarter of a mile from camp.

MAY PRESTON SLOSSON.

NEW YORK CITY.

A Vacation in a Portable Lodging House.

This is what we aimed at: To lead "the simple life"; be independent of hotels and boarding houses, as much as possible; see interesting parts of the country off the usual trail of sightseers; get away when we wanted to from the people and nerve-racking noise;



to hobnob with the silent people of the woods and fields, and to do this as inexpensively as we could—with comfort. First, we planned, snail-like, to take our lodging house along with us in the shape of a two-seated motor car; this was made to order, the body being inclosed by glass windows and doors; all the windows, excepting the front one, could be lowered or raised; there were dark shades to all the windows, and wire screens to be used in the land of the sportive mosquito and black fly; and all windows

would lock inside and doors inside and out. The back of the front seat was in two sections, which were hinged to the seat; a bed could be made by lowering these sections till the tops rested on the front of the rear seat, and a lounge, for day use, by lowering one section. The space under the seats was arranged to hold our few pieces of wearing apparel, gipsy kit of dishes, and a few supplies for lunches. There was a little ice chest attached to the bottom of the car, in which we could keep a small piece of ice, jars of milk, water and lemon juice, butter, etc. The trap door of the ice chest was in the floor of the car. We used steamer rugs instead of blankets, and these could be used over the knees during the day, or folded and laid on the seats. Two cushions served as pillows. We had hooks here and there to hang our day clothing on at night; and pockets in the upholstery to hold books, magazines, stationery, toilet articles, etc. There were cleats on the inside of each door, and a thin, strong board could rest on them, from side to side, making a table to write on or play a game of cards. We planned to have one substantial meal each day at a restaurant or hotel, if we happened to be near such. Our guide and road books told us where to look for them, and also for repair shops; and our other meals we took by the wayside, cooking over a gipsy fire, when we wanted a hot meal. Sometimes we bought a chicken or couple of squabs from a farmer and broiled them on a spit. We had a gun and fishing-rod along with us, and, when the season allowed, and small game came our way, we added many toothsome additions to our menu. We had both taken lessons in driv-

ing and caring for a motor car. Our car was not built for beauty or great speed, but for strength and comfort, so we were not troubled with breakdowns. We were always on the lookout for a quiet spot to spend the night, and often turned into some country lane or wood road and there, in our safe little lodging house, with the whispering of the pines for a lullaby, we stored up such sleep as only the nerve-tired can appreciate. So we loitered along from place to place, stopping sometimes for days in some extra attractive region, coming into touch with Nature in the out of the way places where she is at her best. The fashionable seaside and mountain resorts, with their round of social frivolity—just a repetition of city life—have no attraction for us; to our way of thinking this is the ideal way to spend a vacation.

KEAT A. HOOTYRE.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.



IN THE ENTIAT VALLEY.

Photograph by Walter C. Jones.

A Hot Time.

I offer herewith a brief account of a fishing trip, with all interesting incidents, such as chicken-lice, rattlesnakes, a quarrelsome rancher, etc., omitted for the sake of brevity.

We tied blanket and frying pan behind our saddles on the evening of July 3d, and jogged down the canyon road that brought us, by a drop of 2,000 feet in six miles, from the temperate plateau to the semi-tropical valley of the Columbia. Crossing that "Achilles of Rivers" by the little cable ferry, we ascended the western bank. In the moon-

light the hideous ashy greasewood and sagebrush were mellowed into a weird witchery of beauty, and we gladly allowed the ponies their own gait. As a consequence, we reached the tiny village of Entiat at an hour when respectable citizens were abed. In the bunkhouse the loggers and mill-hands made merry, celebrating in anticipation the nation's birthday, and gave scant heed to our necessities. Left to our own resources we preoccupied a stable, and after caring for the horses, sought repose in the hayloft.

We were up at 4.30 next morning expecting to be far on our way before the heat became burdensome, but because of the holiday, breakfast was not served till 8.30. We had gone supperless



to bed and were ravenous. The heat was intense as we rode up the valley—110 degrees in the shade by the thermometer at a wayside ranch. It was almost noon when we reached our destination on Mad River. Alternate dousing of head and feet in the cold water of the stream soon refreshed us, and while my companion prepared coffee and bacon for lunch, I assembled our tackle. By nightfall we had more than enough trout for supper and breakfast. We gathered a deep bed of ferns by the light of our camp fire, and were scarcely rolled in our blankets before we fell asleep. Later I drowsily rejoiced to find myself partly awake, looking up at the brilliant stars of a dry climate and listening to the lullaby of the stream and the weird night noises of the woods.

Most of July 5th we fished, with moderate success, and toward evening were again in the saddle on our way back to Entiat. There we avoided the hay-loft and found pleasanter quarters under the open sky in the lumber yard. The ride up the canyon next morning



A WYOMING HUSBAND'S MONDAY DUTIES.

Photograph by Geo. Donaldson.

was terrifically hot, but I feel that I preached the better the following Sunday, and my companion testifies that his clients did not suffer by his three days' outing.

WALTER C. JONES.

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

A Yellowstone Vacation.

There is perhaps no better way in which to spend a vacation than by a trip to Wyoming and the Yellowstone Park. I took my family and we occupied a little bungalow style of cottage at the northern base of the Big Horn Mountains, a fine grazing and ranch country. The splendid trout fishing, abundant berries, extensive ranches, where all work was done by machines, the visits to the horse and cattle ranges, the round-up and day and night rides around the cattle, loading them upon the trains to ship to Packing Town, and the outdoor life in the invigorating air of 6,000 feet elevation, are enough to make the trip worth while. But there is more of novelty. The Crowfoot Indian reservation is only three miles away, and the country is full of Indians. Moses

Ride-a-Horse-with-a-White-Hip, Bad-Heart and his squaw, decked in elk-tooth garments, their papooses, and many others of the tribe were soon numbered as our friends, and so we became familiar with real Indian life, not only upon the road and at the store, but in their homes. Then, on the plains and mountains there was zest in finding bison horns and skeletons, as well as elk horns. There were caves and canyons to visit, and wild rides over the trails on Indian ponies. Wyoming is a woman's suffrage State, and this was a community of model husbands, as we learned whenever we went around on Monday morning, for at every home the husband was running the washing machine, the wringer, or handling the tub as good husbands always do. But on the temperance map we note that Wyoming is all black, and Colorado is only slightly gray with the dawn of freedom from King Alcohol, which has lightened so large a part of the map of the United States.

Last and best of all was the trip out thru the Yellowstone National Park, where all kinds of wild beasts and men live together and do not harm each other. There the beavers still build their dams and houses, deer, antelopes, elk, woodchucks and squirrels, all take a kindly interest in you as you pass. And black, cinnamon and silver-tip grizzly bears cheer and enliven the silent evenings by their visits to your tent door for offerings from your table.

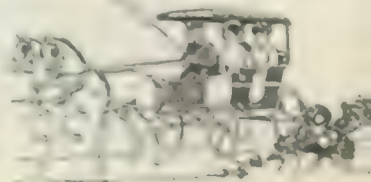
The flowers clothe the mountain sides with richest cloaks, the grotesque rocks, deep canyons, grand waterfalls, marvelous geysers and formations furnish a fitting climax to a most enjoyable, health-giving, instructive vacation.

GEORGE DONALDSON.

CLIFFSIDE, N. J.

How I Obtained a Dinner at a Holiness Camp Meeting.

I arrived at the Holiness camp at Portsmouth, R. I., at 11:30 a. m. one bright August day a few years ago, and found the services in progress. The preacher was earnestly and eloquently pressing the claims for a more complete consecration of body and soul to holiness and to God. After the sermon the meeting was turned into a kind of a love feast, experience, testimony and song meeting, where they spoke of the love of God spread abroad in their hearts and full salvation, demonstrating by clapping of hands, jumping high in the air, waving handkerchiefs, with a religious abandon that was remarkable. To all good things there is an ending, and this was no exception. The loud ringing of the dinner bell reminded us of our hunger, and to satisfy the inner man we followed the multitude to the dining hall. When I arrived at the entrance and applied for a ticket, I was informed that there were no tickets for sale. The reason given was that this was a holiness camp meeting, and that they did not consider it right to



sell dinners on the Lord's Day, as they were not there for profit. With a feeling, both of disappointment and resentment, I passed along by some show cases, where pies and cakes were on exhibition, hoping to satisfy my hunger by purchasing the same, but the embargo was on the pies and cakes as well as the dinner. Passing out of the building, nearby I observed an old fashioned pump, with a tin cup hanging on a nail. The sight of it brought to my mind my boyhood days when I studied physiology, and there learned that our bodies were composed of three-fourths water; whereon, I resolved to drink copiously, in the hope that I would be sustained until the eventide. I was hanging the tin cup upon the nail when I saw approaching toward me one of the preachers who had taken part in the services. I thought I would chaff him a little, whereupon I addressed him thus: "This is a strange condition of affairs. A man leaves his home and family to attend a holiness camp meeting. After enjoying myself spiritually, my physical wants begin to assert themselves, for I am nearly seventy years old and, therefore, have a good appetite. I come to a place where there is plenty of food, only to be denied and turned down." He apologized by giving the same reasons that the doorkeeper had given. I called his attention to the fact that if they were there for the purpose of holiness, pure and simple, it would be well to consider the teachings of the prophet Isaiah, as taught in the fifty-eighth chapter, where he makes a fine distinction between the true and the false worship rendered to God and humanity, in these words:

Is not this the fast that I have chosen, to loose the bands of wickedness and to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke? Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house? When thou seest the naked that thou cover him, and that thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh? Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall spring forth speedily, and thy righteousness shall go before thee, the glory of the Lord shall be thy reward. Then shalt thou call and the Lord shall answer; thou shalt cry, and he shall say: "Here I am." If thou take away from the midst of thee the yoke, the putting forth of the finger and speaking vanity; and if thou draw out thy soul to the hungry and satisfy the afflicted soul, then shall thy light rise in obscurity and thy darkness be as the noonday; and the Lord shall guide thee continually and satisfy thy soul in drought and make fat thy bones: and thou shalt be like a watered garden and like a spring of water whose waters fail not.

All of which I delivered in as dramatic and as forcible style as I could command. As I finished my remarks, he put his hand into his pocket and pulled out a handful of yellow tickets, and, handing one of them to me, said: "There, take that and get your dinner; you are entitled to it." I took out my pocketbook to pay him, but he refused the money, saying:

"You are all right, you have earned it—now go and eat." Which I did, and enjoyed it exceedingly, for I was hungry. I would here say that I did not repeat the Scriptures for any purpose or idea that it would procure me my dinner, but was glad that the Word of God, even in this material sense, was "quick and powerful, sharper than a two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing to the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intent of the heart." It worked well for me, and I regard it as a sacred joke.

THOMAS B. WARING.

FALL RIVER, MASS.



NEPTUNE DICK AND THE MERMAID.

Photograph by Roy Jones, Santa Monica, Cal.

Dick's Gang.

I was tired in body, brain and soul, weary of people and things and the ways of business. Accordingly I went to visit my sister in the pretty village of Jamestown, which looks out demurely over Newport Bay at her more frivolous neighbor across the water. There I met Dick. I had known him as a baby but nine years had gilded his head with sunny curls and filled it with an amazing fund of boy lore, which marked him as a perfect summer chum for a man who wanted to be a boy again. The grown-ups were jolly, companionable people, but I determined to cast my lot with the children, and Dick's "gang" adopted me and gave me a hearty welcome. There was a fat little John, with the manners of an ambassador, and Montgomery, from Georgia, familiarly known as "Gummy" and constantly attended by a big darky bodyguard, whom we called Will and invited into our secret councils, when we needed a vote to break a deadlock. There were others big and little, but Gummy, John, Dick and I were the real gang, and Will went with us. The day began early, for Dick went to bed with a string tied to his toe and hanging out of the window for John to pull soon after daybreak. True, I was not expected to appear till after breakfast, but then we were off to the beach to sail our boats. Dick was a man clear through, and defeat in a race was only a spur to new effort. Gummy was a cautious sport, and a sore loser, so that I had to be the arbiter of many disputes. When the sun and wind were right Dick led us to the Yacht Club pier to fish—that is, they fished and I baited hooks. In the midst of the morning, there came a glorious swim, where I shone as a Dolphin drawing a raft on which rode Neptune Dick, attended by a mermaid in the person of his sister Constance. But all the time I was in the joyous world of childhood, and the very springs of my being were refreshed. All you who are cursed with nerves go and find a boy and play away a summer with him.

ROY JONES.

SANTA MONICA, CAL.



Two Feet on a Fender.

The coming census will probably tabulate the names of more than one hundred thousand women who live alone in this United States of ours.

I cannot give the authority for the above statement. The scrap of newspaper upon which it was printed skurried in the door upon a gust of our May Day storm, probably dropped from the astonishing bill of one of my Kitty birds, who would surely scorn to line her nest with such a statement.

One hundred thousand!

I give you greeting, my sisters in loneliness.

Yes, you are lonely, you know you are. If not, you ought to be and need to awake to repentance.

I suppose many of you are dwelling in one room and pretending to make home about an oil stove; some of you have an apartment; others a house of your own.

I have two houses, one in the city and one in the country, and don't I rattle about in their emptiness!

Now, I am constitutionally opposed to loneliness, and two feet on the fender do not make home.

Do you want to know what I did last summer?

Borrowed four boys and turned them loose

in my country house. It was lively, I assure you, but it was home; whether they bunched on the roof to sing and whistle in the moonlight, or gathered about the big table to play games or read, or basked on the floor in front of the open fire.

When they were gone, the quiet and peace were blissful, but before long the peace became monotonous, and I hunted up another bunch for the winter. This last bunch was all done up in one bundle, a great, awkward lump of country gawkinsness, but how he did enjoy the advantages of the city schools and life!

For instance: Tommy Smith is the pride of his father and the joy of his mother, but they can't manage him. He grades 90 in lessons and 40 in conduct. He growls if asked to bring in a bucket of coal from the cellar or to go an errand to the store. He complains of his food, and his table manners in general are abominable.

This was all on June 29th. On the 30th he received an invitation from me to bring lots of fireworks and spend the Fourth. On July 1st he climbs my steps, his arms full of bundles and his heart full of courtesy. He stays over the Fourth, and then hates so to leave that I extend his invitation, and he remains all summer. He never forgets that he is my guest. No open is he important, no



A BOOKWORM'S VACATION

Photographed by Ray Jones, Santa Monica, Cal.

once does he complain of his food. He keeps his room tidy, helps cheerfully about the house, and even tries to sew on his buttons and mend his clothes. Once he frets a little about washing dishes, and I say, "Getting tired of staying with me, Tommy?" There is no answer, but there is no more fretting. When he leaves, I tell him what a nice little gentleman he has been, say I hope he is just like that at home, and invite him for another visit in the future.

The majority of children have too few adult friendships, and are too seldom invited into good homes, where the courteous part of their being is called into usage. I don't mean invited with their mothers. The responsibility of the being a guest should rest upon the child himself. Then, you can't do much with a child if his mother is near by.

Two years ago I had Susie Jones with me a part of the summer. She was fourteen and utterly beyond her parents. She *would* be on the street and *would not* wash dishes. Her distracted mother tried every new theory she heard of to influence the child, her father even used the rod; but she openly and vociferously defied them both. I invited her to come to me. She understood that she was coming in order to learn better ways. I had not a breath of trouble with her. She not only washed the dishes, but of her own accord washed a part of her own clothes, and sang merrily the while.

"Susie," I said, "I believe you like to do things."

"Yes'm," she laughed.

"Why didn't you do so at home?" Her face clouded.

"Mother nags me. She stands right by and makes me do *her* way."

Now here was an entirely unnecessary deadlock born of continuous friction. I wrote the mother, talked seriously to Susie, and sent her home helped over one crisis. Only last week I received beautiful letters from both the mother and child. So many children need to be away from home for a little and see their lives at a new angle, and so many mothers need the relief the child's absence affords.

My sisters in loneliness, a few weeks in your country home may save a wilful, reckless city boy; or a visit to your city home may lift the shadow from the heart of a restless country lassie, who is longing for just a little change. It is no small job—this raising children to be an honor to their country, and we childless women have a right to help the struggling mothers out a bit. It brings some trouble, of course, but it is a joyous trouble.

INEZ A. GODMAN

MADISON, CONN.

In the Oregon Woods.

As no Pacific Coast State was represented in THE INDEPENDENT'S vacation stories of last year, I hope this State may produce something of sufficient interest this year to warrant pub-

lication. Pioneer life on this Coast is rapidly becoming a matter of history, and it is not often that one can take an outing with a homesteader who is in a national forest, as well as upon Government land.

To tell you with absolute certainty where we went I should say our destination was in the Umpqua national forest, with Oliver C. Powell, homestead entryman, on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 7, and the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 8, Tp. 27 South, of Range 1 West, Willamette Meridian. And to reach it we took the stage from here to Peel, some twenty miles east, and from there pack horses after a short drive to the end of the wagon road, continuing our journey thirteen miles by trail up Little River.

Mr. Powell and one of the neighbors were living in his three-room log cabin, so we pitched our tent beside the cabin and a log storehouse, with the great unbroken forest to the north of us, and Little River to the south. First impressions have a great deal to do with one's enjoyment, and after our long ride a drink from the spring in the hillside and an afternoon's repast of grouse pie brought us to a realization that here, indeed, was something new and strange.

Deer were quite plentiful, altho we shot but two, a four-pointer and a two-pointer; and while we made no record catches, caught all the mountain trout we could eat, the largest measuring thirteen and one-half inches. Little River abounds in falls and rapids, and, as its source was but six miles further on, I fished the length of the stream for our best catch, passing but one house in the meantime. This took us into the Cascade Range forest reserve, created by President Cleveland, September 28, 1893. Here is an unbroken stretch of beautiful timber for miles and miles, and one has reason to rejoice that such a wise reservation was then made. No wild animals bothered us, nor did we bother them, having no dog, but one morning we discovered three fresh cougar (or mountain lion) tracks just outside the picket fence, those of a mother and her two cubs. What better vacation would you desire than such a one in the woods?

EDWARD R. FECKENSCHER

ROSEBURG, ORE.

The Minister's Vacation

One day the dear old deacons handed my husband a check for twenty-five dollars and said:

"Now, Brother, you're just tired out. Go off and take a month's vacation and at necessary *spend every cent of it.*"

The minister was obstinate. He called at home and refused to go unless I and the six children should go, too. We laughed at the idea. A month's vacation for a family of eight for twenty-five dollars! But at last we did it.

We remembered the old camp-ground, seven miles in the country, where annual camp meet-



ings were formerly held, the people gathering for miles around and bringing great boxes of provisions for a week's religious services in the woods. The "camps," mere cabins roughly built, were still standing in the great oak grove near the bluff by the big spring—the bold big spring which poured out of the bluff rippled across a rocky ledge, then down, in a sudden glittering plunge into the caverns of the earth. It is a wonderful spring, crystal clear and icy cold. Just to get a fine ripe watermelon from a neighbor's patch in the early morning, and hide it in the spring basin until noon, then all sit around on the rocks each with a huge slice cut "longways"! For three dollars a man hauled out the necessary supplies, a few chairs, a box of dishes, bedding, our old clothes, a tub and a broom. On top of this heterogeneous

noons of resting in the shadows, the rose-cheeked children swinging high among the branches and the returning health and vigor of the minister himself, but all these things make us long to go there again.

And of that twenty-five dollars there were left thirty-seven cents, to go into the missionary box.

MRS. J. L. KILGORE.

EDDYVILLE, KY.

Ten Tramps.

Last summer a party of ten of us walked from Brookville, Pa., to Eagles Merc, Pa., a distance of two hundred and fourteen miles, in eight days, on one of which, however, we did not walk.

We were each equipped with a tin cup, a



THE TEN TRAMPERS RESTING BY THE ROADSIDE.

Photograph by M. A. Gordon, Brookville, Pa.

load clambered the children, while behind, with a stout rope, we tied the reluctant and exostulating cow. When we overtook them the wagon was progressing slowly, the cow, like Prometheus, still unconquered, was delaying things considerably, and the children, scattered over a half mile of roadway, were gathering blackberries and shouting at the top of their voices. Their vacation had begun.

The moving into camp was a delight. The beds, wide shelves against the wall, were heaped with fresh, clean straw, a heavy comfort next the usual bedding. A hasty supper in the "lean-to" open dining room on the long board table with the benches on each side, then rest—such rest! like the weary children, we all slept nightlong in the beautiful quiet of the forest. I wish I could tell you of the drives thru the country, the visit from kindly farmers and their families with choice gifts of chickens, honey and watermelons, the long after-

noon pair of blankets and a rubber poncho, and were dressed in corduroy trousers, flannel shirts, light shoes and felt hats, tho I would advise any one contemplating such a trip to add leggins to the list as the amount of dust they keep out more than pays for the extra heat caused by them.

Eagles Merc, our destination, is a small, quiet resort on the Lake of the Eagles, a beautiful little sheet of water situated at the summit of one of the highest peaks of Pennsylvanian Alleghenies, where we spent a most pleasant two weeks. We had many odd experiences along the road, not the least of which was our having to seek shelter for the night in the loft of a livery stable in an inhospitable town, or tramping eight miles over the bare back of a mountain ridge in the blazing sun without water; but these are the kind of experiences which can easily be avoided by the careful traveler. The only in the walk we

learned that axiom of the road, "Never trust distances to farmers and guide posts."

We arrived at our destination a little ahead of time and all feeling better and stronger than ever before, as brown as berries and as hungry as bears, and all vowing to do it again next year, which we still expect to do if nothing prevents. The entire cost for the trip for each man was twenty dollars, the average cost per day being fifty cents while walking and the balance being spent in hotel bills and the return trip which was made by rail.

GEORGE WILLIAM MEANS.

BROOKVILLE, PA.



A Vacation and the Baby.

The baby was six weeks old and plenty old enough to come home and visit his grand-parents. As he was the only grandchild in my family and the only grandboy in his father's, he was a wonderful bit of humanity, "and you must come and stay all summer and have a good vacation, and we will wait upon you and little Allen." Of course we went. That journey home, ninety miles, will I ever forget it? Such a wonderful baby, everybody seemed to notice him, and I suppose also my pale face, but I didn't know it then, and how happy and tired I was when the brakeman called the station, and my father, mother and young sister were there to meet us.

We marched triumphantly thru the village streets, the observed of all observers, I supposed! tho many people, I later learned, did not notice us. Our vacation had begun.

That baby had passed six weeks of his existence according to rule—his father is a physician—and tho it was contrary to both grandmothers' ideas, I intended to continue. But when the friends and neighbors came in he was handled and cuddled and coaxed to laugh until he dropped to sleep from sheer exhaustion.

That was Tuesday, and the next Friday was the Glorious Fourth. All of us—uncles, aunts and cousins—were invited to the farm to spend the day. So early in the morning my father secured a livery rig, and we drove the three miles. Of course, my husband, country-bred, knows something of horses. My father, knowing nothing of them, has all self-confidence, and when Thad suggested balky, father poohed at the idea. Well, we spent a glorious day, but along toward evening the baby developed an attack of the colic, and such excitement and commotion!

Everybody suggested a different remedy, but Doctor stood firm, just heat was sufficient, until his mother appealed to me, and said if Thad was so foolish she hoped to goodness I was not. Hitherto my confidence had remained unshaken, but the thought actually flickered that maybe the older women knew more

about a baby than a young doctor. By eight o'clock I was half mad at everybody, and they were all mad at us. Meanwhile a terrible thunderstorm had spent itself and when we started home the roads were running with water.

We splashed and floundered along, my father driving, until about half way up a hill, when the horses stopped. They stood for a few minutes and then began to back, my father urging them on, Thad shouting for me to get out, and mother saying to sit still. I, holding the precious Allen, was naturally in a state of excitement, when the animals decided suddenly to go ahead. Then father plunged boldly in across road, and such bumping, lunging, jerking and pulling! It was enough to make one gasp for breath. I knew Thad was fuming, and that gave me an uncomfortable feeling, when suddenly upon emerging into the main road we were nearly overturned. Thad sternly commanded me to get out, so out I got, baby and all, and with a quick start and run, the carriage was some distance ahead. Then giving Allen to his father, we trudged thru the mud. It was very quiet after we again got in the buggy, and when I looked to see if Allen was all right, I found his feet where his head should have been, and we have always accused the over-anxious father of carrying his son some distance head downward. Well, we stayed two weeks in town, two weeks in the country and one with an aunt. We came home tired, no good habits formed, and with the whooping cough. I now hold that the best place for a lady to take a vacation is at home.

F. W. ASHLEY.

FAIRMONT, W. VA.



Go to the City.

My work being in towns of from one to two thousand population, and being limited both as to money and to time, the "vacation" question, to me, is one of much interest. I have read much and have experimented some, as to the various possibilities of a pleasant and profitable vacation for one who is comparatively limited in opportunities. In my latter years I have decided that for both pleasure and profit the city is the place for me. Not cities in general, but certain cities such as Boston, New York, Washington or Chicago, all of which I have tried, but late years have had about an equal liking for New York and Washington.

To me the cities mentioned are equally desirable as places to visit, winter, spring, summer or fall. The parks, suburban trolley rides, cool reading rooms, etc., make them desirable in summer, even as in other seasons.

Then there is so much to see that is both pleasant and profitable. What a treat are the libraries, art galleries and museums! How stimulating to come in touch with and feel the heart-throb of the nation! Living in the city tires one, but visiting the city is different altogether. The former fags out the nervous system, the latter quickens our intellect and



awakens it to delightful sensations of life and possibilities.

I also find the "cost" more satisfactory than the mountains or the seashore. The accommodations and board are more reasonable in the city than the other places mentioned. The city hotel and boarding house have about them a sense of permanency, stability that is pleasing and restful, which is lacking in the summer hotel and boarding house.

J. T. RICHARDSON.

ROCK HALL, IND.

Three Days in a Launch.

I don't know whether you would like for a little colored boy to tell you about his vacation or not. A family took me with them to Florida this winter. I tell you I had a dandy time! In January they hired a launch for three days and took me with them. When we left St. Augustine you could see the Anastasia Lighthouse away up over the trees in the fog, with its big black and white stripes winding down. We past thru the drawbridge and went on down the Matanzas River. The Matanzas River is not a real river, but an inlet from the ocean, and is the river on which old Fort Marion stands. We sailed on down the little, crooked river till we came to the oyster beds, where the birds, such as cranes and pelicans, were making their supper. This made us want some, so the captain and I got out in the little rowboat and gathered some of the biggest. In this same place the captain last year dug about one hundred human skulls, which are supposed to be the skulls of the Frenchmen, who were wrecked and appealed to the Spaniards in Fort Matanzas. The Spaniards promised to help them and went after them in rowboats; then killed them all. The old fort was just across from where we got the oysters.

We landed soon after and the captain and I got some brush and started a fire, then put on the oysters and they started to popping like pistols. While we were eating them the moon rose. The funniest thing was that the captain, while eating an oyster, got a good mouthful of cooked pearls. After we were thru with the oyster roast we got on the boat, pushed it off into the middle, and anchored for the night. All night we could hear the water lapping beside the boat and the surf roaring right across the narrow island.

The next morning at sunrise we saw a school of fish going by. The captain got out his net and I rowed the boat while he threw the net. We caught some fine mullet and had them for breakfast. There were two rivers we

had to go thru, Matanzas and the Halifax, and they were connected by a canal thru which we had to pass. It was certainly beautiful scenery, with big walls of dirt on either side and palm trees hanging over the water. Presently we past the dredge boat. It was the queerest thing I ever saw. It looked like it was going to sink. When we came to Mosquito Inlet we went up a little winding creek for bait and then went to our fishing ground.

After fishing for about ten minutes the captain caught a pig fish and made it grunt. What do you think I caught? A balloon fish. The captain scratched it on the stomach and made it swell up about four times as big as its natural size.

Then we came to New Smyrna, and, O, dear! it was the end of our trip. You may be sure we were all sorry. I hope every INDEPENDENT boy who goes to Florida will coax his folks to take a launch trip on the inland rivers.

WILBUR RICHARDS.

MADISON, CONN.

A Home Vacation.

Have you ever visited yourself? No. Then you have missed one decided pleasure in the gamut of vacation experiences. After two summers in California and Pennsylvania, my dear daughter and I wished thoroly to enjoy our own home and shady yard, which is really a part of the park. To this end we took our meals four doors away, so that we could revel in the early morning sunshine and fully enjoy the sunsets without any worry about our daily bread beyond the enjoyment of the finished product.

To swing for an hour after breakfast perfectly idle or with a book in your hand, to train the vines and work among the flowers, to watch the birds and squirrels, to take your siesta without any visions of dish-washing and final kitchen tasks, the cool, fresh dress for tea, after which to bring the phonograph either to the front porch or the lawn and with music to banish "the cares that infest the day"—these simple pleasures may seem exceedingly tame after some of the more gorgeous vacations; but, for solid comfort, go you and do likewise.

With all this surfeit of time we were by no means idle; we merely suited our time and pleasure to the work. No meals meant comparatively little indoor work; that was usually dispatched early in the day. This extra leisure gave me opportunities for renovating and tinkering and the thousand and one jobs that accumulate in every home against the time "when you have nothing else to do." With a shady back-yard and a vine-covered tent (built of second-hand gas pipe and poultry-netting) one really took pleasure (and pride,



THE LIGHTHOUSE.
Photograph by Wilbur Richards, Madison, Conn.



too) in turning off these left-overs. Among other things I removed paint and varnish from chairs, waxing them; reupholstered a set of furniture; re-tufted three box mattresses; made buttonholes galore, and much accumulated hand work.

With an occasional trolley ride, a day in the country and restful nights on a screened-in porch—could one help being refreshed and ready to take up active work in September?

M. F. M.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.



A Summer in the Country.

How to have the greatest benefit and pleasure for all the family from the vacation was the problem that confronted us last summer. We are sure that we solved it, and instead of a few weeks' vacation at the seashore or in some distant mountain or lake region, we spent our whole summer near home and for the same outlay of money that a short vacation had often cost us we had four months of solid pleasure that was participated in by all, father and mother, small boy of six, four-year-old twin girls and the maid, to say nothing of the dog, and this is the way we did it:

We found a little old house with an acre of ground in a pleasant country neighborhood, four miles from the city and near some of our friends who had been rustivating for several summers. To be sure, we had to rent it for a year, but the price was not exorbitant, considering the fruit that was on the place. There were six rooms and in one a large fireplace which had been bricked up and plastered over by some unsentimental soul. It didn't take us long to open it and we had a cheerful wood fire on many a chilly evening. We moved out only the furniture we absolutely needed, and as we were not on a car line bought an old horse and buggy with which my husband drove into and out from the city.

Our first attempt at a vegetable garden was so successful beyond our wildest hopes that we feel like telling every one how much enjoyment and return we had from the very little money spent in seeds and small plants and the healthful outdoor labor of hoeing, weeding and carrying water. We had to hire a farmer to prepare the ground and plant the seed, but we

did all the cultivating ourselves and were fortunate in having low-lying ground for the garden, which was comparatively moist even in the drought of last summer.

Everything we raised was delicious and we had such an abundance that we often sent vegetables in to our friends in the city. Our supply of splendid green and yellow string beans and peas seemed to be never failing and the memory of those lima beans and that sweet, tender corn lingers yet. We even had melons as good as any Rocky Fords we ever tasted, and what fun it was to pick all these things and bring them fresh to the table!

There was not a dull moment all summer. While the garden was starting, we busied ourselves with the chickens and the one little pet duck that we raised. I had plenty of time for reading and sewing. The children played outdoors all day in the barn or the swing, making mud pies in the orchard or wading in the creek at the foot of the garden. They fed the chickens and hunted the eggs and grew fat and brown in the open air. There were the cherries to pick and later the apples and plums. Sometimes we took our lunch and went black-berrying, and often had little picnics with our friends who were near. We always ate our Sunday night supper in our neighbor's meadow back of the orchard.

On the Fourth of July we, "city farmers," as we called ourselves, had a fireworks display and served cake and ice cream to many of the real farmers who in turn invited us to their country dances. Often on Saturday nights the men went coon hunting and one night, shortly before we came back to the city, we had a corn roast in a great fire in the bed of a stream gone dry. Besides roasting the corn we broiled bacon on the coals, fried eggs and made coffee. Our hostess had for dessert a huge watermelon with twenty-one candles burning on it in the center of the table, to celebrate the birthday of a young lady who was a guest of one of us. You may be sure we always had plenty of company, many of whom are anxious to try a summer in the country, being willing to leave behind the city conveniences which we left with such misgiving and for which we found such great compensation.

N. B. H.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.



Photograph by Lill Gauthier.
Springfield, Ill.

Making a Tent Home Livable

BY EDWIN S. AND CORA L. POTTER

HOW to provide a home for ourselves and two children on the shortest possible notice and with the least possible expense was the difficult problem that confronted us one morning in March, two years ago, when fire, that most effective of all spring housecleaners, relieved us suddenly of all our worldly possessions. The very completeness of the loss gave a new twist to our previous conception of the "simple life," and, after considering many plans, we finally decided to try camping for the summer.

Thru friends we learned of a beautiful tract of farm and wood land, the owners of which had bought with the idea of selling or leasing home sites to a few families having interests and ideals in common. Tenting privilege was offered to us on this place, and as it was within commuting distance of the city, an essential in our case, and offered the promise

of congenial neighbors, we gladly accepted and went to work with a will to make a tent home livable.

Both of us had experienced in youth the kind of vacation "camping out" which involves a vast amount of discomfort in the way of dirt floors, hemlock beds, ineffective mosquito protection, heroic camp-fire cooking, and suffering from cold or dampness. But we had no intention whatever of inflicting upon ourselves and little ones hardships and inconveniences of this kind for a half-year period.

During that first summer's experience we did eliminate most of these discomforts, notwithstanding the necessity of extreme economy, in view of our recent loss. And in most respects it was the healthiest and happiest summer we had yet known. By doing, we were learning what was essential and how to provide it. It required one season, however, of ex-



THE CAMP.

An early morning breakfast is being served.



VIEW FROM THE CAMP.

Gateway to The Highlands. Dunderberg on left, Anthony's Nose to the right of the bend

perimentation to enable us to make a tent home that seems worth telling about.

Thus, with the opening of another spring, we "drove stakes" where we hope to make our permanent home on a few acres of our own. The house we plan to build there will be a wintering supplement to our tent home, rather than the opposite, so charmed are we with camping for the warmer six months.

The spot selected was a level, shelf-like summit of a jutting crag, the first of a series of rocky promontories forming the southwestern side of a mountain overlooking the Hudson. From our tent door we have a magnificent view of the river, three miles away. While the most convenient location for a camp is undoubtedly by the side of a stream or near some other good water supply, we preferred to sacrifice this point in order to have elevation for our tent and consequent fine view.

Our water supply was a small mountain brook which flowed unpolluted from a series of springs on a neighboring hill top, and after traversing a level, sunny clearing, plunged into a wooded gorge

about twenty rods distant from the camp site. With axe, brush hook and grub hoe, a smooth path to the brook was made to a place at the edge of the clearing, where the sun-warmed water swirled thru a natural basin, which made us a good "bath tub" and reservoir from which to dip water. At the side of the pool we made a platform of smooth boards, with seat and railing, for use in bathing and dressing. There was a box for keeping soap and brushes, and on the limbs of nearby trees the towels hung and dried and bleached in the sun. The spot was so completely secluded and distant from frequented paths that there was no need of a bath house, and the sunshine added wonderfully to the pleasure and invigorating effect of the daily cold bath. To the children especially this kind of bathing was a delight. A wash bench near the pool took shape next, and here the laundry outfit was kept and the washing done. Drying lines were strung between trees in sunny openings near, and the clothes were not taken to the tent until dry. Drinking water was carried once each day, in the

early morning, from a spring which came directly out of the ground a little farther down the gorge and was nearly as cold as ice water. It was kept cool in the camp cellar.

The cellar, always an important detail in rustic living, especially when one is located far from an ice supply, was dug into the steep hillside back of the tent. The stones unearthed formed the enclosing walls, which supported a canvas-covered board roof, over which earth and sod were laid. The board door in front opened on a level with the sloping



FRONT OF TENT,
Showing screen door and cellar.

ground, the floor of the cellar being about six inches below the door sill. Here on the hottest days the temperature was never above 55 degrees. It served the combined purpose of pantry and refrigerator.

About twenty feet back from the edge of our rocky ledge we cleared away the bushes for the largest of our two tents. This was a fourteen-foot-square, twelve-ounce army duck hospital tent, which cost at second hand \$20. It was so constructed, with five-foot walls and extra high ridge, that every part of the floor space was available for use. There were large openings in both ends and along the sides was a deep flap sewed to the walls about a foot from the bottom. This we

drew in and tacked securely to the floor, while the edge of the tent proper hung below the floor on the outside to carry down the water when it rained. Thus it will be seen that, with front and back flaps tied down, our tent could be made perfectly secure against rain and wind storms, and with our screen door and net arrangement we were able to keep out flies and mosquitoes. We added to this a new fly at \$10 and a new 7 by 9 tent and fly at \$15, which, with an extra piece for a back door awning, made the total outlay for canvas \$50. The smaller tent was necessary as a rainy day playhouse and as an extra sleeping place in the event of company.

Our kind neighbors at the farm exemplified their co-operative ideals by helping us to get our materials up the hill and by making merry the occasion of the house raising. The floor, consisting of 8-inch groove and tongue pine boards on 2 by 4 joists, came to just \$11.60. The joists rested on stones and the boards were cleated together in portable sections. The floor when laid formed a firm brace against which the upright poles could be nailed to give greater rigidity to the tent frame. A center pole was thought necessary, and by choosing for this a nice, straight tree and not cutting the limbs too close, we had incidentally a fine hat rack. The guy ropes of the tent were not pegged down in the ordinary way, but were made much more secure by tying them to a stout pole, which was then laid on the ground at the proper distance and kept in place by being braced against strong stakes driven into the ground at the ends. Strong ropes stretched taut from front and back poles to growing trees made us perfectly secure against heavy wind storms. The rope at the back served incidentally as the ridge for the awning which covered our dining-room.

The tent being up, we put into execution a plan we had devised for making it actually mosquito and fly proof. By nailing the upright poles to the floor we had one right angle to begin with, and there seemed no reason why, with another upright, a top and bottom piece, we could not have a frame which would support a regular screen door. This we tried, and stumbled upon what we regard as our greatest invention and addition to

camp lore. The tent flaps were fastened as far back as they would go and the remaining space filled by tacking strong mosquito netting to the door frame and the floor, and sewing it at the top and side to the canvas. (See picture.) This arrangement, while giving the maximum of light and air, gave also a sense of security and protection which the ordinary tent does not afford. A hook on the inside made it possible to guard against intrusion when desirable. The net in no way interfered with the instant dropping of the tent flaps when necessary to shut out wind or rain or inquisitive gaze. For additional light on dark days we cut a square window in the side of the wall exposed to the south, rolling the canvas up and buttoning like the curtains of a carriage.

We were now ready to furnish our home and organize our housekeeping. We had resolved that the work should be reduced to a minimum, with the elimination of the drudgery connected with a superfluity of things, with dark corners and uncomfortable working apparatus, etc. Also we would so simplify our living as to need no servant. In other words, we would make our summer a perpetual picnic and have lots of time for reading, resting, and the proper care and training of the children. The word picnic suggests at once wooden plates, paper napkins, tin spoons and a certain amount of crumbs and litter left around for the birds and the winds to dispose of. But to make it a "perpetual picnic" these difficulties had to be overcome. We found the wooden plates expensive or unsanitary. The tin spoons would rust and the paper napkins would take to the woods on the wings of the wind. So we soon got down to a solid foundation, with heavy blue and white enamel dishes, inexpensive silver knives, forks and spoons, and for a table cover a dark green oilcloth, which harmonized nicely with the foliage about us. For, of course, we ate out of doors whenever the weather permitted. The awning at the back of the tent afforded shelter from the sun and from ordinary rains, and there our table could be placed when not desirable to set it out under the trees. The ground had been leveled and smoothed, and the surface was so hard that it could be sprinkled and swept like

a floor. Near by we built a table for dish washing, and for the first time this much dreaded occupation became almost a pleasure. The table was made just the right height, so that there need be no back bending, towels were dispensed with in favor of the more sanitary plan of rinsing and drying in the sun in a wire draining basket, and—what if you did spill a little dish water? Close by was a low wash bench, where were kept pails of water, basin, soap, etc.

Most of the cooking was done inside of the tent, tho we did boil a pot of potatoes or corn occasionally on an outdoor fire, just for the fun of it. There was an alcohol cook stove in the kitchen corner of the tent, supplemented by a small oil-lamp stove. These were placed on a standard made of a packing box, in the bottom of which we kept grocery supplies. A semi-circular zinc screen made a very effective protection from air currents and served to confine the heat. A rack of shelves for dishes, draped in front with curtains on wire, completed the furnishing of the "kitchen." The corresponding corner at the front end of the tent was our sitting-room and study. Here we had a writing table, bookcase, typewriter, rocking-chair, etc. The opposite front corner was curtained off with burlap strung on wire as a bedroom and dressing place. A large bureau, a spring cot and a low chair furnished this space. It was "the mother's room," or could be offered to a guest.

In the fourth corner stood the masterpiece of hand-made rustic furniture, of which we were pardonably proud, as amateurs. It was a two-storied bedstead, seven feet long and four feet wide, the corner posts of which were four strong young tree trunks, with branches so curtailed as to afford convenient clothes pegs and to be used as steps for the children to their upper berth when the Sand Man drove them to roost. There they slept, feet to feet, and were secured from rolling out by a board which swung up on hinges and fastened with hooks. The bed ticks, filled with fresh, clean straw, rested upon springs made by nailing slender saplings to the cross pieces, the latter being mortised into the corner posts and screwed fast. Boards nailed on either side kept the mattresses in place, and together with diagonal braces,



THE TWO STORY BEDSTEAD.

gave to the whole structure the necessary rigidity.

There was no danger that the commuter would oversleep in the "first story" of this bed which he had made and was glad to lie in, for the youngsters overhead were sure to wake with the birds, and often his first waking vision was that of a pair of little brown legs reaching down wildly for the pegs in making their descent.

"But how can you stand it, living so in a tent when the mornings are frosty, and when the long, chilly rains come in May or in October?" ask many incredulous or timid friends. The answer sufficient is contained in a little sheet-iron, air-tight drum stove which the commuter got for one dollar at a Jersey City factory and carried home on his back one rainy night, during the first season's camping, together with five lengths of stovepipe. The latter cost another dollar. The stove was placed on flat stones near the back pole of the tent and the pipe extended up until near the ridge-pole it past out thru a hole in a square piece of sheet iron nailed to the upright pole and thru a small, wire-screened window in the gable of the tent. Another elbow on the outside supported by a wire to the top of the tent-pole gave us a vertical section protected by a weather-vane cap to prevent back draft. A few bits of wood at hand from the chopping block made a quick blaze, which made the whole interior of the tent comfortable in a few minutes. Rainy weather had no terrors for us henceforth.

There was plenty of room left for extra camp chairs and for the eating table

when weather drove us indoors. And when some bright rag carpet rugs were finally laid down as one little touch of "luxury," the whole effect was most comfortable and pleasing to behold. At night the interior was lighted by a large kerosene lamp and reflector in a swinging iron bracket, fastened to the center pole so that the light could be thrown into almost every part of the tent.

We had now begun to "live," and next turned our attention to the equipment of an outdoor place for the children's play



THE "MOTHER'S" ROOM

and development. The nature of the ground and location of trees suggested swings, hammocks, a trapeze, a see-saw, and these were put up first. Then a small carpenter's bench, with screw complete, was made in the shade of a tree, and a chest of small tools provided. Here many hours were spent by our little man, who got his first lessons in the science of numbers by measuring off boards and sticks with the little rule which he carried in his overalls pocket. A garden patch was spaded up for them at the foot of the hill and a set of good, strong garden tools and sundry packages of flower and vegetable seeds gave incentive to their first agricultural activities. Home-made boats to sail in the brook, where they went to play at will, and a magnifying glass thru which to examine the new plants and insects, gave them a healthy curiosity about the streams and woods. A "house in the tree" early took shape, suggested by a peculiar clump of five chestnut trees growing up from one root near the tent, and a pulley-rigged rope hanging from this, which they soon

learned to go up hand over hand, was another great muscle developer. A basket attached made an elevator, and many a picnic lunch was sent up and eaten among the branches with great delight. The only thing lacking was playmates of the proper age for our two, if we were to get the very most out of our summer in the woods. So, early in the season, when a friend called with two fine boys who were greatly taken with our way of living and begged not to be taken back to their conventional boarding-house, we were very glad when our offer to care for them for the summer was accepted. These and visiting children made a happy group, the care of which, with our arrangements, was reduced to a minimum. For instance, white bed sheets were dispensed with in favor of thin, gray cotton blankets, at 50 cents a pair, which we found much easier to wash, needed no ironing and did not show superficial dirt. The children went barefoot most of the time, never wore hats,

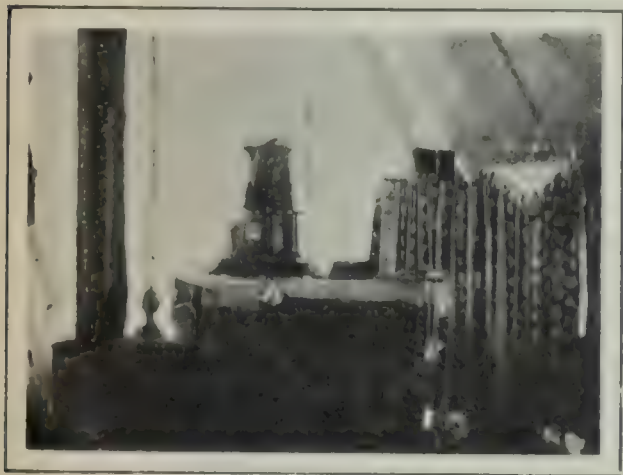
were brought to us once a week when some one drove to the nearest town. Some little extras were brought from New York by the commuter in the case, and, be it said, without grumbling. Commuting from this point required an hour and twenty minutes on the train and a mile walk "across lots," but this was never unpleasant, as much reading and work could be done on the train in this case, and the reward at the end more than justified the effort.

Having lived under such conditions as these, is it any wonder that we have no regrets at giving up our winter quarters in the noisy city to return to our life in the woods? Again to climb the rugged, winding mountain paths, to breathe the pure, fragrant air, to feel the uplift of the distant view! Again to bathe in the little brook, to behold the joy of the little ones as they rediscover familiar haunts! Again to gather with kindly neighbors and friends around the sociable camp fire, singing the old songs, telling stories or discussing weightier matters! To lie in the hammocks under the swaying hemlocks and watch the play of moonlight on the river far down across the dusky tree tops, the mighty current giving us a sense of nearness to the populous cities past which it flows! To await the passing of the "night boat," whose powerful searchlight sweeps the hillsides, often flooding our camp with its brilliant whiteness! To feel once more

"The sense of freedom and nearness of earth."

When we think of these things we feel that we have taken a long step toward the solution of our home problem—at least for half the year.

NEW YORK CITY.



THE CAMP'S KITCHENETTE.

and the chief article of clothing in use was a pair of overalls or a one piece cotton bathing suit. Arms, legs, chests and little backs went bare to the sun and wind, and a fine little band of Indians we did have before the summer was over. There was not a single case of cold or other sickness during the entire summer. Meals were served to the children three times a day at their own little table out of doors, with plenty of fresh milk, fruit, cereals and vegetables, but no meat. Milk, eggs, vegetables and some fruits were bought very cheaply from neighboring farmers, and the rest of our food supplies



THE STUDY

Literature

The Wide, Wide World

THIS country has not yet been discovered by the international tourist. Distinguished visitors come to us, but their purpose is a different one. The beauties and wonders of Nature of our broad domain do not lure them primarily, tho they may learn to appreciate

them as they unfold before their eyes. They are almost invariably investigators, students of ourselves, our institutions, our gigantic activities, our civilization—of what we are doing here, not of what Nature has done for us, except economically. A visible historic background of monument and building we have not, and we are no longer "picturesque"



THE GIANT MOOSE.

The largest moose in North America. From Grady's "Hunting in Alaska" Scribner's.



"FROM THE DECK OF THE SHIP THE TUG LOOKS LIKE AN ANT
DRAGGING AT A HUGE PREY."

From Curwood's "The Great Lakes." (Putnam's.)

since the disappearance of our frontier. We ourselves dominate our country in a way impossible in storied Italy or England, Germany or France; our background, our perspective, lies still in the future. And so, the distinguished visitor returned home writes his book about America, which is all about us and but incidentally about our splendid setting of wood and river, of mountain and plain, from the subarctic to the subtropic zones. Our battlefields he ignores, the State House at Boston, Federal Hall, Mt. Vernon, the Californian missions, barely arrest his attention. And about that background of ours, which lies in the future, he usually has his doubts, tho he may refrain from expressing them. Books of travel on America, pure and simple, from foreign pens, continue to be exceedingly rare.

Nor can it be said that the American tourist has as yet discovered his own country. Europe continues to lure him. Americans there have been and are a-plenty who roam among our historic spots with seeing eyes, who wander into the country of the *habitants*, or the lonely places of our mountaineers, who float down the Hudson or the St. Lawrence, the Columbia or the Mississippi, and bring away from them books full of charm, and color, and atmosphere, and

grandeur; but they are as one preaching in the wilderness, for, having their books, Americans in their multitude continue to elect to travel abroad by preference. And they continue to rush into print with more and ever more accounts of long familiar sensations and impressions, of the awakening, so commonplace today, at least in books, of a vacation trip among the cathedral towns, the castles of the Rhine, the chateaux of France, the cities of Italy.

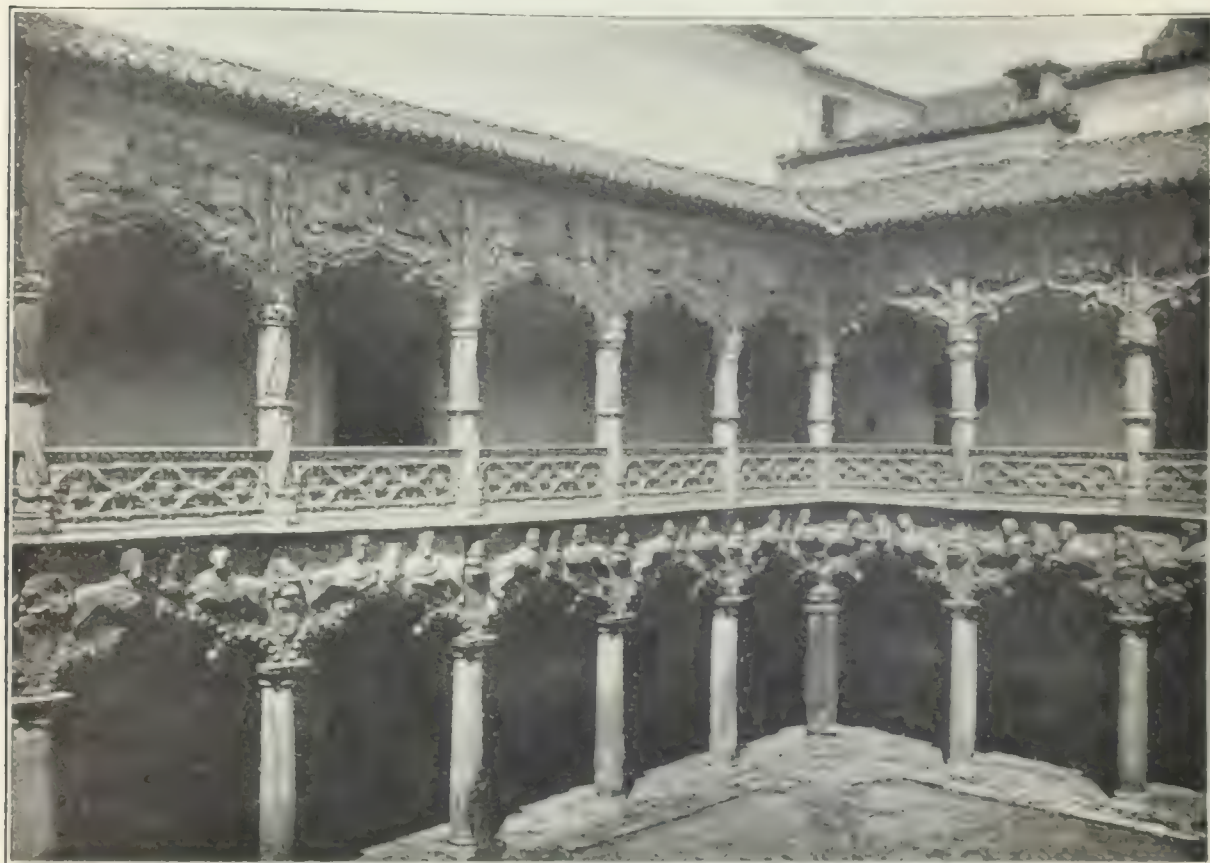
A work well calculated to invite to travel at home is Mr. James Oliver Curwood's *The Great Lakes*,¹ and yet, at the very outset, one finds here but another corroboration of the statement made above, that we dominate our background, that our perspective lies in the future. The American has not yet "discovered" the Great Lakes, complains Mr. Curwood, and he is right. Yet behold, already, before the tourist has found time to go to them for their beauty and grandeur, for the marvel of these enormous fresh-water seas, they have already become highways of commerce and industry. Business before pleasure. It is as servants of our ever-growing wealth and prosperity that the author chiefly

¹THE GREAT LAKES, BY JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD. 1908. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Large size. \$3.50.

deals with them, which is as it should be in a volume of the "American Waterways" series. Astounding figures he gives, and sketches of modern giants—giants of commerce, still in the flesh, still active, still building, organizing, expanding; but he has an eye for the picturesque as well, he tells stories of heroism amid dangers greater than those encountered on the ocean itself, and his

present-day shipping and the growth of its ports. This brief *Story of the Great Lakes*¹ is abundantly illustrated.

The third American book on our list is a new edition, with additions, of an old one, with a new title, Mr. Walter Dwight Wilcox's *The Rockies of Canada*,² the third issue of his "Camping in the Canadian Rockies" in less than ten years. The book deserves its lasting popularity, for



COURT, PALACIO DEL INFANTADO, GUADALAJARA
From "Builders of Spain," by Clara C. Perkins (Holt)

manner of telling has an enthusiasm that is contagious. But again we ourselves, our material achievements, are first; the Lakes are but our servants.

Mr. Curwood briefly outlines the history of these Great Lakes, from their discovery to their development as highroads of commerce. Prof. Edward Channing and Marion F. Lansing devote an entire volume to this side of the subject, from La Salle to the beginnings of the Northwest after the Black Hawk War. A third of the book is given to the commercial development of the region, to the turnpike, the Erie Canal, the railroad, the

it is useful, and a guide to natural beauties that some day will count their annual pilgrims by thousands. The illustrations are all that can be desired, more eloquent than any words that can be said here. The author has revised the text, rewriting a considerable portion of it. The map is one prepared by the Canadian Department of the Interior.

The Mexico that is disappearing before the leveling approach of a uniform civilization, the Mexico of the little villages away from the railroad, where the promoter is not and whither the investor is not tempted, the old "New Spain,"

¹THE STORY OF THE GREAT LAKES. By Edward A. Curwood and Marion F. Lansing. New York: Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

²THE ROCKIES OF CANADA. By Walter Dwight Wilcox. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Large 8vo. \$5.00.

finds a chronicler, perhaps one of the last, even tho progress there be slow, in Mr. Stanton Davis Kirkham, whose *Mexican Trails*⁴ is a record of a three years' sojourn in the country, much of the time being spent on horseback and among the Mexican Indians.

Excursions to Mexico as well as to Cuba, Porto Rico and Alaska are included in the new edition of *Baedeker's United States*.⁵ This is just as useful to the American, whether he travels or not, as it is to the foreign tourist for whom it is primarily intended. A copy of it ought to be put on the reference shelf of every reading room along with the dictionary, the encyclopedia and "Who's Who."

And now abroad. *The Spell of Italy*⁶ again—of course. Caroline Atwater

of fiction, which, if it have neither originality (what that is new could possibly be said at this late day of Italy?) nor great scholarship, is at least conservatively sound in the quality of its information, and readable as the record of somebody's intellectual "good time," tinged with the inevitable enthusiasm. A beginner who happens upon this volume will at least not waste the hours bestowed upon it.

The *Walks in Paris*⁷ of the curator of the Musée Carnavalet, M. Georges Cain, has been translated into English, and proves to be a veritable treasure-house of information about the Paris that has disappeared, or is doomed to disappear, on both banks of the Seine—the old Paris of history and of the historical novel. Each quartier, each street, each



RUIN OF THE TEOCALLI OF XOCHICALCO.

From "Mexican Trails." (Putnam's.)

Mason is the author of this prettily made little book of travel, with its slight spice

⁴MEXICAN TRAILS. By Stanton Davis Kirkham. Illus. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 8vo. \$1.75 net.

⁵THE UNITED STATES. Handbook for Travelers. By Karl Baedeker. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$4.50.

⁶THE SPELL OF ITALY. By Caroline Atwater Mason. Illus. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 8vo. \$2.50.

house, each spot, has its associations. M. Cain, jumping from St. Louis to Napoleon III, from Adrienne Lecouvreur to Rachel, from Villon to Verlaine, from Berlioz, Chopin and Gounod to Mas-

⁷WALKS IN PARIS. By Georges Cain. Translated by Alfred Allinson. Illus. New York: The Macmillan Co. 12mo. \$2.00.

senet, from Molière to Sardou—Sardou, lover of old Paris, and M. Cain's companion on many an expedition of exploration and identification. The illustrations, from many sources, are as curious as the text, which should be dipped into here and there in idle moments, not taken at a sitting.

Two works, in four volumes, uniform in binding and general make-up, apparently herald the beginning of the publication of a new "series" of travel books, with architecture as their common subject of chief interest. These books are sumptuous in every mechanical detail, excellently illustrated, and written in the service of the popularization of the one art that has longest awaited the popularizer. *French Cathedrals and Cha-*

teau history from the architectural point of view, tracing successive influences and developments. While France hardly stood in need of such treatment, Spain certainly did, so far as the general reader is concerned, to whom the books may well be recommended.

Mr. F. Hamilton Jackson, R. B. A., completes his elaborate and scholarly work on *The Shores of the Adriatic*¹⁰ with a second volume devoted to the Austrian side. This is one of those solid undertakings which, once completed, stand for years as the absolute authority on their subject, unlikely to be superseded, rendering, indeed, further literary exploitation of it unlikely, except for additional discoveries and finds. Archeology, architecture, the decorative arts (especially



GREEK ARCHITECTURE
from Marquand's "Greek Architecture" Macmillan

*teaux*⁹ and *Builders of Spain*,⁹ both by Clara Crawford Perkins, undertake to

⁹*French Cathedrals and Chauteaux*. By Clara Crawford Perkins. Illustrated. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 8vo, 2 vols. \$15.00.

¹⁰*Builders of Spain*. By Clara Crawford Perkins. Illus. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 8vo, 2 vols. \$5.00.

medieval goldsmiths' work), costume, customs, folk-lore, history—all these find their places in this study of a region that is probably the most picturesque re-

¹⁰*The Shores of the Adriatic*. By F. Hamilton Jackson. Part II. The Austrian Side. Illus. New York: F. P. Dutton & Co. 8vo. \$6.00.

maining in the Europe of today. And the illustrations are admirable, both the author's own drawings and the photographs taken for the work by Mr. Cooper Ashton.

The latest developments in the situa-

ulous, criminal in the pursuit of his aim. The Bulgarian has certainly carried things with a high hand in his opposition to the Greek, not only in Macedonia, but in his own territory as well. The struggle will undoubtedly be allowed to go on



METLAKAHITLA GIRLS' ZOBO BAND
From Arctander's "The Apostle of Alaska." Revell.

tion in Turkey already have carried us beyond much of what is dealt with as still in the future in Mr. Allen Upward's *The East End of Europe*,¹ which is, according to its sub-title, the "report of an unofficial mission to the European provinces of Turkey on the eve of the revolution." Mr. Upward will undoubtedly be quite ready to revise his opinion of Abdul Hamid II, who had a knack of favorably impressing the foreigners he received in audience, and wished thus to impress for his own purposes. The latest Armenian massacres he will also have to take into consideration in his judgment of Turkish rule as it has been and is to be, but his book continues to be of value so far as his report on the complicated situation in Macedonia is concerned. Mr. Upward is a Philhellene of almost early nineteenth century hue, however, and for this his readers must make allowance. To him the Bulgarian is the villain of the contest for supremacy there; his methods violent, unscrup-

by the Great Powers, with their conflicting interests. What the new Turkey can do to end an intolerable state of affairs remains still to be seen.

Considering the multitude of books that have been published recently on Japan, another bulky volume should not be added without good reason. No such reason appears in the case of *The Empire of the East*.² Mr. Montgomery shows no superior scholarship or insight into the genius of the people, and he has neither discovered any new sources of information nor been especially diligent in collecting what was known before. His style is dull and his observations commonplace and often repeated. But the book is comprehensive in its scope, moderate in tone and nowhere difficult to understand. It is well illustrated by nineteen prints, mostly Hiroshige's.

Mrs. Conger's *Letters from China*³ is

¹THE EAST END OF EUROPE. A SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT LONDON AS IT WAS IN 1911. BY H. A. MONTGOMERY. CHICAGO: A. C. MCCLURG & CO.

²LETTERS FROM CHINA. BY S. M. P. CONGER. CHICAGO: A. C. MCCLURG & CO. \$2.75.

³THE EAST END OF EUROPE. BY Allen Upward. Illus. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 8vo. \$4.00.

a book of much greater value, altho of no more literary art. In this case the *naïveté* and simplicity of the style and thought adds to the value, for it assures us that we have here contemporary observation at first hand, unretouched photographs of historic characters and events. Mrs. Conger's residence in Peking as wife of the American Minister from 1895 to 1904 covered a momentous period in the long history of the Chinese people, the Boxer insurrection and the sudden alteration in the traditional policy toward the Western world resulting from it. When the Empress Dowager came back to Peking after the allied troops had departed she cultivated the friendship of some of the foreign ladies, against whose life she had so recently conspired, and Mrs. Conger, because, as she explains it, of her position as dean of the ladies of the diplomatic corps, and because, as we may add, of her personal qualities, became a welcome visitor in the Forbidden City. We hope that Mrs. Conger will later publish or preserve for posterity fuller details than she has thought proper to give here of her conversations with the Empress Dowager, for she was one of the most mysterious and important of the great women rulers of the world, the greatest of them in some ways, since she governed for forty-seven years the most populous of empires.

A brief excursion into Ireland, to close this survey, *apropos* of William E. Curtis's *One Irish Summer*, of which it will suffice to say that it is crowded with information, and written in the well-known, pleasant style of this experienced traveler, whose "stuff" (to use the vernacular of the newspaper office) is invariably well worth republication in book form.

Summer Books of Work and Play

VACATION, with every other phase of existence, has come to have its literature. Not only do the publishers provide for the summer reader the breeziest, fluffiest of fiction—hammock literature, aptly so called—but they also provide amply for

the more serious-minded. Of the latter class none is more serious nor more voracious than the amateur gardener. That the yearly supply of garden literature almost meets his demand may be seen from the spring army of commuters with its collective nose buried in the season's treatises on some phase of the subject.

Miss Duncan, who has a national reputation as an authority on gardening, has turned this year to the very young person; but her little book¹ is an excellent A B C of gardening for children of an older growth—within its limitations. It avowedly treats only of such simple and hardy growing things as will not



ILLUSTRATION FROM DUNCAN'S "WHEN MOTHER LETS US GARDEN"
McClure, Yard & Co.

easily succumb to the intermittent industry of a child. The stern laws of gardening are epitomized in this fashion:

"Water and soil are the chief of their diet;
Mammy makes it rich; if you haven't this,
buy it."

The text is interspersed with apt verse and charming pen and ink drawings, the latter by Ada Budell. The bush bean has no lesser lights than Browning and Hawthorne for its glorification. The toad has a song to himself, and the watering pot.

A second book on gardening deals with vegetable and small fruit growing for the amateur.² This volume contains, to paraphrase, the practical thoughts of a practical fellow, and is packed with salient advice on planning, planting, pruning and protecting the garden. If the illustrations present the genuine

¹ WHEN MOTHER LETS US GARDEN. By Frances Duncan. New York: McClure, Yard & Co. 78 cts.

² THE VEGETABLE GARDEN. By Ellen E. Burford. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.

³ ONE IRISH SUMMER. By William E. Curtis. New York: Dutton & Co. \$1.50.

fruit of the author's experience they prove it worth following. They convince the reviewer, who commends it to the reader who would be a gardener. A gardener's calendar at the end of the book provides occupation for the enthusiast for every month in the year except December, when he must look to his vegetable cellar early and late.

From the garden it is but a step to the devouring insect, and Dr. John B. Smith, New Jersey State Entomologist, has happily considered the subject of *Our Insect Friends and Enemies*³ from this very standpoint—their relationship to all phases of life: to the animal kingdom; to plants as benefactors and as destroyers; to each other; to the animals that feed upon them; to the weather; to man as benefactors and as enemies; to the household, and to the farmer and fruit grower. The pages are crowded with information interesting to the casual reader and specifically valuable to whom it may concern. The author disclaims any attempt at completeness, but does not hesitate to claim accuracy.

On this subject also there is a book for little people called *Little Busybodies*,⁴ but it is built upon the deplorable mistake that the facts of science are dull and uninteresting to the child, and can be successfully administered only in disguise. Moreover, the fiction which serves here as a vehicle is of the poorest. Either as a treatise on certain insects or as a story book it is an insult to a normal child's intelligence or imagination.

More ubiquitous even than the amateur gardener is the poultry raiser, and the return of seed time is scarcely more sure than the appearance of a new authority on this subject. That the author of *American Poultry Culture*⁵ is an enthusiast is evident. He maintains that "ponds, shrubbery, orchards, are but still life etchings until poultry are introduced," and adjures the reader, for esthetic reasons, to have colony houses scattered thruout the orchard. "Consider these," he says, meaning turkeys, pheasants, peacocks, hens, etc., "as you would wide porches or any other feature which

will add to the livableness of your home." The critic demurs that hens are not to be considered either architecturally or esthetically, but, in justice, admits that, in spite of these diverting views, and the author's belief that women are not strong enough to keep more than a hundred hens, the book is a brief, comprehensive and valuable introduction to practical poultry raising.

All of the foregoing subjects are considered in some sort in *The Earth's Bounty*,⁶ by the author of "A Self-Supporting Home." Mrs. St. Maur's books in this field are unexcelled. Every line of the present volume is instinct with the personality of a practical and devoted farmer, while the book has the charm of a vigorous imagination and forceful mind. The photographic illustrations are exceptionally good—many of them very beautiful.

If a woman is not strong enough to practise poultry raising she should be, and some phases of physical development for women are discussed by the director of the Women's Department of Physical Education in the University of Chicago, in collaboration with Frances A. Kellor.⁷ The point at issue is, however, the educational value to the unit as a part of the whole rather than the physical benefit to the individual, and the subject is exploited with the mastery to be expected from such high authority.

No collection of summer books would be complete without a guide to camping. The one under consideration⁸ goes directly to the point, and proves its author's sense of the fitness of things by devoting more than half of his pages to camp cooking, and starting his readers off with the hope "that every one who takes this little book into camp may enjoy himself to the limit."

Dr. Walton adds another to the attempts that have been made to teach the summer resident or visitor uninstructed in botany how to find the name of an unknown flower under the classification of color.⁹ The characteristic of the present volume is that as much science as

³OUR INSECT FRIENDS AND ENEMIES. By John B. Smith, Sc.D. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.50.

⁴LITTLE BUSYBODIES. By Jeannette Marks and Irma Moody. New York: Harper Brothers. 75 cents.

⁵AMERICAN POULTRY CULTURE. By R. B. Sando. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. \$1.75.

⁶THE EARTH'S BOUNTY. By Mrs. E. St. Maur. New York: Macmillan Co. \$2.00.

⁷ATHLETIC GAMES FOR THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN. By Frances A. Kellor and Frances M. Kellor. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$2.00.

⁸CAMPING AND CAMP COOKING. By Frank A. Walton. Boston: The Ball Publishing Co. 75 cents.

⁹THE COLOR OF FLOWERS. By Dr. Frank A. Walton. Boston: The Ball Publishing Co. 75 cents.

can be hoped for is added, and even an analytical table under each color, with references to sections. To one who knows how to use a botanical manual the book is superfluous and he would be startled to find a buttercup, a sorrel and a clover in the same section and page; but for the uninstructed layman the color scheme may be as useful as the artificial classification by the counting of stamens and pistils which our grandmothers learned in Mrs. Lincoln's "Botany." As many flowers, and fruits also, are included and briefly described as the amateur is likely to discover, and a goodly number of outline drawings are added, and a dozen flowers are colored in two plates.



Handbook of Alaska: Its Resources, Products and Attractions. By Major-General A. W. Greely. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$2.00.

The Apostle of Alaska. By John W. Arcander. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.50.

Of high-flown eulogy and lurid romance about Alaska we had enough, and General Greely's *Handbook* is useful in bringing us down to solid earth and giving plain facts and figures. He discusses the resources of the country, its mines, agriculture, forests and fisheries; its climate and scenery; its native and American population, and its needs and possibilities. It is to be hoped that the Exposition now about to open in Seattle will interest the American people in the rich territory which they purchased with such misgivings and neglected so long. For the last five years the products of Alaska annually exceeded \$30,000,000 in value, and its importations \$17,000,000, amount to nearly double those of the Philippines. General Greely refers briefly to the work of the American missionary, William Duncan, who, entering alone a warlike and cannibalistic tribe of Indians, converted them and made of them a moral and industrious community at Metlakatla. The story of this miracle of our own times is told in detail by John W. Arcander, a Minneapolis lawyer, in *The Apostle of Alaska*.

The Summer Garden of Pleasure. By Mrs. Stephen Batson. With 36 illustrations in color by Osman Pittman. 12mo., pp. xiv, 222. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$3.50.

We have here an attractive volume, with its colored plates from English gardens. The opening pages will fascinate one who is interested in the wild garden, altho the fact that the book has England rather than America in view will suggest to the reader plants not mentioned by the author. Yet we learn that in England our mayflower, *Epigæa*, can be cultivated, difficult as we find it to make it live in cultivation here. We read:

"It must be sheltered from the north wind, and should be pegged down to enable its shoots to root from the joints. In spring a top dressing of leaf mold must be worked in among the stems; and if this attention is not paid it the plant will not survive many seasons."

But the special value of this instructive volume is that it follows the seasons, suggesting flowers for each of the months of the flowering season. There are special chapters for primroses, irises, peonies, larkspurs, lilies, etc., and a multitude of the choicest flowers of many names described and characterized. It is well worth its place in the flower-lover's library.



A Summer in Touraine. The Record of a Sojourn Among the Chateaux of the Loire. By Frederic Lees. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$2.75.

This is one of that numerous and useful class of books that stand intermediate between the condensed guide book and the extensive works on architecture and history. It supplies the information which the tourist needs on the spot in order to construct for himself the background of the past necessary as a setting for the castles and cathedrals of the Old World. Now that the automobile has made touring at once more leisurely and more swift than formerly, such books are especially convenient. This volume is one of the best of its class, adequate, sane and helpful. It is enlivened by an individual touch, descriptive of the author's own wanderings, but nothing of that ridiculous obtrusion of petty adventures and personal jests about the touring party which often mars travel books.

There are nearly a hundred half-tone illustrations, exceptionally well printed, and a dozen color plates, hardly so attractive.



Greek Architecture. By Allan Marquand. Professor of Art and Archæology in Princeton University. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pp. 425, 391 Illustrations. \$2.25.

Professor Marquand has taken his time to bring forth ripened fruit. The long needed book on Greek architecture is now before us. First principles, which some might slightly regard, are now thoroly dealt with. The various kinds of wood and their usefulness are past in review, from the humble alder to the lordly oak. "The wooden doors of the old temple of Artemis lasted, according to Theophrastos, four hundred years." Bricks made of clay mixed with straw and exposed to the sun were practically imperishable. The old temple of Hera, at Olympia, had tree trunks for columns. As soon as they decayed, columns of poros were substituted. The walls above a stone foundation were made of sun-dried brick. "The inhabitants of Utica are said to have exposed bricks to the sun for five years before using them for building purposes." We are informed that the huge acroterion that crowned the gable of the Heræon at Olympia had a hole in the middle, apparently to allow the great disk to contract in the baking. In matters small and great we here see everywhere the practical architect. He dwells on his materials with just discrimination. Even in Athens, where marble was so near, the Old Temple of Athena, on the Akropolis, was built mostly of local limestone, while the islanders were using Parian marble. The discussion of marbles is full of interest. Walls of various structure are described as Cyclopean, polygonal and quadrangular. Styles of bases, columns and capitals show infinite varieties, and here the author shows excellent taste. The great temples are in his sphere. The temple of Zeus, at Akragas, had gigantic capitals pieced together. The temples of Sicily in general show a great freedom in the number of steps. The canon of three steps is here absolutely abolished. The temple of Stratos, in Akarnania, has four steps. In the Theseion we find but

two marble steps, resting, however, on a layer of poros. In Sicily there is no rule as to the number of steps. The architect dwells in beauty of form. He can, of course, appreciate the symmetry of structure and especially the beauty of curves, and one need not try to belittle them. But when he comes to sculpture, and the human figure appears on the scene, our enthusiasm rises. Very few of these are here put in use, but we have a metope of Theseus hunting a deer, and a quadriga from the treasury of the Knidians, and a pair of karyatids from the same building. From the notable buildings of Greek architecture we may select the altar of Pergamon, long called by the early Christians Satan's seat, and now widely known from its reliefs. The lot has fallen to Americans to excavate the theaters at Eretria, Thorikos, Sikyon and Korinth. All of these present some remarkable deviation from the norm. Eretria had a dark passage thru which ghosts could appear in the center of the orchestra.



Pebbles

TO THE SUFFRAGETS: Is a woman who puts her head in a waste basket qualified to vote?—*New York Tribune*.

SHE—What do you think of Mabel?

HE—Well, I think she's a nice girl, awfully well meaning and all that sort of thing.

SHE—I don't like her either.—*Columbian* *Journal*.

"ROSES have thorns," they used to say
(A proverb very pat),

But now: "Beneath each marcel wave
There lives a water rat."

—*Herald Lampoon*

BATHING dresses, we are told, are now being made from blotting paper. The advantage of such costumes consists, we understand, in the fact that, as soon as you get out of your depth, the blotting paper sucks up the water.—*Punch*.

PLAIN 2 B SEEN.

"Y R U so C D in your dress?"

Asked the lady of the tramp.

"Decided I must drink a N S."

Replied the unwashed scamp."

—*Laurel*.

THE managing editor wheeled his chair around and pushed a button in the wall. The person wanted entered. "Here," said the editor, "are a number of directions from outsiders as to the best way to run a newspaper. See that they are all carried out."

And the editor, bow gathering them all into a large waste basket, did so.—*The Oceanic*.

The Independent

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE. FOUNDED IN 1848

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We are always glad to receive articles for examination, but writers desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. We cannot, however, even so, hold ourselves responsible for their return. Authors should preserve a copy.

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A Change in Price

ON January 1st, 1910, the subscription price of THE INDEPENDENT will be restored to its former rate of \$3 a year. In 1898 the price was reduced to \$2, but on account of the general increase in all materials, it is necessary to revert to our former rate. For many years THE INDEPENDENT has been the only weekly magazine of its class with a two-dollar subscription rate, which means furnishing the weekly editions to subscribers for less than four cents a copy. Most of our weekly contemporaries are three-dollar a year publications, some are four dollars, and one charges five dollars and twenty cents. It is our desire to prevent the weight of this increased price from falling too heavily on our present subscribers. We do not wish to lose a single subscriber who feels he cannot afford to pay the increase. For this reason we shall accept subscriptions at the old rate during 1909, for as many years in advance as the subscriber desires to pay. The last ten years have seen a steady increase in the position, influence and circulation of THE INDEPENDENT. We realize how largely this is due to our loyal friends, who have always been glad

to say a good word for us and to help us. THE INDEPENDENT is not published merely to amuse. It takes a positive stand on the questions of the day, and we cannot expect to have all our subscribers agree with us at all times. We merely hope that our policy and aims have your approval, and that you will give us the same loyal support in the future that you have in the past.

Picking the Pictures

THIS is how it was done. The *sanctum sanctorum* of THE INDEPENDENT is the largest of all the editorial rooms. Only visitors of unusual penetration reach it; all others are stopped in some one of the five offices leading to it. It is ordinarily empty, being reserved for the weekly conference, when the editors, with a solemnity due to their thorough realization of the responsibility and importance of their positions, meet to decide where they shall insert the lever by which they move the world. From the walls of the room sixty years look down upon them. They are covered with portraits of former editors and distinguished contributors, maps and illustrations of special numbers, frames of autographs and big pictures that used to be used as premiums. When one of the younger members of the staff is about to propose some rash policy he catches a glance from one of his revered predecessors on the wall that makes him hesitate and reconsider. Then when the conference grows dull, as at times it does, one may look at the steel engraving of Lincoln and his Cabinet or the group of American authors and authoresses—they had authoresses in those days—and may speculate on how many new subscribers THE INDEPENDENT would gain in 1910 if it offered a 24 x 36 inch picture of Taft and his Cabinet, or of Robert W. Chambers, Thomas Lawson and Winston Churchill seated at a table conversing with Mrs. Wharton and Miss Frances Little while their distinguished contemporaries stand around them, and Shakespeare, Dante and Goethe look on from above.

But what we were about to say when we ran off into reminiscence was that this room, with whose solemnity and im-

portance we hope the reader is now sufficiently impressed, was a month ago the scene of great excitement and confusion. The long oak table, about which so many weighty questions—but we were not going into that any more—was covered with photographs, all taken out of their envelopes and marked upon the back, so that a reasonable proportion might get safely back to their senders, and thoroly shuffled according to Hoyle, so that the judges could not tell photographer, parents or locality. It was like inspecting an orphan asylum.

Three of the editors were working over the photographs, not to mention various unofficial and voluntary advisers who came in to see them. For all pictures of children are attractive, whether the children themselves are likable or not, and here were all kinds, laughing and crying, demure and mischievous, at work and at play, in all sorts of attitudes and either end up, of all ages from less than one to over seventy.

It was a hard job to reduce the number to sixteen pages full. First, all of the ineligible were thrown out, the children who were too obviously aware of the fact that they were having their pictures taken, and the photographs that were too flat, fuzzy or foggy to be reproduced in half tone. Then they were sorted according to subjects to insure a variety, and the best ones picked out over and over again, a continually diminishing pile, altho sometimes an insistent judge would surreptitiously reinsert into the pile a picture which his colleagues had rejected, contrary to his protestations. It was curious how attached we got to particular children and how badly we felt when they had to be sent home. Then, after the set had finally been decided upon, it was found, on turning over the photographs, that we had unwittingly selected several pictures by the same photographer. But there was no help for that, for we had agreed not to consider the photographer. Perhaps next year we shall limit the number accepted from any one person.

But the important thing—how well the task of selecting was done—must be left for our readers. We are confident that they will approve of our choice—because they did not see those we rejected.

Compromise by Submission

It was in a suit for divorce in Pennsylvania years ago that the husband gave testimony as follows: "We quarreled about sheets. She wanted linen sheets and I wanted cotton; and we compromised on cotton." Such is the compromise which the arbitrators present to the Georgia Railroad at the demand of the white firemen. The number of negro firemen is to be reduced till it does not exceed 25 per cent. The first place is always to be given to a white man, no matter which is the more faithful and efficient. The white man shall always be the senior and be preferred in assigning a job.

We are not inclined to blame the United States Government severely for its slowness in the matter. It takes some time to get ready to act, and the Georgia authorities avoided the difficulty by sending out mail trains with no passengers. We must presume that if the mails had still been stopped, President Taft would have acted as vigorously as did President Cleveland in the Chicago strike. That was understood and expected. But we cannot exculpate Governor Hoke Smith. He utterly refused to protect the Georgia Railroad and thus forced the submission. He got his election on the cry of danger of negro supremacy, and had to carry out his infamous policy of injustice.

Possibly the wrong of this settlement is the escape from a greater and more extensive wrong. Negroes have been employed from the beginning as firemen, but without the privilege of promotion as engineers. It is a laborer's job, requiring simple, faithful manual labor. Now the white men want it all, and were this demand made the basis of a contract, it is likely that the trouble would spread to all the railroads in the South.

We have been told that the South is the paradise of the negro; that there the people welcome the negro to all sorts of labor, as mechanics as well as scavengers and porters. But here was the attempt to forbid just this ordinary humble sort of service. It represents the ill will to the aspirations of the negro felt by the lower class of white men. The trouble has been fomented among the country

poor whites along the lines of the railroad. It is they that have dragged the black firemen off the engines and beaten them. They would drive the negro back to the soil.

Well, let them try it. Even their success would be the greater failure. Those that own the soil in the end own the country. If the whites go to the cities and the blacks to the country, in the end the latter will get the better of it. It is the whites that are crowded out of the country, and in the end the successful and wealthier blacks will go to the cities also. The great black belts will have their mechanics, their merchants, their bankers, their men of property and culture, and they will find their level, no matter how high. We have had this week an important conference in this city at which Professor Wilder, of Cornell, and other anatomists and anthropologists have shown most clearly that there is no skull or brain structure by which we can tell a white man from a negro, and this is the present conclusion of science. Every race has its medium men and its great men, and no class prejudice can permanently shut out a race from its opportunity. But even now, a great hope for the negro in the South is the growing sense of justice among the whites. The general condemnation of the Georgia Railroad strike by the Southern press is a most encouraging symptom of a better public sentiment demanding a fair chance for all men.



Combinations and Tariffs

IN a public address at Cincinnati in September last Mr. Taft said that the rates of the Dingley tariff had become generally excessive because conditions had changed since they were made, twelve years ago. The "index number" of a leading commercial journal—a number ascertained for each month by a careful averaging of the prices of groups of commodities in general use—shows that the increase in the cost of living since the Dingley tariff was enacted has been 37 per cent. This increase has not been due to any one cause, but among the causes—and not the least of them—has been the progressive combination of competition by the growth of

combinations in industries protected by tariff duties. Those who look back over the commercial and industrial record of the last twelve years must realize that the combination movement has been continuous, and that by its effect upon prices it has increased the cost of living. Mr. Taft may have had this in mind when he spoke of the changed conditions.

In many cases, combination of protected manufacturers defeats what was formerly regarded as one purpose of a protective duty (so far as industries already in existence are concerned), namely, to stimulate competition in the protected home market, with a resulting reduction of prices that will eventually permit a reduction of the duty, or the removal of it. For those who combine do not, as a rule, intend to reduce prices, but aim to maintain or increase them under the shelter of the tariff wall. Acquiring the power to increase them safely, they do not resist the temptation to do so. As is well known, prices may be controlled even if the combination does not include all the producers in an industry. Having taken advantage of a tariff rate in this way, the combination, either alone or with its allies, not only strives to preserve the rate, but also, when opportunity offers, seeks to make it higher. And to this work it brings the force of a great aggregation of capital. The effect may be seen occasionally now in the pending revision of the tariff.

Of course, the revisers should have taken into account the abuse of existing rates by combinations. There should have been a careful and honest inquiry to ascertain to what extent prices have been increased by combination. Such an inquiry should have been made in the interest of the people, and the revision in certain schedules should have been shaped by the results of it. But the pending bill exhibits, as a rule, no changes due to considerations or information of this kind. Duties that have been abused by destroyers of competition have been retained. In some instances they have been made higher, simply because the addition has been sought by the beneficiaries of the existing rates.

The revisers have also refused to be moved by the abundant evidence that protected combinations have been selling

their products abroad at prices much lower than those which they have exacted at home from the people who gave them protection. There is no end of this evidence, and much of it is to be found in the admissions of the producers themselves. Surely it should have raised in the minds of the revisers the question whether justice and common decency did not require a reduction of the rates which enable these producers to practice such discrimination.

If there were a competent, permanent tariff commission, its duty would be to ascertain the effect of combination upon the prices of protected goods. Congress could not then avoid the official evidence of the abuse of protection. Having the information which such a commission would furnish, it could not defend itself before the people if it should persist in legislating against their interests and for the benefit of those who have combined to take unjust advantage of their favors.



Schooling in the Public Schools

MR. PATRICK O'SHAUGHNESSEY, describing himself as "property owner," has been writing letters to a New York newspaper with intent to knock "municipal ownership," with one terrific argument, out of the ring of debate. The parochial schools, he says, maintained by the Roman Catholic Church, are conducted for about 25 per cent. of the cost of carrying on the public schools, and give a better secular education. And what is the explanation of so wonderful an achievement. "It is simply a case of municipal ownership," says Mr. O'Shaughnessey. But a skeptic retorts: "The explanation is it you want? Well, then, the explanation is,—they don't!"

Thus do great intellects differ in momentous subjects. We shall not venture to decide whether Mr. O'Shaughnessey or his laconic adversary has the better case. We report their altercation only for the purpose of remarking that no harm could happen to the American people if both the public and the parochial schools imparted a better "schooling" than they offer for the money that they cost.

To tell the plain truth about it, there is something mysterious and disconcerting about the ratio of educational cost and fuss to sifted net intelligence ground out by the American educational machine. At whatever point one observes this machine, it seems to be "going some." It looks and buzzes like a dynamo. Spend a morning in any public school class room, and you go away with the feeling that children, teachers, principals and superintendents are energetic, keen, clever and up-to-date. Attend a convention of teachers, or even of "educators," and you experience all sorts of thrills. Intelligence bubbles like champagne, and "convictions" walk about on their own legs. And yet, when you have occasion to sample the product of all this well-directed and whizzing activity, you are aghast. Inability to converse in accurate sentences; inability to write felicitously; inability to keep the run of geographical relations that are alluded to in the news columns of the daily paper; inability to add and to multiply; ignorance of all history, European and American,—these are the facts that you encounter when you take the "educated boy" into your office or start the college graduate at work upon his dissertation for the doctor's degree.

Do these facts afford us a partial explanation of the disquieting state of affairs which Professor Sumner writes about in his recent magazine article on the persistence of credulity? It is Professor Sumner's belief that a recurrence of the horrible witchcraft delusion is entirely within the range of possibility. Millions of human beings in this land of reputed enlightenment are at this moment less enlightened than the townspeople of Salem were in the last half of the seventeenth century. The results of the nineteenth century, science and scholarship have made not the slightest impression upon their minds. There is no *ism* so vulgar, no "cure" or "therapy" so asinine that they will not run after it in herds. They are mob-minded, needing but slight provocation to pass instant judgment upon any accused wretch, without asking for evidence, and to execute him on the spot by lynch law. What more do we need, by way of essen-

tial ingredients for a new witchcraft delusion, or something else quite as dreadful?

Yet these millions of uninformed half-superstitious, credulous beings, have nearly all of them been "educated!" They have been taught not only "the three Rs," but also history, "civics," "physiology and hygiene," and "ologies" enough to stock a university.

What is wrong? We suspect that the most fundamental thing in our educational methods is wrong. We suspect that after six to ten thousand years, more or less, of alleged progress, 999 school children in every thousand are still permitted, nay, encouraged, to *believe* that an alleged fact is so because the teacher or the text-book *says* that it is so, instead of being required to *show* to the teacher's satisfaction by a simple process of explanation or demonstration that it *is* so, or that it is *not* so, or that, at the present time it is NOT PROVEN.

Not all the new-fangled "methodologies" or systems of "pedagogy" which the mind of the "educator" can conceive of will or can save the American people from ignorance and superstition until we have a radical reform in this fundamental particular.

We should rejoice to see the evidence that one American teacher in fifty today ever awakens in the minds of his pupils the slightest perception of the difference between *believing* a thing and *knowing* it.

Extension of Civil Pensions

GOVERNOR DRAPER, of Massachusetts, signed, on the 24th, the Boston & Maine pension bill, which is a very important step as supplementing the Massachusetts savings bank insurance and pension system, and developing an American system of pensions and working men's insurance. The bill has these important features:

1. The system is co-operative in contributions. The pensions to be provided will be supplied by equal contributions from employer and employees, subject only to the clause that the employer will make up any deficiency so that the minimum annual payment shall be not less than \$200. To meet the hardships inci-

dent to those already advanced in years and service, the company undertakes to make an additional contribution, the amount of which is being left to its discretion. With a view to encouraging a reasonably large old age income, provision is made by which regular pensions may be supplemented by annuities to be purchased by the men voluntarily thru current contributions from income.

2. The system is co-operative in management. The rules governing the system are to be made by the board of trustees in which the railroad and the employees have equal representation.

3. The system is co-operative also in this: That its establishment depends upon its being adopted by vote of both the railroad and the employees, a vote of two-thirds of the employees voting thereon being required for its adoption.

4. The system creates legal rights. A great defect in systems established by railroads and other large corporations has been that they create a body of dependents, and in many instances that doubtless was the main purpose. Under such systems the pension not being a right, proves often to have been delusive, and perhaps more frequently is used to limit the freedom of the worker. Under the Boston & Maine bill the employee acquires a legal right to the pension. If he ceases to be an employee of the company, he loses the pension proper, but he has paid to him an amount equal to at least the amount of his contributions.

5. The "elective obligatory" clause is an entirely new feature in pension legislation. Under this clause the system, when established by the vote of the railroad and of the employees, becomes obligatory upon all persons thereafter entering the employ of the railroad, and upon all persons in the employ of the railroad at the time the system was established, except such persons who both voted against the adoption of the system, and recorded within three months thereafter their objections thereto. By virtue of this provision it is expected that the system will become operative, upon its establishment, upon practically all the 27,000 employees of the system, and that thereafter the contributions to the fund will become practically automatic thru the deductions from wages. By this means are

secured obligatory contributions by democratic methods.

6. The pension funds are exempt from taxation, and the right to the pension is made an inalienable right. It involves prohibition of loss of the bare means of subsistence either thru legal processes or voluntary act, just as much as loss of liberty thru selling oneself into servitude.

7. The supervision of the pension system is placed under the same State supervision as applies to ordinary insurance or savings bank insurance and pension system. In the case of this railroad provision is made under Government supervision for a separate savings institution, carefully guarded even to the point of having both the Insurance Commissioner and the State Actuary join in supervision with a view to securing the greatest possible safety.

This bill was enacted upon petition of the employees of the railroad, but had thruout the sympathetic co-operation of the railroad officials, which was rather an extraordinary example of enlightened action on the part of a great corporation.

This act is an important step, for we believe Massachusetts will follow it with an extension of the co-operative system to cover accident insurance and invalidity insurance, and will develop out of this bill a general law under which other public service and private corporations may put into operation a co-operative old age pension system.



Loisy's Opening Lecture

ON the first Monday of May, the new professor of the history of religions faced an audience which filled the largest hall of the College de France. Its administrator, or president as we would say, Lavasseur, aged eighty years, with some seventeen or eighteen professors—about one-half the staff—accompanied the ex-priest to the rostrum and sat behind him. The applause of the three hundred and more present, which lasted several minutes, was enthusiastic and sincere.

Dressed as a layman with a full gray beard, Loisy began in a modest voice, which became stronger as he went on. Always a slow, decisive speaker, he was

very impressive as he read the already printed lecture. In opening up he ignored his own past; not a word about himself or his trials. He paid warm eulogies to Albert Reville, who founded the chair in 1880 and was its first occupant, as also to his son, Jean, its second holder. His words were more than eulogistic, for Loisy gave a résumé of their writings. He first compared the elder Reville's "Jesus of Nazareth" with Renan's "Life of Jesus; and next he past to the writings of Jean Reville, laying stress upon "Religion in Rome Under Severus" and "The Origins of the Episcopate." In the latter work Jean Reville faced the problem of how Christianity developed during the first centuries, and Loisy quoted Reville's own words:

"The analysis and synthesis of all the religious factors, which in the Roman Empire led up to the forming of the religious mentality and body of doctrine and institutions whence our Western world drew its nourishment up to the dawn of science in modern times; primitive Semitic religions, Egyptian, Assyro-Chaldaic, Israel's religion, Judaism, Mazdeism, Greek, Greek religious philosophy, Syrian and Phrygian, Gnosticism, evolutionary and dual—all helped to religious syncretism in the Roman Empire and in rebounding to the formation of the Christian religion in the Roman Empire."

Loisy also made his own a declaration of Jean Reville's, that it is in the human soul that we must seek the ultimate and sound explanation of religious phenomena; in the imagination; in the heart; in reason; in conscience; in instinct; in the passions.

Coming to his own course Loisy declared that he was not appointed to continue much less to surpass the courses of his predecessors, but that he would follow his own personal program, more or less different from theirs. He would try to render justice to humanity, which for ages upon ages had put its chief interest in religion, which he could not look upon as a chimera. Nor would he pick out the faults of the various religions nor regard them as a succession of absurd and incoherent dreams. The study of comparative mythologies can be at best only a phase in the history of religions. This phase he will not pass by but he hopes to probe deeper.

"Mythology and theology are rather products of religion than religion itself."

Turning next to the results achieved

by anthropology and the study of folklore, Loisy considered totemism as a call to further study of the cults of antiquity. Next he paid his respects to the young French School of Sociology, whose leader, Durkheim, holds that God is society idealized. Loisy agreed as to the need of studying the social side of religious phenomena, but insisted that the individual must not be overlooked. The individual acts upon society, which in its turn reacts upon him. He warned this young school against the danger of creating a scholasticism of religion rather than its science.

"The elements of religion are not very many. They are found for the most part in the various religious cults. Their forms, diverse and successive, are, strictly speaking, the matter of the history of religions. To grasp their sources, their growth, their mutual bond is the work of the historian."

Loisy's closing words are priceless:

"We have no other aim but that of Truth."

A long round of applause followed. The attention of the audience, among whom were about thirty women, was remarkable, when we recall that they sat on backless, narrow benches in no wise comfortable. Outside before and after the lecture crowds gathered. Many of them too late to secure admission, more friends, others foes, others again curious folk. The police kept all, even women and priests, on the move. There was no riot; an unfortunate individual in the lecture room cried out in derision, but after a good caning he was hustled out. The League of Republican Youth had put up posters calling on students to defend Loisy, while the *Camelots du Roi* and the Union of Catholic Youth had covered the walls with another, declaring that they would not interfere. No doubt the action of the Archbishop of Paris, in forbidding, under pain of sin but without any censure, Catholics from attending the course, tended toward peace. Loisy is now fully launched.

Municipal Control of Bakeries

THE contest between the Chicago Health Department and hundreds of bakeries in that city on the ground that they do not comply with the Bakeshop Ordinance of 1907 brings sharply to the front the need for the stricter supervision

and control of bakeries, and also adds interest to the social experiment of municipal bakeries in Catania, Sicily.

In Chicago, Chief Sanitary Inspector Ball precipitated the fight by serving notice on the bakers that they must close their bakeries or remove them from basements. These were served on some of the largest hotels and restaurants in the downtown district and to bakeries in all parts of the city. Out of 480 listed by the Health Department 300 already have received the notices. It is estimated that half the bakeries in the city will retire from business if the ordinance is rigidly enforced. Health Department officials declare that enforcement of the ordinance requiring clean bakeries will have as far-reaching effects as the one requiring pasteurization of milk, but that even a more bitter fight will be necessary on the part of the city in order to secure its enforcement. Every person in Chicago, from the busy patron of the downtown hotel or café to the modest householder, who purchases an occasional cake from the neighborhood bakery, will be affected by the enforcement of the ordinance. The bakery men maintain that the first effect to be noticed by the public will be an increase in food prices similar to the increase in milk prices which has accompanied the Health Department's enforcement of its clean milk ordinance. This attitude was to have been expected and even if the predicted result follows the people ought to be willing to pay the price.

A dispatch from Catania, Sicily, a town of 150,000, quotes Baron Dr. Felice, the Mayor of the city (a nobleman, Socialist, and member of Parliament, and a pioneer advocate of the public ownership of bakeries), as saying:

"Municipal breadmaking is a success. I began by issuing an order, reducing the price of bread from 37 and 30 centesimi to 32 and 25 centesimi, but that was not a socialist measure, for in Italy it is the mayor's duty to fix a maximum rate for bread, which bakers durst not exceed. However, the bakers raised a rumpus, claiming that I was ruining them, and as at the same time they had some trouble with their men, they decided on locking out their hands and attempting to make the community go hungry. The bosses' ultimatum, 'lockout and hunger,' reached me October 17th at noon, and by 6 o'clock that evening I had 'persuaded' them to rent their plants to the city. At 8 o'clock I had engaged every baker's

assistant, apprentice and breadseller in town, and all were ready to commence work, with the city for boss, when I received word that the bosses had trapped me, or had tried to do so, at least.

"During several weeks preceding the October troubles they had kept their stock of fuel purposely low, while just previous to turning the bakeries over to the city they managed to spirit away every stick of wood on hand. I sent to the yards. They were empty, several unknown capitalists having bought out the entire supply and shipped it out of town. I commanded the plants and men, but had not the wherewithal to work them.

"The situation perplexed me for a moment only. Necessity being the supreme law, I sent out bailiffs to confiscate for public use all wood coming from Etna forests. By 10 o'clock p. m. we had enough to go on with, and on October 18th our citizens ate municipal bread for breakfast."

The city sells the bakers' 37 centesimi loaf for 30 centesimi and the 30 centesimi loaf for 20 centesimi. While under the bakers' rule the smallest bread obtainable cost 5 centesimi, the city sells the same for 2. But perhaps the main advantage from the economic point of view is this: The city allows no sort of adulteration; it sells pure wheat bread only, while the bakers imported 300 tons of maize and chestnut flour every month to mix with the wheat.

Baron Dr. Felice says that the workingmen's question has also been solved. The municipal bakeries, from the start, could get along with fewer hands than the bosses, but the city retained all employed, at monthly wages, at the same time endeavoring to find work elsewhere for those not needed. In this it gradually succeeded. And today he avers all are satisfied—the working bakers, the public, particularly the poor, and last, but not least, the bosses, who enjoy a comfortable income without troubling about the price of raw materials, wages, unionism, etc.



The ninetieth birthday of Julia Ward Howe was celebrated in Boston, May 27th, and she was quite able to take part in the festivities planned by her relatives and friends. Mrs. Howe appears as a lingering and honored representative of a far distant past. It is not simply that she was the author of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," now al-

most half a century ago, but that her husband took part in the Greek revolution and was the founder more than seventy-five years ago of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, which is now the parent to nearly fifty similar institutions thruout the country. She maintains her intellectual vigor and during the past year has made several public appearances, preaching sermons from the pulpit of the Church of the Disciples, pleading for international peace, in behalf of suffrage for women, and last of all, for the freedom of the Russian serfs. She is the only relic of the period when Boston possessed the title of being the center of American culture and thought itself the Hub of the Universe. Of the older literary circle the one next succeeding her is Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson. We sincerely hope that she will live to round out her century and be visited by many who will make pilgrimages to do her honor.



The Governor's Room

After millions for other philanthropic purposes a gift of \$25,000 could not have been more properly applied by Mrs. Russell Sage than that which has restored as nearly as possible the Governor's Room in our beautiful City Hall to its original condition. In the center is Washington's mahogany writing desk. The cornices, door heads, mantels and chandelier are all new, designed after old pictures and drawings. The bogus windows have been cut thru admitting light. The colors and hangings are simple and beautiful, after the early Colonial style. When the National Government was established in New York in the old City Hall, then called Federal Hall, the city spent a large sum rearranging it for the Federal Government; and when the new City Hall was built, most of the furnishings were brought over from Federal Hall. The present reconstruction has been under the supervision of the Art Commission of the City of New York, the president of which is Robert W. DeForest. The ten portraits by Trumbull have been grouped in the central room while the other historical portraits that have been associated with the room hang in the east and west rooms of the suite.

The identification of Trumbull as the artist of some of the ten portraits had been lost, and they had been ascribed to a restorer until the identification of Trumbull as artist was made at the time of the Centennial of the First Congress by a member of THE INDEPENDENT staff.

Not Enough to Take a Collection

What have the nations done in the case of the horrible massacres in Asiatic Turkey? They have shivered, have sent gunboats to the coast, asked permission to land, been refused, and then have—taken up a collection. Is that enough? Certainly it is not. The nations fail to do more simply because of international jealousies. Each fears that another will get an advantage by its presence. It is a pity that we cannot have a central Hague headquarters of the nations from which, in any such sudden emergency, orders could go forth to this or that nation that might be at hand to land a force and stop the disorder. We do not say that this is possible, but something of the sort is desirable. To be sure a sudden and brief outbreak cannot thus be quelled, if it occur in the interior, as in the case of the massacre of Armenians some years ago. But these last massacres were at Adana and thereabouts. Adana is less than fifty miles from the port of Mersina by railroad, and Tarsus is half way between them. It is no more than a day's sailing from the neighboring island of Cyprus, where British vessels of war must be always present, and other naval forces, French and Italian, must be near by. In the present case the Young Turk military force was busy and could do nothing for two weeks, with all its good will. It is a pity that an international executive could not have sent soldiers speedily, and given protection, at least sufficient to relieve the fear of the recurrence of massacres. It is a fine thing now to take a collection when all the killing has been done, and the girls carried off and distributed to the harems as slaves, but present protection, punishment and prevention would seem to be the duty of the nations. We are glad that at last we have a war vessel at Mersina.

A Missionary on Union

The Presbyterian Synod of England chose John Campbell Gibson, D. D., of Swatow, China. There is a lesson at hand in his address:

"We have long lamented our divisions, and now are beginning to be ashamed of them. The churches planted across the seas have been won not by watchwords of division. In the days of the great persecution in China nine years ago, when the Boxers tested the Christians there, they did not test them by the Westminster Confession, nor the Thirty-nine Articles, nor the Twenty-four, nor by the Sermons of Wesley. They chose a more universal and searching test. Drawing a rude cross upon the ground, they called on their prisoners to trample it under foot, offering life and freedom to those who did so, and death to those that refused. In that hour some fell from a scarcely grasped faith, but many thousands could not bring themselves to put a contemptuous foot on the rudest symbol of the holy passion of their Redeemer, and they died unflinching, not as Anglicans, Wesleyans or Presbyterians, but as Christians, members of the one Body, holding the one faith, inspired by the one Spirit, and so they gained the crown of life."

The creeds, said Dr. Gibson, have become symbols of division rather than of union; they no longer express the living mind of the Church; and their length and their analysis consign them to the theologians, so that they are unknown to the members. For unity there must be no claim to a superior position, no attempt at bargaining, recognition of common baptism, and interchange of membership and service.

Haeckel and Anti-Haeckel

The retirement of Prof. Ernst Haeckel, at the age of seventy-five, from his chair of zoölogy in Jena, has been the occasion of a bitter controversy on the scientific merits and demerits of this most pronounced advocate of evolution in Germany and the *alter ego* of Darwin. Dr. A. Brass, a leader in the Kepler Bund, the new organization of scientists in the Fatherland that seek to harmonize scientific research with the teachings of the Scriptures, has made a sharp attack on Haeckel, accusing him of having altered pictures of animals and remains in the interest of his hypothesis. Haeckel finally replied that he had made changes also in the drawings of other savants, but none of any importance. All

Germany has taken sides in the matter. Forty-six leading representatives of natural science, including many professors in the universities, united in a declaration of confidence in the scientific demonstration of evolution as voiced by Haeckel, but acknowledged that they did not entirely approve of his methods and manners. Now a counter declaration has appeared signed by thirty-seven university professors, directors of scientific institutes, etc., in which they declare that Haeckel is perfectly unreliable as a savant and that his methods are false throughout. The controversy has assumed national proportions because Haeckel is also the father of the monistic movement, which has gone to work and is *ex-professo* undertaking to substitute its religious creed for that of Christianity. Monistic religious communions have been established particularly in the larger cities and chiefly with the Social Democrats as adherents. All Germany is now divided into a Haeckel and an anti-Haeckel camp.

The Papers of the Duc d'Aumale

The Duc d'Aumale was the son of Louis Philippe, King of the French from 1830 to 1848. He was the most liberal and least unpopular of the French Bourbons, for he stood by the Tri-Couleur and accepted the principles of 1789 as well as the constitutional revolution of 1830, which made his father King. Altho a Lieutenant-General of the Army of France, he had to go twice into exile along with the other members of his family. In 1897 he died and left all his papers to nine legatees, of whom but four now are alive. They are: MM. George Picot, perpetual secretary of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences; Dareste, member of the same; Limbourg, counsel at the Court of Appeals, Paris; Laugel, administrator of the Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean Railway. These four gentlemen offered the Aumale papers to the Institute of France, which accepted them subject to stipulated conditions and placed them in the Condé Museum, Chantilly, near Paris. There are not less than 20,000 papers, comprising correspondence of the royal family, correspondence with foreign rulers and princes, general correspondence, notes,

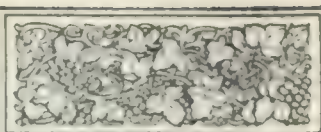
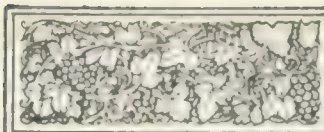
military documents of the Duke, letters and memoirs of his second exile, 1886-1889. The conditions are: The papers will remain sealed for twenty years, dating from April 21st, 1909, when the Institute accepted them. The papers, however, of Queen Marie Amelie, Consort of Louis Philippe, must not be opened for thirty years. No doubt this great mass of documents will throw much light on the story of France during the closing half of the nineteenth century, and future historians will find in them fresh details of the struggles for the Third Republic, of Boulangerism, and of the inner relations of European royalty.

We stated, on what we thought good authority, that the poet Swinburne had many years ago joined the Catholic Church. Certain readers doubted it, and the fact that the biographies do not speak of it, and that he was buried by a Church of England clergyman made the statement questionable. But *The Western Watchman* adds the following which we give with all reserve:

"Because he would not recall from publication his prurient productions he was denied the Sacraments after his conversion; and for that reason he could not receive the last Sacraments at his death, and not being able to obtain Catholic burial he wanted no religious ceremony at his funeral."

A blustering, fighting Senator is a disgrace not only to his own State, but to the country. Senator Bailey's assault on a newspaper correspondent the other day is not his first offense of the sort. He made a similar assault once on Senator Beveridge. His viciousness appeared in the speech he made in Austin, Tex., on the occasion of his re-election, when he vowed persistent enmity to those who had opposed him, and laid it as an obligation on his children. Unfortunately, he cannot be expelled by the Senate, but Texas ought to ask his resignation.

Those of our readers who would like an actual photograph, for framing or permanent preservation, of any of the children's pictures printed in tint in this issue of *THE EXPERIMENT*, can procure them of our Art Department for \$1 each. They will be mounted on card-board, and be 5 by 8 inches in size.



Steel Trade and Securities

THE most striking evidence of improvement continues to be furnished by the iron and steel industry, and it deserves much consideration because this industry is justly regarded as a kind of trade barometer. It is announced that the Carnegie Steel Company has booked more orders (those for rails excepted) in the last three months than in the entire year 1908. The only idle mill at the Homestead works was put in operation last week, and the men were allowed no holiday on Monday. Of the Corporation's blast furnace capacity, $74\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is now in use, and this is soon to be increased to 80 per cent. The Harriman roads have given to the Baldwin works an order for 105 locomotives. At the Bethlehem Steel Company's plant the departments are running to nearly their full capacity. Orders for structural steel (in the entire industry) during the first five months of 1909 are reported to have exceeded those of any corresponding five months in the past.

In the securities market the effect of all this has been quite noticeable. Last week, the price of United States Steel common advanced 4 points, closing at the top, 64 $\frac{3}{8}$, which is a new high record. Transactions were 456,600 shares, or a little more than one-quarter of what was done in the entire list. There were more moderate advances for the shares of several of the independent steel companies. The record shows, however, that since the latter part of February large additions have been made to the prices of these shares, both common and preferred. Reports of an impending consolidation of five or six of the independent companies have been current, and some thought last week that the incorporation of the Imperial Steel Company, in Delaware, with a capital that can be increased to \$750,000,000, was related to such a project. But two or three of the companies published denials. The high price of United States Steel common was puzzling to the cautious investor. At 64 $\frac{3}{8}$ the stock pays barely 3 per cent., and those who are fa-

miliar with the history and the financial reports of the company are not inclined to expect an increase of dividend in the near future.



....The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company, in Governor Harmon's hands as receiver since 1905, is to be reorganized under a plan which provides for the eventual acquisition of the road by the Baltimore & Ohio.

....Contracts were closed last week for \$500,000 worth of machinery to be used in enlarging the works of the Algoma Steel Company, on the Canadian side at Sault Ste. Marie. Philadelphia and London capital is interested there.

....Plans were made last winter for a consolidation of about sixty fertilizer plants in this country, with the addition of certain interests abroad, but the project is said to have been abandoned last week, owing to the refusal of some of the companies to accept the terms proposed by the bankers whose aid had been sought.



New Home of the Knickerbocker Trust Company

THE Knickerbocker Trust Company moved last week to its new building at the corner of Broadway and Exchange Place. Besides several millions in cash upward of \$500,000,000 in corporate trusts, with records and securities belonging to them, were placed in the Harveyized, nickel-steel vault in the basement of the new building. The steel is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick within a 24-inch wall of concrete. The vault is 31 feet long and 23 feet deep and rests upon a foundation independent of that of the building and strong enough to support the weight of the entire structure of steel and granite above it. The Knickerbocker Trust Company has had a remarkable growth since it was organized in 1884. The capital stock is \$1,200,000, its undivided profits are \$1,384,845, and its total assets \$49,920,907. Its first president was



THE NEW BUILDING OF THE KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,
60 Broadway, corner of Exchange place, New York

Frederick C. Eldredge, and other presidents have been John P. Townsend, Robert Maclay and Charles T. Barney. The present officers of the company are Charles H. Keep, president; B. L. Allen, Joseph T. Brown, Frederic C. Walcott and William Turnbull, vice-presidents, and Harris A. Dunn, secretary and treas-

urer. Besides the new building at 60 Broadway, which is called the downtown office, an illustration of which is here with presented, the main office of the company is at 358 Fifth Avenue, at the corner of Thirty-fourth street, and branches are in Harlem and in the Bronx.

INSURANCE

The Vacation and Insurance

At the present time almost every man is thinking about if not actually planning for his annual vacation. He is going to the mountains, to the seashore or he is going here and there by train or motor car. Whatever he does or wherever he goes, he is bound to encounter hazards that differ from those to which he is always subject. Few men think about insurance in connection with their vacation. They ought to do so, but they do not. Accidents generally happen at the very time when they are least expected, exactly as a fire comes just as the insurance policy expires. The vacation season is one of joy, but it is also one of extra hazard, because of bathing, of sailing, of driving, of collision, of dozens of possibilities that while a life or an accident insurance policy does not prevent, it helps in so far as insurance can help.

If a man goes hunting he does not expect to shoot himself, but he might. If a man goes fishing he does not expect to fall overboard and get drowned, but he might. If he goes out riding in an automobile he does not expect to meet death or injury while riding, but he might. Auto cars have turned turtle, they have plunged over a bank with serious if not fatal results, and there is always the chance of their doing it again. No man is safe at home or abroad for a single instant, and when on vacation he will find himself far more care free with insurance than without it. When you go away this summer why not try the experiment of taking out vacation insurance.

Plan for Washington Life Rejected

SUPERINTENDENT of Insurance Hatchkiss last week denied the application of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company for admission to do business in the State of New York. This is especially interesting in connection with the Pittsburgh concern's relation to the Washington Life, the stock of which it acquired last September. The Superintendent of Insurance accompanied his adverse decision, however, with a memorandum in

which a new contract of reinsurance is suggested, whereby the assets of the Washington Company are largely to be kept in this State, and the policy-holders of the Washington Life Company will be fully protected.

The Monongahela Insurance Company in New York

ONE of the features of last week in insurance circles was the passing of control of the Monongahela Insurance Company of Pittsburgh. The Monongahela was incorporated in February, 1857, with an authorized capital of \$500,000, of which \$34,000 was paid in. The company has had a successful business career. Stock dividends for the most part exceeding 10 per cent. have been paid by the Monongahela excepting in 1871, 1872 and 1888, when unusually large losses operated to prevent dividend payments. The insurance firm of Whilden & Hancock, of 105 William street, for themselves and other interests, bought 2,100 of the 4,000 shares of the company. It is the intention of the new management to establish an office of the company in this city, to increase the capital from \$200,000 to \$500,000, and to materially expand the company's field of operations.

The story is told of a man who, on being rejected as a risk by one London company, consulted with a local doctor who had a prescription of a wonderful tonic, obtained this prescription, had it compounded by a chemist, and after taking the prescription and while under its stiffening effect he went to another insurance office and was accepted as a risk without demur. There is doubtless always something to be learned in medicine and it may be that the "elixir of life" once vainly sought after by Ponce de Leon in Florida has in these latter days been compounded by the nameless London physician. If so the formula would make interesting reading both for the insurance companies and for risks who want insurance but who cannot pass the current medical examinations. By all means let us have the formula.

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No. 3158

Survey of the World

**Mr. MacVeagh
on the Administration**

Mr. MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury, was one of the guests of honor at the annual banquet of the Chicago Commercial Club, last Saturday night, and the subject of his address was the new Administration and its policies. The Administration, he said, would be "a Taft Administration, as distinguishable from the Roosevelt Administration as Roosevelt's was distinguishable from McKinley's." The leading and controlling note would be a determined tendency toward regularity of decision and procedure:

"It will be conciliatory if you do not ask it to give up a principle or to go back on its promises. Neither of these things will it do." The President would administer his office within constituted boundaries. The effect of this would be to keep him the leader of the party organization:

"But President Taft is a man of progress, and it goes without saying that no great leader of an American party, in this day and generation, can fail to understand the value of independent thought and action in the party itself, wherever they are manifested, whether in Congress or at large, if only this independence aims at the party's progress and liberalization, and if it seeks in and thru the party to answer more perfectly the deliberate and wise demands of the nation. And you and I must agree—for we cannot escape the conclusion—that it might become at any time the duty of any great party leader to create for his party a new majority and control."

He spoke of Mr. Taft's deference to and respect for the formal privileges of the Congress; his "disposition to respect all rights in the hope and interest of a homogeneous party of progress, a disposition which can only be interpreted as statesmanlike conciliation, and which it would be a fatal mistake to regard as a change of actual policy or purpose."

The Roosevelt policies, he continued, were as safe in the hands of this Administration as they had been in those of the preceding one:

"We are not hearing much about them, but that is partly because the President has his own way of arriving at results and because other issues are now associated with them in the activities at Washington—issues that before left to the Roosevelt policies the whole stage."

Currency and banking reform must be wrought out; the deeper reunion of the South with the North would interest the Administration, and the scientific development of taxation would occupy a part of the stage. But it would be a radical error to think that the distinctive Roosevelt policies would receive less attention or devotion than was now needed for their complete and permanent establishment. Mr. MacVeagh predicted that the tariff revision would be such that the people would accept it:

"The main point is to satisfy the people of the Middle West. If they are not satisfied then the tariff question will unfortunately not be out of the way, and we shall not have rest, and we shall not have a clear field for currency reform. What the people expect is what the protectionist Republican party promised in its last year's platform as interpreted by its candidate for the Presidency, and while it is talking against the wind to argue that the revision is not a revision down, it would be equally futile to say that the revision down was promised to be a revision down and not a revision up."

The Senate's Tariff Debate

In the Senate tariff debate last week, the leading subject was the cotton goods schedule. The rates proposed by Mr. Aldrich and his committee were adopted on Saturday, after a memorable discussion. At the beginning of the week Mr. Root failed to prevent the increase of the

on the floor, which was demanded by the California Senators in the interest of their State. The vote was 43 to 28, eight Republicans voting in the negative and two Democrats with the majority. On Tuesday the battle over the cotton goods duties began, Mr. Dolliver attacking Mr. Aldrich and the committee sharply. On the 2d no action was taken, and provision for night sessions was made. Mr. Gore, the blind Senator, made a wonderful exhibition of the power of his memory, presenting masses of figures from official reports, and quoting from many documents in his criticism of the New England cotton goods manufacturing companies. On that day Mr. La Follette began what proved to be one of the most remarkable speeches of the session, dealing with the subject of revision generally, criticising the committee, and specifically attacking the cotton goods rates. Mr. Elkins spoke briefly for the protection of the coal and petroleum of West Virginia. Mr. La Follette continued in the afternoon of the 3d, but became exhausted. When Mr. Dolliver explained, that evening, that Mr. La Follette was unable to go on at that time, Mr. Penrose, of Pennsylvania, questioned Mr. La Follette's good faith, saying that he made a pretense of being ill, while he was "on the streets consulting the editors of yellow journals and the agents of uplift magazines." Men in their ordinary senses, he added, must refuse to believe any statement about Mr. La Follette's illness. On the following day Mr. La Follette spoke for five hours and a half, and at the beginning explained that he had not been ill, but was exhausted, adding that no one could publicly account for the way in which Mr. Penrose spent his time "when absent from this body," without transgressing the rules of the Senate. The Wisconsin Senator finished that afternoon his elaborate critical analysis of the pending schedule. Mr. Aldrich replied briefly. On Saturday Mr. Dolliver spoke three hours more, and then the votes were taken. On the first of the test motions Mr. Aldrich was victorious, 41 to 30. Ten insurgent Republicans voted against him, and the two Louisiana Democrats were on his side. On the motion opposing the substitution of specific for ad valorem duties (this change involving in-

creases), the vote was 39 to 28 in the committee's favor, and all the other motions were decided by about the same majority. Mr. Aldrich asserted that many of the Dingley rates had been almost nullified or greatly reduced by court rulings. When this point was reached Mr. Tillman said he was tired of "the sham battle." He was satisfied that the committee's bill was full of iniquity and that the victorious majority was "the worst band of buccaneers" he had ever seen. During the week there were many exchanges of sharp personal remarks between the insurgent Republicans and the defenders of the committee.—At the request of our State Department, the German Government prepared and sent to Washington a statement concerning wages in Germany. This was forwarded to the committee, which did not give it to the Senate. In the debate Mr. Aldrich characterized the action of Germany, or of the German manufacturers who supplied the figures, as an impertinence. For this he was denounced by Mr. Stone. Mr. Aldrich did not withdraw the offensive term, but he eulogized the Kaiser. Upon Mr. La Follette's motion the statement has now been procured from the State Department and printed.—The votes upon motions made by the insurgents indicate, of course, that the bill, in the form desired by the committee, will be passed by a safe majority.

Labor Controversies

The strike of street railway employees in Philadelphia, which had been marked by much disorder and violence, was called off at a late hour on the night of the 4th, a settlement having been reached, owing to the intervention of State Senator James P. McNichol, leader of the local Republican organization. Much property had been destroyed, more than a hundred persons had been seriously injured, the police were unable to preserve order, and there was at hand a primary election. It was feared that because of the strike the nomination of District Attorney Rotan for re-election might be prevented. The men are to be reinstated and to have a wage increase of 1 cent an hour. The old pay was 21 cents; the company had offered 22, and

the strikers demanded 25. There is to be a further increase one year hence, if the company's financial condition (as shown by an investigation which the City Comptroller is to make) shall warrant it. The company makes a concession in respect to hours, and agrees to consider grievances with committees representing the men. During the last three days of the strike many cars were burned or wrecked, one non-union motorman was so injured by a mob that he died of his wounds, others were dragged from cars and brutally beaten, and at night there were riots in which the police were successfully defied. The local newspapers say that the strikers themselves did not break the peace.—In Pittsfield, Mass., the street railway company yielded to strikers last week, granting an increase of wages and a straight ten-hour day.—About two-thirds of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad's machinists are on strike against an extension of the piece-work system. Their places have been filled.—A street railway strike at Evansville, Ind., had some support from a popular boycott until, at the end of last week, a committee representing the local commercial organizations reported that it was not justifiable. The men are returning to work.—The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, one of the Steel Corporation's subsidiaries, gives notice of an open shop in all its mills on and after the 30th inst. It employs about 15,000 men.

The Panama Libel Case

There was a hearing in Indianapolis, last week, in what is known as the Panama Canal libel case. Judge Anderson, of the United States District Court, was asked by the District Attorney to order the removal to Washington, for trial there, of Delavan Smith and Charles R. Williams, owners of the *Indianapolis News*, who were indicted for criminal libel, the persons alleged to have been injured being Mr. Roosevelt, Senator Root, Mr. Taft and others. Their counsel opposed such removal and undertook to prove that the accused were not guilty of such malice as was necessary to sustain a charge of criminal libel. Judge Anderson ruled against the

Government, holding that evidence of express malice must be presented before he could decide concerning an order for removal. Whereupon the Government asked for delay, in order that it might bring certain witnesses, among them Postmaster-General Hitchcock (formerly chairman of the Republican National Committee), Mr. Mack, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and persons connected with the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. Against the protests of the defendants, a continuance to October 11 was granted. In the course of his remarks, Judge Anderson said that William Nelson Cromwell, attorney for the French Panama Canal Company, in refusing to give the Congressional committee the names of the members of the American syndicate which had been formed to "Americanize the Panama Canal property" (a syndicate afterward dissolved), had given the public an opportunity to infer that there was something to be covered up.

Cuba and Porto Rico

In a message to Congress, transmitting the final report of Governor Magoon, President Taft commends the Governor for his "distinguished service," pointing out that his task in Cuba was one that "required on his part the exercise of ability and tact of the highest order." He also says:

"The Army of Cuban Pacification, under Major General Barry, was of the utmost assistance in the preservation of the peace of the island and the maintenance of law and order, without the slightest friction with the inhabitants of the island, altho the army was widely distributed thru the six provinces and came into close contact with the people."

At a fair election, he adds, General Gomez was chosen President, and "he has begun his administration under good auspices."—Secretary Dickinson emphatically denies the report recently published that the troops of our Gulf Department were being held in readiness for shipment to Cuba. It had been given out on the authority of Adjutant General Fridge, of the Mississippi National Guard.—The census recently taken in Cuba shows that the population is 2,048,680, of which 60.72 per cent. are classified as whites and 30.28 per cent. as negroes.—In a

lecture recently delivered for the benefit of a fund to be expended for a monument in memory of those who lost their lives in the "Maine," Rear-Admiral Sigsbee (who was in command at the time of the explosion) argued at some length that the wreck of the battleship ought not to be raised. Two days later, Rear-Admiral Evans, in a published interview, said the wreck, a menace to shipping and an eyesore, should at once be taken up and removed.—Reports from Porto Rico say that Americans are bitterly attacked there by the newspapers and in public meetings. Joaquin E. Barrero, a Spaniard and editor of a weekly paper, has been arrested and held in \$5,000 for trial on the charge that he violated the postal laws by distributing in the mails a copy of his paper containing an obscene caricature of President Taft. Delegates of the Republican party who have returned from Washington say that the President promised to ask Congress to give the islanders United States citizenship; also, that he has offered the governorship to ex-Representative Watson, of Indiana, whose answer will be delayed until September 1st.



Aeronautic Progress

Count Zeppelin's airship, called "Zeppelin II," has far outdistanced all records by flying a distance of 900 miles in thirty-eight hours without once stopping. It started on May 30 from Lake Constance, but owing to a violent storm the attempt had to be given up. He started again the next day, and it was expected that he would fly to Berlin, a distance of nearly 400 miles. He was accompanied by two engineers and a crew of seven men. The wind was favorable from the South, and they reached Nuremberg at 8:30 in the morning, where an immense crowd greeted him, as he was expected, having dropped a message to that effect. He descended from a great altitude and maneuvered over the town, to the great delight of the people. Crowds went out from Berlin to the place where it was thought he would descend to be received by the Emperor, who came to meet him. But he turned backward about 70 miles from Berlin. In making 400 balloons, 110 is a tree, and

was badly damaged. The descent became necessary from the exhaustion of fuel and the utter weariness of the crew. But on the following morning repairs had been made which permitted the airship to rise again and return to its shelter at Friedrichshafen. The fact that it was able to navigate with its aluminum prow staved in and its forward balloonettes torn is taken as a proof of the superiority of the rigid type of dirigible invented by Count Zeppelin to the semi-rigid or non-rigid types preferred by the German military aeronauts. The War Office has recently refused to purchase any Zeppelins in addition to the two already ordered, but an airship of the rival Gross or Parseval models, while easier to dismantle and transport, would have been completely wrecked by such a collision with a tree in a high wind as the Zeppelin II survived. The average speed made during the voyage was 25 miles an hour. The demonstration of the fact that Germany has now a fleet of eight or ten airships which could leave Metz and sail over Paris and London without needing to land or replenish its fuel has increased the apprehension of an invasion felt in France and England. The Aerial League of the British Empire has asked the public for a subscription of \$250,000 to purchase a Zeppelin machine for study and experiment. The Zeppelin Aerial Navigation Company proposes to establish passenger lines next year, the first probably between Lucerne and Düsseldorf, stopping at Cologne, Bonn, Mayence, Frankfort-on-Main, Karlsruhe and Stuttgart. The vessels will carry twenty passengers in addition to the crew of six. From Lucerne to Cologne the fare will be \$100, and for a trip from Lucerne around the summit of the Rigi, \$25. The University of Göttingen has established a chair of aeronautics, and a laboratory with constant air currents is being constructed. Professor Prandtl has begun his lectures in this course which will cover: (1) Aerostatics (equilibrium of the atmosphere, elements of dynamic meteorology, equilibrium of balloons, and vertical motion); (2) aerodynamics (special laws of air currents, equilibrium and stability of balloons, kites, and aeroplanes); (3) resistance of balloon envelopes and propellers; (4) mathematics

in aeronautical theory and practice; (5) existing airships and flying machines; (6) navigation (topography, speed, and wind calculation).—The record for monoplanes has been beaten by Hubert Latham, at Mourmelon-le-Grand, Marne, by a flight of one hour, seven and a half minutes. He has attained a speed of over 50 miles an hour. The Wright and Farman machines are biplanes.—Eighty orders are reported to have been received by the Wright brothers at Dayton, Ohio, for aeroplanes of their construction. They will cost about \$7,500 apiece. Following the example of the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain, which on May 3 awarded its first gold medal to the Wright brothers, the Aero Club of America will give them medals in Washington on June 10. They will, later, at Dayton, receive the medals voted them by Congress at the close of the last session.—The balloon "Massachusetts," starting from Pittsfield, Mass., June 5, rose to the height of 11,000 feet to get above a rainstorm, a record which has been surpassed in the United States only by the "Heart of the Berkshires," which reached an attitude of 12,200 feet last October.—Plans are being made for an airship patrol service for the Atlantic Coast under Major George O. Squier, of the Signal Corps. The stations will be 250 miles apart, the purpose being not repel an aerial fleet, but to discover and watch a foreign navy approaching the coast.



British Land and Labor Legislation

The Finance bill introduced in Parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lloyd-George, is a long and complicated measure, embodying the provisions outlined in the budget speech. A large part of the bill is devoted to the new taxes imposed upon the unearned increment on undeveloped land and on unutilized mineral deposits. Twenty per cent. duty is to be collected upon the increased value of land whenever it is transferred, bequeathed or leased for a longer term than seven years. The increment value is defined as "the amount, if any, by which the site value of the land on the occasion when the increment value duty

becomes due exceeds the original site value of the land." The undeveloped land duty is to be imposed wherever the site value of the land is more than \$250 per acre. Undeveloped land is that which "has not been developed by being built upon, or being used *bona fide* for any business, trade or industry, other than agriculture." Land surrounding a dwelling house not exceeding one acre in extent, and parks, gardens and spaces open to the public are to be exempted from the undeveloped land duty.—Mr. Winston Churchill has outlined in the House of Commons the Government bill for the establishment of labor exchanges. He said facilities for transfer and communication knitted a modern country together as no country had ever been knitted together before. Labor alone had no profit by this closer organization. The method by which labor obtained its market today is the old, demoralizing method of personal solicitation, hawking labor about from place to place, and the giving of a job was regarded as a thing which placed a man under an obligation. Labor exchanges would increase mobility of labor, but not necessarily increase the movement of labor. Labor exchanges would also afford information as to employment which was now very much needed. It would serve to guide to some extent the new generation in the most profitable fields and would greatly assist the process of dovetailing one seasonal trade into another. The system would be made national, and not municipal, as in Germany. The whole country would be divided into ten divisions, with a divisional clearing-house, presided over by a divisional chief, and all co-ordinated with a national clearing-house in London. There would be thirty to forty first-class labor exchanges in towns of 100,000 and upward, forty-five second-class exchanges in towns between 50,000 and 100,000, and about one hundred and fifty minor sub-offices in smaller centers. The expenses are estimated at \$1,000,000 a year until after permanent buildings for offices and waiting rooms had been erected. He hoped the labor exchange would become the industrial center of each town, the labor market, the office where the trade board would hold its meetings, and trades

unions could find rooms at reasonable rent. The labor exchanges would offer facility for washing and clothes mending, and for non-alcoholic refreshment. The control of the system would be exercised by the Board of Trade, but in order to secure absolute impartiality as between capital and labor, a general advisory committee should be established, in which representatives of the workers and of the employers would meet, under the chairmanship of an impartial permanent official. The labor exchange system would enable the Government to distinguish between those who wanted work and could not find it, and those who were idle thru preference or inefficiency. The next step would be the establishment of a system of insurance against non-employment. This would involve contributions from the work people and from the employers, aided by a substantial subvention from the state. The Government intended to begin with a definite group of skilled laborers, those engaged in house building and construction, engineering, machine and tool making, ship and boat building, vehicles, sawyers and general laborers working at those trades. This group includes 2,500,000 adult males, or about one-third the workingmen. In order to secure the benefits of insurance during a period of unemployment, each workingman would pay about sixpence a week.



Australian Defense

The question of offering a Dreadnought to the British navy has caused the overthrow of the Labor Ministry under Mr. Fisher. When New Zealand offered to construct one or two first-class battle-ships for the imperial navy, the Government of Australia did not follow suit because it had its own plan of providing for the defense of Australia by means of a local fleet of smaller vessels, and besides, was not prepared to contribute such a large sum immediately, but the Premiers of two of the Australian States, New South Wales and Victoria, took it upon themselves to offer to construct a Dreadnought. When the Federal Parliament met at Melbourne on May 26, the Cabinet presented its program, of which the chief provisions were as follows:

(1) Efficient local defense by means of a universally trained citizen army and a local squadron of large destroyers;

(2) A contribution to the cost of imperial defense in the form of relieving the Admiralty, within four years, of the responsibility of defending the Australian coast and policing the Western Pacific;

(3) The encouragement of immigration from Britain by means of much more profuse advertising and greater financial aid to deserving immigrants;

(4) Partly to make room for immigrants, and partly to provide funds for defense, a federal progressive land tax;

(5) The nationalization of the iron industry. Arrangements had been made for the construction of three destroyers and the training of the necessary crews, but the Fisher Ministry held that the effective defense of Australia required a vast increase in the population, so it proposed to introduce a measure of progressive taxation on unimproved land values, leading to the subjection of large estates in order to introduce immigration. All individuals and corporations owning real estate valued at more than \$25,000 would be liable to the tax. A fusion of the Opposition parties—protectionists, free traders and anti-socialists—was formed, and a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry was passed by 39 to 30. Alfred Deakin, leader of the fusion party, became Premier and has included in his Cabinet a new department, the Ministry of Public Defense, to which Joseph Cook has been appointed. At the first meeting of the new Cabinet the Premier was authorized to send a cablegram to London offering a Dreadnought or a corresponding addition to the imperial navy. It is not expected that this political combination will be a stable one, because the parties which compose it are opposed to each other on almost all policies except that of the navy, and have only been able to come together by postponing action for several years on other important questions. — Canada proposes to appropriate \$25,000,000 for the construction of a coast defense fleet, including some smaller vessels on the Great Lakes.



The commission sent by our Government to investigate conditions in Liberia has been actively and successfully at work. It has particularly concerned itself with the

frontier difficulties. The commanders of the two cruisers have made a chart of Monrovia Harbor. A dispatch states, we are not certain on what authority, that there is a universal desire for American protection and American capital. We are told that the people want American experts to run their finances, the customs service, the departments of mining and agriculture, education and the army. The desire for this expert guidance is earnest and sincere, and the Government, there is reason to believe, would be willing to surrender absolute control of the revenues. The commissioners left Monrovia May 29, some of them to go down the coast, while another party will visit the Sierra Leone frontier to continue the investigations there. The visitors all are in good health. *The New York Age*, a leading negro paper, has been publishing a series of letters from a correspondent sent to Liberia, whose report of the industrial and educational conditions there is very pessimistic.

Russian Affairs

The Russian Duma has passed a very important bill giving religious freedom to the sect of Old Believers, who have been persecuted for many years. They embrace about 15,000,000 worshipers, and form the largest body of dissenters in Russia. This act puts into effect the principles of religious liberty enunciated in the Czar's manifesto of May 13. It grants the Old Believers the right to preach and proselytize and places them almost on the same footing as the Orthodox Church. The Conservatives and Octobrists opposed the act, but it received a majority of 39. It is hardly expected, however, that the bill will become a law in its present form. Premier Stolypin told the Duma plainly that the bill would be vetoed if the amendments removing all restrictions in regard to change from one faith to another were retained. The Czar, he said, as head of the orthodox Church, could not in any case allow backsliding from orthodox to non-Christian beliefs. While the Church enjoyed full independence in matters of creed and dogma, it was necessary to maintain state control. This attitude of the Premier will increase the feeling against him in the Duma, because many

of the prominent members are Jews and Mohammedans, and were offended by his remarks.—The Czar has by special order reversed the action of the Governor of Cis-Caucasia, who six weeks ago ordered that Jews be denied admission to the health resorts in the Caucasus.—The Council of the Empire, in passing the marine budget, restored the appropriation of \$1,700,000 rejected by the Duma, for beginning the construction of four new battleships of the Dreadnought type. These will be built by English constructors from English material in the Baltic shipyards.—A series of trips and royal visits has been arranged for the Czar. About June 17 the yacht "Standart," with the Czar, Premier Stolypin and Foreign Minister Isvolsky, will meet in Finnish waters the "Hohenzollern," bearing the Kaiser and his advisers. Chancellor von Bülow will, however, not be present, as he has to superintend the debates in the Reichstag on that date. Afterward the Czar will go to Stockholm, and then return to Peterhof, where he will receive a visit from King Frederic of Denmark. On July 7 and 8 he will go to Poltava to assist in the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the victory of Peter the Great over Charles XII of Sweden. Later an imperial visit to France, England and probably Italy is contemplated. The interview between Emperor William and Emperor Nicholas may have an important effect on European politics, in restoring the amicable relationship between the two countries which has been disturbed by the Balkan affair.—The Czar has ordered the release from the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul of Lieutenant-General Stoessel and Rear-Admiral Nebogatof. Both had been condemned to death by court-martial, the former for the surrender of Port Arthur and the latter for the surrender of the fleet at the battle of Tsushima, but the sentence had been reduced to ten years' imprisonment, of which they have served about two.—Cholera has broken out in St. Petersburg and a general epidemic such as occurred last year is feared. Twelve cases were reported on June 5 and nine more on the following day.

The West and Guaranty of Deposits

BY CHARLES MOREAU HARGER

[Our readers are familiar with many of Mr. Harger's articles that have appeared from time to time in THE INDEPENDENT. No one keeps in closer touch with political and social movements in the Middle West than this Kansas editor. As he is also a bank director and therefore in close touch with the banking situation, we commend this article to the people of the East, especially bankers, statesmen and economists.—EDITOR.]

WHEN in February, 1908, Oklahoma adopted a statute compelling its banks to "guarantee" their depositors, by paying assessments to a common fund from which the creditors of failed banks were to be reimbursed, it was looked upon by many as an idiosyncrasy of a new State's law-making. Since then the idea has grown throughout the interior States until it has become the most discussed State legislation. This has come regardless of the opposition of many influential bankers and of a portion of the press; it has been accepted alike by Republican and Democratic commonwealths.

As one politician expressed it last fall: "You can go on the stump and talk tariff, currency or railroads and the audience goes to sleep—but begin on bank guaranty and the people come to you like flies."

Perhaps it was a recognition of this that induced both leading parties in some Western States to pledge in their platforms the enactment of guaranty laws and made it easier to adopt such measures when the Legislatures met.

This is the record of the States of the Middle West that have seriously taken up the new idea:

Oklahoma—A compulsory law assessing all State banks, creating a fund from which the Bank Commissioner on taking charge of the failed institution immediately pays off all depositors, reimbursing the fund from the bank's assets; assessments made to keep the fund to one per cent. of all deposits with special assessments on order of Bank Commissioner.

Kansas—To take effect June 30th, a voluntary law, State banks or national banks adopting the plan by vote of their stockholders to pay one-twentieth of one per cent. per assessment, not more than five assessments annually, into a fund

controlled by the banking department, from which the deficit in case of failure is to be met.

Nebraska—In effect July 2d, compulsory; four semi-annual assessments of one-fourth of one per cent. each are to be levied by the banking board upon the deposits of the banks, and after the accumulation of this fund it shall be maintained by an assessment every six months of one-twentieth of one per cent. If an emergency arises assessments not exceeding one per cent. a year may be made. If this is insufficient to pay losses, depositors in failed banks must await the accumulation of the money necessary to pay them off, receiving a certificate as evidence of claims. Immediate payment is not provided for.

South Dakota—Voluntary, incorporated association formed when one hundred banks with \$1,000,000 capital in aggregate join, charter fee \$1000 and upward, annual premium one mill on each dollar average daily deposits, association under management of banking commissioner, losses paid similar to payment by insurance company.

Colorado—Two compulsory bank guaranty bills were introduced at the late session of the Legislature, one providing for a mutual guaranty fund, limited in amount, to be secured by a limited annual tax upon the deposits of all State banks, with no emergency levy; the other providing for the accumulation of a guaranty or indemnity fund by each bank individually, to amount to ten per cent. of the deposits at the end of ten years, the State Bank Commissioner to direct the investment of such funds in approved securities. The national bankers favored the latter bill. The two houses of the Legislature disagreed, one adopting the mutual guaranty bill and the Senate insisting upon the individual guaranty bill;

both bills were killed by failure to agree upon a conference report. If an extra session of the Legislature be called, the effort to pass one of the bills will be renewed.

Texas—The special session has just passed a compromise measure providing a bond security plan and authorizing a State Guaranty Fund—one arranging for bonds approved by the banking board to guarantee the deposits of the individual bank and to be for twice the amount of the deposits, the other levying assessments until at least \$300,000 has been raised, thereafter to be kept intact to pay losses—both plans voluntary.

Two other States have gone into the matter and will eventually adopt a guaranty law.

These outlines indicate the trend of the movement. It is an effort to work out absolute safety for the depositor on the theory that the bank from the nature of its business owes this assurance.

Out of the discussions of the past two facts are established: The bank guaranty has come to stay for the present; compulsory or voluntary membership amounts to the same thing.

A Nebraska farmer, who brought \$17,000 into Central Kansas to invest in land, went to a bank to deposit it while he "looked around." "You are not guaranteed by the State?" he asked. Told that the law was not yet in effect, he added, "When it goes in, if you don't join, my money comes out. I've had some experience with failed banks and take no chances." That was a typical view. The depositor generally has no interest in the bank's success as a dividend-payer; he demands only that he shall be able to get his money when he wants it. This is particularly true of an agricultural community, for the farmer, unlike the manufacturer and the merchant, is not usually both a borrower and a depositor. The bank is to him a safe deposit box, rather than a carrier of credits. This accounts to some extent for the impetus that the guaranty idea has gained in farming communities, while in manufacturing States and in large cities less attention is given it.

While there has yet been no test of the law in States where it is voluntary with the banks whether or not to take

advantage of the provision, the indications are that practically every bank eligible will enter the "guaranteed" list. The competition in banking is keen and the **advantage given in securing deposits** is a strong incentive to bankers to make application for the benefits. They feel that its prospective cost will be more than returned in the benefits of financial standing in the community and in added confidence on the part of the depositors.

The national bankers are placed in an undesirable position by the workings of the guaranty plan. Tho all the State laws provide that national banks may enter the fund on the same basis as the State institutions, the Comptroller and the United States Attorney-General have **uniformly decided in response to inquiries** from States having the new law that no national bank may pay assessments to meet the obligations of another bank.

The practical operation of the influence in taking deposits from national banks and favoring the State institutions is seen in Oklahoma. Since Oklahoma became a State 344 national banks have been organized within her borders. There are now 257 in actual operation, and since the guaranty State banking law went into effect there has been a net decrease of 58 in the number of national banks. All of the banks which left the national system joined the State guaranty system. The reasons actuating these banks were largely of a local character. For instance, the State Bank Commissioner and the State authorities declined to place State funds or school funds in any bank which did not guarantee its deposits. The rivalry of "guaranteed" banks was, however, the chief impelling cause.

In Kansas the national bankers have formed a deposit insurance company established by bank stockholders, with a capital and surplus deemed sufficient to insure any bank against loss. It works similarly to a bond surety company. This, it is expected, will prove in the public mind as effective as the State guaranty of the rival State banks.

But will it? Actually there is no State guaranty. The laws of all the States adopting the plan specify that no bank shall advertise that it is "guaranteed by the State," but it may in all advertise in

substance that, "This bank's depositors are protected by the Bank Guaranty Fund of the State."

Will the average depositor see any difference? The bankers evidently think not, so eager are they in States where the new statutes are not yet in effect to advertise that they will soon be "guaranteed."

To the national bankers comes the problem: Will they be able to convince the depositor that their insurance or surety idea is as staunch as the State guaranty plan—tho it may in fact be of more substantial financial worth? The magic of the word "State" appeals and they fear its power. If the Federal authorities persist in refusing nationals the privilege of taking advantage of the guaranty funds of the States, it will mean a material loss in the number of national banks and a consequent curtailing of currency issue, entailing, should the movement spread over a considerable portion of the nation, another problem of greater seriousness.

One of the criticisms of the plan is that it means loose banking, the offering of excessive interest to secure deposits and the making of bad loans in handling the funds thus collected. This danger the States just adopting the law have sought to avoid by providing a maximum interest rate on time deposits and that amounts drawing a higher rate shall not be "guaranteed." In Kansas this rate is 3 per cent., and no bank may receive deposits in greater amount than ten times the sum of its capital and surplus; in Nebraska, 4 per cent.; in South Dakota, 5 per cent. Other provisions to protect the States against "wildcat" banking have been incorporated. In Kansas, for instance, the bank commissioner has announced that no new bank shall be started until he is convinced that another bank is needed in the community—which, as some farming countries in the wheat belt now have a bank to every 300 families, is a needed regulation. If this power be exercised wisely it will do much to help the banking business to a surer footing.

Severe comment has been visited upon the plan by the Eastern financial press. It has been called "visionary," "humbug" and other uncomplimentary terms.

To this the West rejoins that the only serious strain on Western banks in the past decade has come by reason of "high finance" in the East. It is proposed, if possible, to protect the West against recurrence of such conditions. It is held that where under usual banking methods each institution looks out for itself regardless of its associates, the mutuality of business interest under the new plan will cause a closer scrutiny and will check downward tendencies before it is too late, for the bankers know a bank's weakness, usually, long before the public is informed. It will work, they say, similarly to the Clearing House in the city.

What the bankers do not like—and this applies to managers of State banks as well as of nationals—is that it puts all banks on the same level as to financial standing.

"What is the use," one banker express it, "of working for years building up a standing in the country for conservative and safe banking, adding to the bank's surplus and gaining large deposits because of the impetus of volume, if suddenly every little bank within twenty miles is to be made exactly as safe as mine—for I must help pay its depositors should failure come?"

This is essentially its greatest injustice—for the expense involved under the limited assessments proposed by the later legislation is not material. It may be, however, that with the public convinced that deposits will not be lost, more than enough money will come out of cellars, bureau drawers and secret hiding places to offset the loss in other directions. In the last analysis, of course, loss of money cannot be prevented absolutely by law; no guaranty short of a heap of gold equal in value to all the deposits is absolute, so that technically the title is a misnomer. But there may be mutuality of interest and the benefit of organization which will prevent many a failure and will materially strengthen the whole banking system even under the worst of financial conditions—and this is quite as likely to result from voluntary organization of bankers as from any State-made compulsion to contribute to a "guaranty" fund.

Primarily bank guaranty has attracted

the West because that section has for ten years been gathering a savings fund from its continued prosperity. The possession of competency has brought the establishment of banks in almost every village and hamlet. Their deposits have grown steadily and their solidity is of direct interest to a larger portion of the population than at any time in the West's history. The farmer pays his bills with checks; he has learned how to use a bank account. This has made it easy for the heralds of the guaranty idea to win followers, and in the Middle West the plan has grown beyond politics and become an economic problem.

Moreover, it is likely to spread farther—if for no other reason than because of the influence on border States of the banks near the line whose attractiveness to depositors is enhanced by their newly acquired appearance of unquestioned solidity.

No test of the guaranty plan has yet been made. Fifteen months of prosperous times is not sufficient to determine

its worth in the day of need. Nor is any prosperous period a test—then it is not needed and if properly administered it will meet all requirements. The trial will come with the first panic conditions. If, then, the confidence in ultimate payment of every depositor prevents "runs" and, what is from the banker's point of view nearly as disastrous, steady drains on deposits, not from need but because of fear, it will, say its advocates, be worth while. As the West is in no immediate danger of conditions even remotely resembling a panic, it should not for a long time have occasion to test its now popular scheme.

One thing is certain: The West takes the bank guaranty seriously and cannot be laughed or sneered out of a thoro trial of its efficacy. It is trying it in enough different forms and with sufficient variation of conditions to settle its position as an adjunct of American banking. After the next "financial flurry" or disastrous panic its place will be definitely fixed.

ARILENE, KANSAS.



Give Me Your Hearts

BY LEWIS WORTHINGTON SMITH

DEAR friends, kind friends, give me your hearts, I pray.

What shall my life be worth, if after death

I shall have walked and sung the lonesome way,

And never made you tremble with my breath?

Lovers of love, this is the worst and last,

That so love in the end is wholly past.

Dear friends, kind friends, give me your eyes a space.

What shall the world be worth, if when I die

The joy of life that once was on my face

Has never clung with yours beneath the sky?

Lovers of life, this is the worst and last,

That so life in the end is wholly past.

Dear friends, kind friends, give me your little praise.

What shall my toil be worth to ease my heart

If never once your voices all my days

Meet mine, as in a song part answers part?

Lovers of death, this is the worst and last,

That so life into death is wholly past.

DRAKE UNIVERSITY, DES MOINES, IA

Finance and Politics in Westminster

BY JUSTIN MCCARTHY

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is still the hero of the hour. Perhaps to describe him as the hero of the hour is not to accomplish a very literal description, for he is assuredly not regarded as a hero by that part of the public which has for its parliamentary representatives the men who occupy the Opposition benches in the House of Commons, nor is he even very much admired by most of the wealthy men who are regarded as belonging to the Liberal party. But he is none the less the hero of the hour in the sense that he is the British statesman now most talked about inside and outside Westminster Palace thruout these islands.

We have actually ceased for the time to say anything about the expected invasion of the Germans by sea or sky, and we are concentrating all our attention on Mr. Lloyd-George and his budget.

In 1893 Sir William Harcourt, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, created in-

deed an immense sensation thruout these countries by that part of his financial scheme which introduced a complete rearrangement of the death duties on an entirely new principle. But even the sensation created by that bold and successful innovation was not nearly so great as that which Mr. Lloyd-George has made a part of our history.

The budget is denounced by the Conservatives in and out of Parliament, and indeed by all who maintain that the rich man and the poor man ought to be made to pay taxes on the same scale; that the rich man ought not to be called on to contribute toward the support of the state any taxation not imposed upon the poor man as well, and that in any case he ought not to be taxed in any proportion different from that regulating the assessment to which the poorest classes of householders are subjected. Mr. Lloyd-George's measure is therefore incessantly denounced by members of certain wealthy classes and by the news-



THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Showing the members' benches which have just been reported to the public.

papers which represent those classes as a socialistic scheme of taxation.

Now, I quite admit that it might fairly be described as socialistic in the sense which is commonly, or even, I would say, vulgarly given to that epithet, but if its



STEPHEN GWYNN.

leading principles be fairly described as those of socialism, then I think it is quite time that some Chancellor of the Exchequer should introduce a socialistic budget. For the main principle of Mr. Lloyd-George's budget is unquestionably and indeed avowedly to tax the wealthy on a different principle and with a different proportion from the principle and proportion which prevail with regard to the taxation of the hard-working and the poor, and thus to make the difference between capital and labor recognized in the Government's principle of assessment as it is in all the other facts of life.

Naturally, the Labor party in the House of Commons are supporters of Mr. Lloyd-George, but their numbers would not tell for much if the Opposition were able to carry with them a large force of seceders from the ministerial side of the representative chamber.

There is, therefore, great anxiety felt among the supporters of the Government, and everybody is beginning to enter into conjecture and speculation as to what the House of Lords may make up their minds—"what they call their minds," I think I can hear some Radical commentator interposing—as to what course the hereditary chamber ought to take on this most important subject. The House of Lords cannot indeed reconstruct a financial measure which has been carried by the House of Commons,



ARTHUR HENDERSON, M.P.

Leader of the labor party, who is one of Mr. Lloyd-George's boldest opponents.

but the peers have many methods at their disposal for delaying or rejecting the whole measure, and thus giving an opportunity for an appeal to the decision of the constituencies thru the medium of a general election. There is indeed a strong opinion even among many Liberals that Mr. Asquith's Government are well inclined to encounter the crisis by submitting the whole question to the decision of a general election. But it seems to me that the present time, or

the near coming time, would be in many ways a rather dangerous season at which to submit the fortunes of the Ministry to such an ordeal.

The leading principles of the budget are, as I have already explained, very vehemently condemned and denounced by those who represent the inherited or the amassed wealth of the country. Then, on the other hand, the Labor party is not on the whole by any means satisfied with the general legislation of the Liberal Government. The Labor party, of course, are in favor of all that part of the budget which taxes riches on a higher scale than that applied to the wage-earning and peasant population. But, then, the working classes and their representatives are much opposed to the increase of taxation on beer and spirits, and especially to the increase of the impost on tobacco, that one great and harmless luxury of the poor. I confess that I find it somewhat difficult to understand why Mr. Lloyd-George has made up his mind to add to the cost of the poor man's beer and the poor man's tobacco. I find it hard to believe that the mere consumption of beer in these countries has done much harm so far as mere habits of intoxication are concerned, and in that sense I do not think it can fairly be classed with the use of any actual spirituous liquid, such as brandy, or whisky, or rum, or gin.

Then, apart altogether from any of the questions raised by Mr. Lloyd-George's financial policy, it has to be taken into consideration that the attitude of the Government with regard to the Home Rule question seems to have rendered it very probable that the Irish National party may at a critical junction withdraw its support from the present Ministry, and thus create a loss of nearly a hundred votes to the Liberals at a general election. Under all these conditions it would appear as if an appeal to the country against the domination of the House of Lords could hardly find a period less propitious than that which might be expected to come with the close of the present session.

I know well that there are many members of Mr. Asquith's Government who are sincere and devoted advocates of the principle of national self-government for Ireland. Among these are Herbert

Gladstone, Augustine Birrell, Lord Morley of Blackburn, John Burns, Winston Churchill, Lloyd-George, Lewis Harcourt, and many others. But, on the other hand, there are unquestionably some influential members of the administration and even of the Cabinet who, to put it mildly, never professed any enthusiasm for the cause of Home Rule, and are well inclined toward a policy of postponement with regard to the consideration of that great question. One is, therefore, brought to the somewhat embarrassing conclusion that the very reasons which make it seem dangerous for the Government to hasten the final struggle with the House of Lords make it seem also the more probable that the struggle may be undertaken at the earliest parliamentary opportunity.

Two Irish National members of high position in their party, and, indeed, in the House itself, have just made, thru the columns of English periodicals, their powerful protests against the system of taxation which the Imperial Parliament imposes upon Ireland. One of these is Mr. Stephen Gwynn, whose contribution on the subject appears in the *London Daily Mail*, a Conservative journal having the largest circulation of any metropolitan newspaper. The other is Mr. T. M. Kettle, who expresses his views on the same subject and to a like effect in the *Nineteenth Century*, one of our most conspicuous and influential reviews. These articles ought to find students wherever the condition and the claims of Ireland excite any interest, and they cannot but impress any unprejudiced reader, whatever may have been the previous views of that reader on the whole subject. Both Mr. Stephen Gwynn and Mr. Kettle are, like many other members of the Irish National party now and in former days, distinguished as well in literature as in politics. Mr. Gwynn has made for himself a name as a novelist, a poet, a biographer and an essayist. Mr. Kettle, who has come into parliamentary life at a comparatively recent date, has already won for himself a place of distinction as an orator and debater in the House of Commons. He is also winning celebrity for himself in poetry and in prose, and his name frequently appears in some of the most influential London magazines.

The strangers' galleries of the House of Commons are once again thrown open to visitors, and for some nights past each of these galleries has been occupied by a considerable number of spectators. The interest of the House and the public was, however, naturally occupied much more by the opening of the ladies' gallery than by that of the gallery in which only the nominal lords of creation are allowed to have a seat. The conditions of admission to the ladies' gallery are, however, very different, indeed, from those which prevailed before the suffragettes had made themselves a source of intolerable trouble to the members of the House and to the officials of Westminster Palace. Under the new arrangements a member of the House of Commons can only obtain an order for the admission of a woman who is a relative of his own, and even this restricted privilege is further embarrassed by various conditions which make the venturesome member who has obtained a seat for his mother, or his grandmother, or his aunt from the country, or his pretty niece, responsible for her good behavior during the whole of the time while she is permitted to look down upon her relative from the windows of the ladies' gallery.

I do not suppose it is likely that these peculiar restrictions can long be endured by the Commoners. One cannot help mentally picturing the not impossible perplexity of some member of the House who had all too heedlessly procured an order of admission for his aunt from the country. Our member had, of course, always supposed his aunt to be a most respectable and well-behaved personage, but how if she nevertheless took advantage of her opportunity, became suddenly inspired by an ambition to make herself famous as an advocate of woman's rights, and therefore electrified the House by a screamed demand for the emancipation of women. Up to the present, however, nothing of the kind has come to pass, but I cannot believe in the long endurance of the new conditions. Not to speak of any other objections, does it not seem rather unfair upon one of the younger members of the House that while he is allowed to obtain an order of admission for his farthest removed cousin, he should not be al-

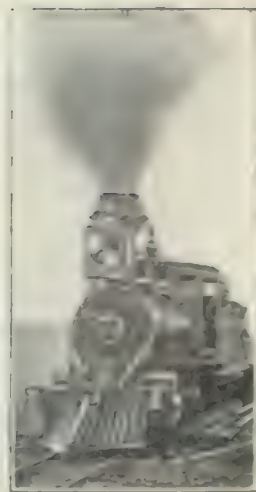
lowed to obtain any such order for the charming girl whom he hopes and expects before very long to make his wife?

I have lately received thru the courtesy of its author a very remarkable and indeed in every sense valuable work entitled "The Story of a Border City During the Civil War." The Civil War is, I need hardly tell my American readers, the American Civil War, and the author is the Rev. Galusha Anderson, who was a minister of religion in the city of St. Louis during that memorable struggle. The book has reached me thru its publishers, Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., and I see that the date of its publication is 1908. It was, however, quite a new work for me, and I read it with the deepest interest. The great Civil War in the American States formed a chapter of history in my lifetime which must ever be to me a living memory. My sympathies, I need hardly tell my American readers, were entirely with the cause of the Northern States and with the abolition of slavery, and altho I had never been in the United States before the war, I was well acquainted with all the questions in dispute and with the condition of politics and parties in the great Western republic. My countrymen in general were devoted to the cause of the Northern States, but I had then been for several years a resident in England, where public opinion was more divided on the subject. Those, however, with whom I was most closely associated in London, one of whom was the illustrious John Bright, were entirely on the side of the North. The story of that part of the war which centered in St. Louis is peculiarly significant of many of the conflicting interests which were characteristic elements in the struggle, and it is, I think, very well and fairly told by Mr. Anderson, who, with all his devotion to the anti-slavery cause and to the union of the States, has proved himself to be a generous and high-minded opponent, capable of making due allowance for the errors of those opposed to him in a great controversy. It was a genuine pleasure to me to receive such a volume and to feel assured by its presentation that its author must have regarded me as one in full sympathy with the great cause of the Northern States.



The Firemen's Strike on the Georgia Railroad

BY LOVICK P. WINTER



STRIKES have not been numerous in the South. Here and there, in the mines of Tennessee and Alabama, in the coast cities among the long-shoremen, and among printers in the cities, and occasionally on some of the railroads, this method has been resorted to by operatives for the settlement of their grievances against their employers. The recent strike of the white firemen on the Georgia Railroad, which was declared off at 2 o'clock p. m. on Saturday, the 29th of May, takes its place as the most notable labor upheaval, in some of its effects and accompaniments, that this section has yet experienced. In some respects it may be considered historic; it is, in other respects, prophetic of what will be more frequent in the South in days to come. The strike lasted twelve days, lacking only a few hours, and during five days and nights of that time not a wheel turned on the three hundred miles of the old Georgia Railroad. Even mail trains were not run. When it is remembered that only about seventy-five firemen were involved in the strike, this result was at least surprising, and this surprise is increased when it is understood that the tie-up was not due to any active interference on the part of the striking firemen with the running of trains. As this strike, by reason of the fact that the race issue has been one of its features, has drawn the attention of the whole country, it is worth while to study with impartial and judicial mind the causes leading up to it, and the conditions which gave it some of its peculiar characteristics.

The Georgia Railroad is the oldest railroad in the State, one of the oldest in the South, and one of the earliest long railroads projected in this country. It was chartered in the early thirties of the last century, and active work began on the line during the latter half of that decade. As originally chartered, it was the purpose of the projectors to build the road from Augusta, which is the head of steamboat navigation on the Savannah River, by way of Washington, Lexington and Athens, and thru Rabun Gap into North Carolina and Tennessee, with a view to penetrating the West, and securing an outlet from that fast developing section to the seacoast. Later, when the State of Georgia decided to build a railroad from Chattanooga, Tenn., to some convenient terminal point in the heart of the north-central belt of the State, the original line of the Georgia Railroad was changed, and the latter and the State road—the Western & Atlantic—came together in a joint terminus in what is now the City of Atlanta, in 1846.

The Georgia Railroad has been one of the most conservative and solidly reliable railroads in all the land. It has never been in financial straits, has no serious bonded indebtedness, and its stockholders have rarely failed to receive a good dividend. And its record for safety is unparalleled. In all the three score and ten years of its history only one passenger has ever lost his life who kept his seat. And the only one who has ever died from injuries received on the trains died from an acci-

dent that was so peculiar that it could hardly have been foreseen and prevented.

The policy of the road toward its employees has been commendably liberal. Many men have grown gray in its service, and the writer knows at least one family which—in the person of father, son or nephew—has had one of its name on the payrolls of the company since 1840. A few years ago the oldest conductor in America died in the employ of the road, being retained there many months after he was unable to do duty, because of his long and faithful service to the company. In another case a section foreman died in one of the houses of the company, in which he had lived for thirty-seven years, his family receiving pay up to the day of his death, tho he had been confined to his bed for a number of weeks, and was at the time of his death over seventy years old.

For a number of years now the Georgia Railroad has been operated by lessees, the lease being held at present by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad jointly with the Atlantic Coast Line. The stockholders receive a guaranteed dividend of 11 per cent. The road passes thru one of the best sections of the State, and besides its main line between Atlanta and Augusta, it has branches to Macon, Athens, Washington, Lexington and Monroe, while its connections in Atlanta and Augusta give it an immense haul of thru freight. The manager of the road at present, as for many years past, is Mr. Thomas K. Scott, who is a Southern man.

The recent strike grew out of the fact that the road employs negro as well as white firemen. This is no new fact in the history of the road. Possibly there has hardly been a time when there were not negro firemen on the engines of the Georgia Railroad since it began to run its trains a number of years before the Civil War. Many of these negro firemen have spent long years in the employ of the road. And until recently there has been no open opposition to the employment of these colored firemen, either by the white firemen or the people along the line of the road, and possibly there would have been none for many days to come but for the recent unfor-

tunate outbreak. The issue involved in this strike was not the race issue *per se*, but a matter growing incidentally out of that issue. A few facts will help to a better understanding of this statement and of the questions involved.

The Georgia Railroad does not pay its colored firemen as much as it pays its white firemen, the difference in wages being 30 per cent. in favor of the whites. It has never been the policy or purpose of the management of the road to advance any of its negro firemen to the position of engineer. It is claimed by the white firemen that, for one pretext and another, a number of white firemen have been put off by the road, and that negroes have taken their places. And whenever there have been vacancies in the more desirable runs, such as day trips and the like, negroes who had done longer service for the road were given precedence in filling these places. This last fact was the crux of the firemen's complaints.

Some weeks ago Mr. E. A. Ball, one of the vice-presidents of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen of America, came to Augusta and took up the matter with Manager T. K. Scott, of the Georgia Railroad. Several demands were made by the firemen, but the one most urgently insisted upon was that negro firemen should not be given precedence over white firemen. Mr. Scott peremptorily refused to accede to any of the demands of the firemen; Mr. Ball ordered the members of the Brotherhood to strike, and this order was carried into effect on the evening of the 17th. Before the strike began, however, some of the leaders of the movement were summarily dismissed by the authorities of the road.

For several days after the strike began, the train service of the road was maintained with some degree of regularity, negroes and non-union white men being substituted for the strikers. But all along the line of road popular feeling was strong, and grew more intense every day. At several points this popular indignation against the negro firemen, and those who had taken the positions of the strikers, led to riotous demonstrations, and to some acts of violence, tho it appears that no one was se-

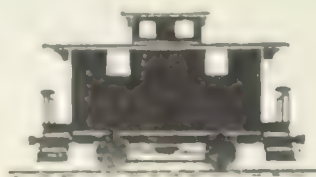
riously hurt. On Saturday, the 22d, these demonstrations had become so serious that Mr. Burgess, one of the officials of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who had come to Atlanta to look into the situation in the interest of his order, deemed it unsafe to continue the service, and gave permission for his members to decline to run until they were guaranteed full protection. This brought matters to a crisis. Every train on the line and the branches stopped, and the old railroad took the longest rest it has taken in these sixty years. But the privations of the people served by the road grew greater day by day. Yet with the growing scarcity of provisions, and this sudden and unwished for isolation from all the rest of the world, came a growing determination on the part of the people that no trains should pass over the road with negro firemen. Governor Hoke Smith had been appealed to by the authorities for armed protection, but the latter recommended that the questions at issue be settled by arbitration, and that six Georgians be selected as judges. The strikers readily agreed to this proposition, but it was declined by Mr. Scott. Mr. Scott claimed that he had appealed to the Interstate Commerce Commission for mediation under the Erdman act, and could not therefore enter into negotiations in the manner suggested by Governor Smith. On the 27th it was agreed that trains carrying mail should be allowed to run, the strikers even offering to serve on these trains, but the authorities of the road refused their services, and placed negro firemen on the engines.

In the meantime Mr. Charles F. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, had come from Washington to Atlanta to look into the strike. On the 20th he was joined by Mr. M. A. Knapp, the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and on that day, at 2 p. m., the strike was declared off. The questions at issue

were not fully and finally settled, but a working agreement, in which both sides made concessions, was reached, and the question as to the number and standing of negro firemen on the road is to be settled by arbitration. All the old firemen are at work, there is no disorder anywhere, and the State of Georgia draws a breath of real relief that a very serious situation has passed over without more serious complications. Governor Smith has been severely censured by some papers in and out of Georgia for not taking more drastic measures to remedy the trouble along the line of road. But conservative people everywhere know that it is not possible to fight public sentiment with bayonets. It would not be overstating the case to say that a large per cent. of the people of Georgia were in sympathy with the strikers. It was public sentiment, rather than the riotous spirit, which made the strike even partially successful. This statement is not intended as a defense of riotous violence; it is meant simply as a bare statement of facts. Mr. Scott has been severely censured for sending out the mail trains with negro firemen, when popular feeling along the line of road was greatly inflamed; and this was certainly bringing powder and fire dangerously near each other; but, fortunately, this step only served to bring the strike to a more satisfactory finish.

This strike opens a new phase of the negro question in the South. Hitherto the colored man has had unrestricted access to well nigh every mechanical occupation; with the competition that is sure to come with the growth of population and the increase of manufactures and the spreading of labor unions, the negro will find his sphere contracting unless he shows the greatest fitness for the places he may seek to fill. This strike was not sectional. Mr. Ball, who led the firemen, is a Canadian; Mr. Scott is a Southern man.

HOUSTON, GA.



The Women Novelists of Italy

BY SALVATORE CORTESI

ITALIAN women are fast coming to the front in letters as well as in other fields of activity. Every day adds to their ranks, while for years two or three have towered above many of the distinguished members of the other sex. Women seek all branches of literature; there are novelists, journalists, poets and writers on the questions of the day, but those who have had the greatest success are the novelists and poetesses. The women romance writers, while sometimes straying into other fields, have in the main created a certain specialty for themselves, which has given them their fame. Matilde Serao, for instance, while turning her vivid pen with almost equal success to all subjects, has come to be known especially for her studies of women, her admirers calling her the George

Matilde Serao was born in 1856, in Patras, of a Greek mother and Neapolitan father, receiving from the former her love of literature and from the latter her facile pen, but her vibrating, ardent and original style is something quite her own. She is short and stout, and would, by the generality of people, be called plain looking, but her countenance so lights up and her eyes so sparkle when she is interested that I have heard her called handsome. Undoubtedly she is what the Italians call "simpatica," the



MATILDE SERAO.

Sand of Italy, while Grazia Deledda, almost equally celebrated, owes her popularity to studies of Sardinian peasant life.



GRAZIA DELEDDA

word "magnetic" being the nearest translation of an untranslatable term.

Her first literary steps were in journalism, in 1878, when she began to write in various papers of Naples, Rome and Turin, attracting the attention of the whole peninsula, particularly by her Neapolitan studies. Before long she was a leading member of a well-known Roman paper, no longer existing, the *Capitan Fracassa*, the staff of which formed a group of the most brilliant writers of the period, and were the last resort of Bohemians in the journalistic



SARDINIAN COSTUMES.



SARDINIAN GIRLS.

world of Italy. Later she founded the *Corriere di Roma*, which she afterward transferred to Naples, where she started also two daily journals, still flourishing, the *Mattino* and lately the *Giorno*.

But journalism did not altogether satisfy her, and she tried novel writing with brilliant success, bringing out, among many others, as she is a most prolific writer, "Story of a Nun," "Beatrice," "Lovers," "Two Souls." Her book, "After the Pardon," is perhaps her most brilliant novel, minutely portraying, as it does, the workings of the mind of a woman who has betrayed her husband and been forgiven, and how, altho she no longer loves her lover, she returns to him, being unable to endure the generosity and at the same time reserve of her husband. It is a magnificent lesson in morality, and was last winter dramatized in Paris.

Signora Serao married Signor Edoardo Scarfoglio, from whom she is separated. He is also a well-known writer and is editor and proprietor of the *Mattino*, in which his wife has no more interest. This ill-assorted couple met in Rome, where they were both on the staff of the *Capitan Fracassa*, and their

marriage was more the consequence of literary sympathy than real love. The young Scarfoglio who took part in the New York-Paris automobile race is their son. Thus in an atmosphere of domestic infelicity, burdened with several children and poverty and debts, this wonderful woman produced some of her most delicate and touching scenes. In late years her financial condition has improved, while from these experiences she retains her happy touch and deep knowledge of the workings of the human heart, especially the feminine heart.

Grazia Deledda excels in the same field, that of romance, but with a totally different style and environment. She has in her pen all the rough and almost half savage atmosphere of her native beloved island, Sardinia, which, it may be said, she has revealed to the world, foreign as well as Italian.

She comes from Nuoro, the wildest part of the wild island, where she was born in 1873. She also began her career in the newspapers, writing with extreme tenderness and sympathy of the peasants of her island in the *Sardegna* and the *Avvenire di Sardegna* of Sardinia, and the *Ultima Moda* of Rome. She soon

passed to more important productions, turning her attention to novel writing, depicting with startling reality the life, feelings and struggles of the Sardinians, and bringing out the most pathetic and genial of their qualities. No one better than she has given an idea of those modern centaurs, who love their horses better than themselves. The description of a rural fête at Nuoro in her book, "The Road to Evil," is a masterpiece, the races of the daring horsemen making her men readers alive with emotion and women tremble with fear. She has revealed the psychological condition of a population unknown and consequently often misjudged, describing these descendants of Napoleon's best fighters, and the daring



SARDINIAN PEASANT.

sailors, for whom the whole coast of the Mediterranean has no secrets, and, what is scarcely less important, she has rendered popular the Sardinian costumes, which are so picturesque and remarkable, in an age when the leveling action of progress seems destined to destroy the originality and individuality of past times.

Grazia Deledda comes from a humble but at the same time most talented family, her mother, nephews and nieces wearing the native dress, while her two sisters, Giuseppina, who is married, is a distinguished writer, and Nicoletta, unmarried, writes and

paints. Grazia is a small, gentlemanly, sweet-thinking woman, what the world would call dowdy in dress and



GRAZIA DELEDDA'S NIECES AND NEPHEW IN SARDINIAN COSTUMES

plain of feature, with black hair and small hands and feet, a noted housewife and devoted to her family. She is married happily, having no greater admirer of her writings than her husband.

Her first romance was "An Honest Soul," and among the other best known ones are "Justice," "The Old Man of the Mountain," etc. Her "Nostalgia" was translated into English, with

satisfactory results, but the theme was not Sardinian.

The Marchesa Gina Centa Tartarini is perhaps the best example of the energy and enterprise which characterize the New Italian Woman, new in the sense of interesting herself in every development and every manifestation of intelligence and culture, without throwing off her feminine character and the qualities of the true gentlewoman. She was born, and married, into a noble family, at Feltre in the Venetian provinces, but necessity

pushed her into the literary camp; which she also entered thru journalism when, at the death of her husband, she was left

TERESAH.

time, including Carducci and D'Annunzio, it was a financial failure and stopped after three years. Rossana then courageously faced the struggles and anxieties of daily journalism, understanding that she must accomplish in a short time what others had taken years to do. Dressed as a man, she worked as a stoker on the train between Rome and Genoa, to gain practical knowledge of the

emotions and needs of that class; she then followed the naval maneuvers in a torpedo boat, and went into the iron mines at Montevarchi to a depth of about 550 feet.

As the years passed and she gained knowledge on many subjects, her energies and pen became almost entirely dedicated to the prisons and their inmates, especially the women, who have aroused great pity and love in her woman's heart. With their woes in her mind, her latest production has been a drama called "The

House of Punishment" ("Casa di Pena"), the first scene being a tragedy and the rest taking place entirely in the women's prison.

with two children to support without sufficient means.

She began with a monthly literary review called *Cyano de Bergerac*, taking from the heroine of Rostand's play, Rossana, the *nom de plume* under which she is universally known. Altho the *Cyano* had had as godfathers the best literary men of the

GIUSEPPINA MORELLI DELEDDA.



ROSSANA MARCHESA GINA CENTA TARTARINI.



NICOLETTA DELEDDA.



At one time there are forty women prisoners on the stage, and so touching and poignant is the vision of their sufferings that the audience, when it was given in Turin lately, sobbed aloud. The men's prisons of Italy have been brought up to date, but the women's, probably because they have not had before an eloquent advocate, are practically what they were a hundred years ago. The Duke of the Abruzzi was present at the first and second representations, and going behind the scenes, congratulated "Rossana," recommending her to have the drama translated into foreign languages, especially English. Its success was so great that the author has made arrangements for it to be given here in Rome this autumn.

Besides her literary work, Rossana is Government Inspector of Women's Prisons and Reformatories. Her best known books are, "Maternity Is Not a Theory," "Simple Words for the People," and "Aspasia and the Century of Pericles." Something of what she knows about prison life and its mismanagement was set before the American people thru THE INDEPENDENT in an article of hers, called "The Islands of Lipari."

Besides these three great figures, Italy counts many women novelists of renown, who have written successful books.

"Neera" (Anna Radice Zaccari) as a child wrote on a window pane: "I am nine years old, I am ugly, and mamma scolds me always." This was her first literary effort, and gives the key to her later works. She never threw off her sadness, but her writing was purified by her early struggles. She has devoted her potent pen to the neglected class of old maids, whose position in the peninsula has much changed, but is still one of great inferiority. "Lydia" is her most popular work. She has also written "Teresa," "Tomorrow" and "Senio."

Several authoresses conceal their identity under *noms de plume*, such as the Livornese "Teresa," whose last novel, "Pare un Sogno," was a great success.

"Sfinge" is known particularly for her book called "The Masterpiece." She is the Countess Codronchi, but is known entirely by her *nom de plume*.

Grazia Pierantoni Mancini, Luisa Amalia Paladini, Paola Lombroso, daughter of the great criminologist, and so on, a galaxy of clever women of which any country might be proud.

ROME, ITALY.



The London Naval Conference

BY DR. ELLERY C. STOWELL

[Not since the Second Hague Conference convened in the summer of 1907 has there been a more important international gathering than the London Naval Conference described in the following article. Yet as the construction and development of international law upon which the peace of the world ultimately rests is scarcely ever featured or even noticed in our press, this is the first magazine article, we understand, which has appeared on the subject. Dr. Stowell was secretary of the Committee on Maritime Law (the fourth commission) of the Second Hague Conference and secretary of the American delegation to the London Naval Conference. He is now secretary of the College of the Political Sciences at Washington.—EDITOR.]

THOSE who followed the work of the Second Hague Conference are familiar with the convention establishing an International Prize Court composed of fifteen judges. It stipulates that the great maritime powers—Germany, United States, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and Russia—shall each choose one judge, leaving seven to represent all the other countries of the world.

Article 7 of the Prize Court Conven-

tion regarding the competence of the judges declares:

If a question of law to be decided is covered by a treaty in force between the belligerent captor and a Power which is itself, or the subject or citizen of which is, a party in the proceedings, the Court is governed by the provisions of the said treaty.

In the absence of such provisions, the Court shall apply the rules of international law. If no generally recognized rule exists, the Court shall give judgment in accordance with the general principles of justice and equity.

Certain states felt a reluctance to

leave such a tremendous power to the court; for a majority of the judges could decide in favor of one or the other of the great systems of rules applying to the conduct of naval warfare, and with a stroke of the pen do away with principles which nations had given their blood and their treasure to maintain, and which they had always considered the foundation of their national life and aspirations. If some agreement could be reached as to the main principles of the international law of maritime warfare, it was thought the Court would then fulfil the high functions without any danger that its decisions would imperil the vital interest of any power. Moved by these considerations, Great Britain called a conference of the great naval Powers to agree upon the rules of international law applicable to naval warfare; more especially those governing the relations of belligerents and neutrals.

The conference, which met in the Foreign Office, Downing street, was composed of delegates from the Powers above mentioned, to which were added Spain and the Netherlands—the latter, because the Prize Court, when established, will sit at The Hague.

Many of the men most active at The Hague met at London to renew their discussions. The American delegates were Rear-Admiral C. H. Stockton and Prof. George G. Wilson, of Brown and Harvard universities. Admiral Stockton is well known for his fine record in the navy and his services in the field of international law—when president of the Naval War College he drew up the first code of "Laws and Usages of War at Sea." Our Government submitted this code in the hope that the greater number of its provisions might be adopted by the conference. Professor Wilson is, after Prof. J. B. Moore, our foremost authority on maritime international law, having for several years presided over the discussions at the Naval War College.

The theory of the Hague Peace Conferences is that they legislate, but have no authority to declare what the law is—in reality, in declaring what the law of nations is to be, they generally do no more than incorporate into an approved text the laws which have already re-

ceived quasi unanimous approval. The Naval Conference, on the contrary, was called to determine what was the existing law, its function being to reach an agreement as to the application of Article 7, which refers to the enforcement of treaties and the law in existence. If the conference had done nothing more than draw up a convention, the Powers not represented at the conference would hardly consider themselves bound by its provisions, but a declaration containing the expression of what all ten Powers consider to be the actual law will be much larger in its scope. Much of what the convention contains is really the enunciation of the common principle which lay beneath practices apparently entirely dissimilar. In other cases, the delegates reached compromises which, strictly speaking, should have merely the force of a treaty obligation as regards the signatory Powers; but in point of fact, it can hardly be doubted that any regulations adopted by the greatest maritime Powers with such diversified interests and geographical situations will command the respectful consideration of the whole world, especially of that high tribunal, a majority of whose judges are to be appointed by the Powers represented at the London Conference.

The seventy-one articles of which the convention is composed cover blockade, contraband, unneutral service, destruction of neutral prizes, transfer to a neutral flag, determination of enemy character of ships, convoy, resistance to search, and compensation for illegal seizure. This disposes of all the questions contained in the program submitted by Great Britain when calling the conference, except the conversion of a merchant vessel on the high seas into a man-of-war and the question whether the nationality or domicile of the owner should determine the neutral or hostile character of property at sea. Of all these contraband is undoubtedly the most important. The provisions of the declaration will make it possible for the shipper to know just what articles are contraband while the free list makes it impossible to seize raw materials and other important articles of manufacture. Knowing what articles are absolute contraband, he will have no fear that the belligerent may

apply the harassing doctrine of continuous voyage to any others. The abandonment of continuous voyage, as applied to conditional contraband, was the pivotal point about which the conflict of interest in the conference centered. The American delegates held out until toward the end for its unrestricted application, and it was their final concession which made possible an agreement acceptable to all. In America much sentimental interest attaches to this doctrine, which was so useful to our Government in its struggle with the Southern States, but the best naval opinion considers its retention for relative contraband likely to be more dangerous than useful to us in the future. Anglo-American jurisprudence secured a perpetual recognition for this doctrine in the case of absolute contraband. The provisions relating to blockade were mutually acceptable, because they resulted from a close study of the actual practice, from which it was ascertained that the so-called Anglo-American and Continental systems were not so divergent as supposed. The limiting of the seizure to the area of operation of the warships detailed to render the blockade effective, and the abandonment of the Continental contention requiring the notification of each ship of the existence of the blockade before seizure, resulted in an acceptable set of regulations. Perhaps none were more surprised to find an agreement regarding the destruction of neutral prizes possible than were the delegates themselves. This happy result was due to the large and conciliatory spirit of the great men who were delegates from the various countries. At the next Peace Conference it may be possible to reach a similar agreement regarding the conversion of a merchantman into a man-of-war on the high seas. More difficult and more important is the question whether domicile or nationality shall determine the neutral or enemy character of sea-borne commerce. If more American States had been represented at the conference, a more vigorous support of the doctrine of domicile as opposed to nationality might have been found. But the countries which export men are anxious to conserve their influence by the maintenance of the prin-

ciple of nationality, and they marshal their trained jurists against the great logical principle of domicile. At future conferences this country will undoubtedly be prepared to champion the doctrine of domicile as vigorously as it did at this.

As drawn up, the Declaration of London awaits the ratification of the signatory Powers. They will not hesitate to accept such an admirable instrument. But even without ratification its provisions have so justly taken into account the necessities of belligerent action and neutral interest that it would impose itself upon the world by the sheer force of its reasonableness. Toward the end of the conference the American delegation submitted a proposition made by our Government to constitute the Arbitral Court of Justice contained in the project annexed to the final act of the Second Peace Conference, and to allow the judges of the Prize Court to sit also as judges of the Arbitral Court. The conference recognized that the enforcement of many of the provisions contained in the Declaration of London were not within the competence of the International Prize Court, but the delegates were of the opinion that such a proposition should form the object of a special convocation and could not properly be considered by the London Conference. The willingness of our Government to make this proposal shows its interest in forwarding the cause of arbitration. The delegates at London expressly declared that their disinclination to consider the American proposal at that time was not in any way to be attributed to hostility toward the project. We may, therefore, hope for the early establishment of this illustrious body.

The world owes a debt of gratitude to Great Britain for convoking the conference. The more so, when we remember that not until very recently has she been willing to consider the possibility of any international regulations to govern maritime warfare. At the first Hague Conference she made it a condition of her attendance that all matter connected in any way with maritime warfare should be excluded from the program, and now she has met the delegates of the great Powers of the world in a

spirit of real conciliation and encompassed the great result for which she convoked the conference.

At the recent meeting of the American International Law Society in Washington, Admiral Sperry closed his remarks upon the Declaration of London with the following words:

"In order to mark the advance made by the London Conference beyond the point reached by the Second Hague Conference only a few of the most important questions have been touched upon, but in general it may be said that the work done in harmonizing the varying practices of the English and Continental prize courts so as to provide a body of conventional law, neither too vague nor too rigid for the guidance of the International Prize Court, is remarkable. It is all the more remarkable because the English and Continental systems grew up side by side during the great maritime wars of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and were apparently irreconcilable since one was the law of the blockader, seeking to increase the effectiveness of the blockade, and the other was that of the blockaded, seeking to relax its stringency.

"Inspired by a personal knowledge of the laborious, trying and apparently futile discussions which were prolonged for nearly five months at The Hague in 1907, my congratulations on the work done by the London Naval Conference are most profound. Without the declaration I am compelled to believe that the

International Prize Court would have proved a snare and a delusion instead of being a safeguard of inestimable value to the rights and interests of neutrals and belligerents alike, as it will be if this declaration is ratified. International conventional laws make an international tribunal logical and necessary."

Not only those interested in naval warfare should rejoice at the results obtained, but the lovers of peace as well, because the expansion of the realm of law over this great branch of human relations will do much toward engendering among the nations a feeling of responsibility to a common law. That feeling, and the declaration itself, will do much toward facilitating the establishment of international organs like the International Prize Court. Relatively, too, this convention is one of the greatest instruments of peace, for its rules, like the whole principle of neutrality, will have the effect of confining hostilities to the actual belligerents in conflict and will prevent the widening of the struggle, which, in the past, often resulted from a belligerent's too egotistical interpretation of the old confused and conflicting rules of international law governing maritime warfare.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



The "Tongue" Movement

THIS is an illustration of the religious insanity which may overcome those who are not properly educated. But who do not possess the self-control given by intelligent study of evidence and of mental activities, it is well worth while to read this article. It is written by one who has had full opportunity for observation, and we have verified its statements by reading the literature published in Los Angeles by these strange religiousists. (Frank L.

A DESIRE to possess the "gift of tongues" has been a recurring one in the history of religious enthusiasm. A natural ambition was to possess a "tongue" that others could understand, and from time to time religionists have come to the Orient and patiently awaited the "gift" of the Chinese or Japanese language for use in mission work, making no endeavor beyond persistence in prayer. Such people have in time exhausted their small means, even the living with the economy of the natives, and have been sent home by the charitable. Of late, however, a propa-

ganda is circling the globe, with Atlanta, Ga., and Los Angeles, Cal., as American centers, which seeks for the faithful, not necessarily "tongues" that are comprehensible to others, but unknown tongues which, it is claimed, others can understand only in cases of exceptional credence. The attainment of this "gift" is regarded as a token of divine approval; and it is a curious sight to see a company of the unemotional Chinese swept by this strange delusion, kneeling or prostrate on the ground, their eyes closed, their faces set in frenzied abstraction, pouring out for hours a

stream of meaningless sounds. It is presumably a study in hysteria, for, in their publications, the converts report "hours of laughter," which they interpret as a divine incitement. The scientific significance of this phenomenon the writer is not able to discuss; it may be that by intense dwelling on the desirability of thus speaking, hypnotic suggestion kindles this power of pouring forth a fluency of meaningless sounds. If the adherents were with equal earnestness enjoined to climb trees or to beat the air, the frenzy would take that form. But certainly these fanatics pour forth heterogeneous sounds with a vehemence and passion that no uninspired imitator can equal. While the literature of the curious faith does not touch on this point, it is said to be held by many of the petitioners that the attainment of this power to babble meaningless things is a condition of salvation; that unless attained the petitioner is lost. This horrible delusion may explain the intensity of the fanatics in their exercises. It does not appear that any other phase of religion interests them except this pursuit of tongues.

The following is an abstract from a letter dated "Dhond, India, October 18th, 1907," appearing in an American publication (*Trust*) from a young woman missionary of the faith. Not many of the adherents are as confident as she that she is comprehended in her utterances:

The Lord met me in every place, and gave evidence of at least one instance in each place, that the Holy Spirit spoke thru me and that the people understood. In Shimonoseki, Japan, I addressed a company of Japanese, beginning to speak to them in English with an interpreter who volunteered. But immediately I found myself talking to them in a tongue in much power of the Spirit, told them the story of the cross, and gave them the invitation—"Ho every one that thirsteth," etc., and "If any man thirst, let him come unto me and drink." And the interpreter told me that they understood me. Then at Manila in the Philippine Islands, I stopped a boy on the street to inquire for a place, and as I tried to tell him of Jesus and His love, the Spirit gave a message in a tongue. Instantly the boy, with a shining face, said, "You speak Tagalog," which is the common language of the people in Manila. I said, "Did I?" He replied, "Yes, a little."

Then on the Italian steamer from Hong Kong, there were over 500 Chinese coolies. Among them were three Chinese girls, who did not know a word of English. I spoke to them

in a tongue so they understood. When I spoke to them in English, their faces were blank and they did not answer, but when I spoke in a tongue, their faces brightened and they answered me back in Chinese, looking very pleased. The Italian doctor of the steamer heard me speaking to them, and thru him the report went about on the ship that I was able to speak in Chinese. Then on the same steamer there were sixty-five Hindus in the crew. One of the wheel men was watching me one day on deck, and I was led to speak to him in simple English about his home and family. I had a hard time to make him understand anything. Then I began to talk to him about Jesus, when suddenly the Spirit began to talk thru me in a tongue, and he bowed his head, touching his hand to his forehead, and looked very solemn. The next day the Italian captain of the steamer said to me, "You speak Hindustani and Chinese." The man must have told him, because no one else was present. Then this same man carried my satchel off the boat at Bombay, and seemed perfectly surprised that I could not speak to the driver of the carriage in Hindustani.

Altho I have not yet spoken in Marathi, still I have the promise from God that I will when I am humble enough and perfectly free in spirit to allow no hindrance from others. Praise God! He is teaching me many things. One is, that I must use the power which He has given me in prayer and testimony, whether I am understood or not.

This is the letter of a sincere person of most ignorant and undisciplined mind; in fact, the ignorance of these "Pentecostal" or "Tongues" people is the primal fact in considering the movement. The Americans in it are, as a rule, the "poor whites" of the South—intensely religious and by their ignorance fanatically bigoted.

The harm that such crusades do in China lies in unsettling the native churches. A "Tongue" orator would get no hearing in addressing a native heathen audience, only astonishment and ridicule. It requires persistent hearings for the Chinese to comprehend what Christianity is all about, and this preliminary work the native Church does. It is gratifying to report that in the main these sensible native Christians recognized the falsity of the "Pentecostal" manifestations. As for the missionaries from home, only in isolated instances did their hospitable welcome of religious zeal mislead them, and some who regarded the pitiful hysteria as a spiritual expression now regret their delusion. The Christian and Missionary Alliance (Dr. Simpson's work), how-

ever, is sharing in these extravagances; its missionaries "speak in tongues" and interpret each others' jargon, to the painful disappointment of their friends, who have appreciated their self-sacrifice and earnest work among the Chinese.

From the saintly Jonathan Edwards down to the most darkened fanatic, over-accentuation of individual passages of the Bible and isolated items of religious teaching, with a loss of the full viewpoint, has led to error. Surely there never was such a strange and pitiful development as this conception of the religious life as taught by the Master. How dangerous it is remains to be seen. The history of these group movements, these fanciful propagandas led by ignorant individual men who come to believe themselves especially authorized to hand out truth to their blind followers—the sorry history of such movements is that they soon run into immorality. An inspection of the journals devoted to the crusade already reveals the thin ice. *The Apostolic Faith* is published in Los Angeles. A leading article, "To the Married," by the head man of the cult, reads as authoritatively as Holy Writ. It begins:

"In these days so many deceptive spirits are in the world that we have felt impelled by the blessed Holy Spirit to write a letter on the seventh chapter of First Corinthians."

The article carries some astonishing theories, but the really ominous part is the conclusion:

"I have been asked so much on this question and I can only give what God has revealed to me thru His precious Word. Bless his holy name."

This self-confident leader shows that thus far at least he is on sure ground. In answer to a query, he replies:

"We found no Scripture where the preacher could be engaged in this blest Gospel Ministry with two living companions."

The excitement began in South China with the arrival in Hongkong last fall of a man named A. G. Garr and his wife, their three years old child, a negro woman (whom the neighbors describe as "the best of the lot") and two young women. Garr was from the Los Angeles center. He was formerly a railroad employee and a Methodist. He then passed into the "Burning Bush" order—a body, certainly, with scriptural

warrant as regards title. As to whether this brotherhood ejected him or he was not sufficiently spiritually fed, the gossips differ; but at all events he is now a shining light among the "Tongues" people. The newcomers took quarters on Ladder street, among the Chinese, and soon the meetings were attracting great crowds, including many who came to scoff, but did not remain to pray.

Garr dealt largely in abuse. The visitor entering the hall caught loud tones of denunciation, and when he retired some fine specimens of anathema followed him into the street, often with a personal application. Garr frankly consigned to the bad place the faithful missionaries of Hongkong, from whose native churches and converts, more or less schooled in Christian teaching, his audiences were exclusively drawn. The work has caused some division in these native churches, altho there has been some abatement in the frenzy, and the Chinese, regretting their digression, are returning to their folds. The meetings drew 300 people night after night. Hundreds went under the spell, shaking and shouting in "tongues," and in general conducting themselves like howling dervishes. In fact, the manifestations may be paralleled in many heathen tribes—they suggest the frenzy of the Igorrotes' exercises, familiar to visitors to recent American expositions. The sad part of it is that the absurdity is predicated on Christian teaching.

But the Garrs have gone home. Smallpox caused the death of the poor old negro woman and the Garrs' child, who was neglected in life. And when the two young women were taken to the pest ship in the harbor with the same disease, the Garrs quietly boarded a steamer and went back to Japan, where are others of the brotherhood, and probably returned to America. Of course, the enthusiasts would have no medical attendance.

There is another group of these curious fanatics now in Canton. One McIntosh is at the head of a half dozen American women. He is cast in a gentler mold than the authoritative Garr, but his ignorance is so great that he can read only simple English. A wealthy Chinaman of Canton, a much esteemed

native church convert, is financing this company and is reported praying day and night for "tongues," that he may escape the doom. This Canton group has annexed a young woman whose case is peculiarly sad. She belongs to a notable Southern family and was engaged in legitimate mission work for four years, acquiring the Chinese language. She acts as interpreter for McIntosh and his associates, and is now fanatically opposed to her former associates, the most devoted of Christian workers. Her health is obviously impaired and her mind may become wholly unhinged, as some of the Chinese converts are now under restraint. At last reports McIntosh needed a few more dollars to complete a fund to get him to the Holy Land, for which his fanaticism longs.

The work in Hongkong is carried on by a very intelligent Chinese, formerly in Government employ. He interpreted for Garr and so became indoctrinated with the teachings. Interest has flagged in this city, but this Mr. Mok and some twenty others may be seen at their profitless posturings and repetitions for hours at a time.

Some recession in the enthusiasm is reported from India, where certain missionaries have recanted their faith in the shakings and babblings as wholesome spiritual manifestations, but the papers devoted to the work report mission bands sent to Africa and other parts of the world, and the "testimonies" from many lands, in most extravagant and ignorant language, suggest how widespread the delusion is.

HONGKONG, CHINA



The New Spirit in India

BY SYDNEY BROOKS

[Our readers are already familiar with Mr. Brooks's many articles in THE INDEPENDENT on English and European public questions. He is one of the leading British Publicists.—EDITOR.]

FOR the past two or three years it has been ominously evident that the easy days of British rule in India are over, and that difficulties of a wholly novel, serious and perplexing character are pressing upon the administrators of the great dependency. There has been something more than unrest; there has been positive disaffection. For the first time assassination and bomb-throwing have found a place among the weapons of political agitation. Great popular protests against certain acts of Government, a boycott of British goods, an incipient boycott of all the agencies of British rule except the tax collector, a steady advance of the Indian reform party toward a propaganda of violence, a growing and pervasive sense among the diversified myriads under British rule of some underlying unity, stern measures of repression and the imprisonment and deportation of one popular leader after another, an exasperation of

all the many elements of racial discord—such are the phenomena that fifty years after the suppression of the Mutiny, fifty years after the end of the old East India Company and the assumption of Crown Government, confront the British in India. It is a baffling situation and one full of terrible potentialities. No more anxious problem faces British statesmanship in or out of the empire. Every enemy of England is taking the discontent in India into his calculations as hopefully as ten years ago he watched the dawn of the irrepressible conflict in South Africa. Every friend of England must be wondering whether the limits of British governing capacity have been reached or whether she will rise, as of old, adequately and more than adequately, to the stress of the new ordeal. For in the scheme of British interests India is more than merely India. So far as a foreign policy of such vast and uneven circumference

as Great Britain's can be said to have a single center, that center is India; and an India seriously disturbed is bound to react with an almost instantaneous force upon British interests everywhere. I do not say that there is as yet any danger of India being seriously disturbed—disturbed, I mean, to the point of necessitating a large increase in the British garrison. But a new spirit is palpably stirring among those dusky wards of empire; the tokens of friction and unrest are menacing and indisputable; and Great Britain, outwardly calm—it is amazing how few Englishmen have any real knowledge of or interest in India—is inwardly perturbed, is searching for the causes of the novel manifestations that assail and perplex her, and hardly disguises the consciousness that her governing aptitudes are about to be tested as they have never been tested before.

At such a time the appearance of a book dealing sympathetically with what one may call the Indian case against British rule is peculiarly welcome. It is welcome whether one agrees with it or not, if only because there is often more to be learned from a vital, friendly, even an over-friendly, statement of a single side than from a dispassionate presentation of both sides. What England needs more than anything else at the present moment is to understand the Indian point of view; and the more sympathetically it is interpreted the better her chance of appreciating it. When, therefore, a man comes forward, and an Englishman at that, whose instincts are all on the side of the under dog, who has visited India and learned at first hand the desires and grievances of the Indian reformers, and who knows, besides, how to set them forth in a winning and persuasive style, he is rendering, in my judgment, a public service which his countrymen should be quick to recognize. This is what Mr. Henry W. Nevinson has done in "The New Spirit in India" (Harpers); and in all England I do not know a man more qualified by gifts of mind and temperament for the task. Mr. Nevinson is one of the most interesting and attractive personalities in London journalism. A literary critic of fine catholicity, of smiling, caustic humor and of sure perceptions, he is also

a born revolutionist, one of the most vivid of war correspondents, and an ardent humanitarian. The smugness, and conventions, and entrenched respectabilities of English life; the obtuseness and insularities of the English spirit; the whole scheme of English civilization, revolt him as they revolt an Irishman or a Frenchman. He has the crusading nature as Mazzini had it, or Rousseau, or Tolstoi. Every impulse of his being makes him an extremist; and his life, as full and adventurous as any man need hope for, has helped to confirm and fortify his engaging and exalted rebelliousness. Hardly a movement of popular discontent seems to spring up anywhere that Mr. Nevinson does not plunge into it. One hears of him at one moment deep in the counsels of the Russian revolutionaries; at the next he is in the thick of Balkan politics; a little later and he is presiding at a woman suffragist meeting in London, or wandering thru the Caucasus, or campaigning in Greece or South Africa, or investigating and exposing, at daily peril of his life, the iniquities of the slave trade in Portuguese Africa.

It was inevitable that sooner or later the unrest in India should claim his sympathies and attention. It was inevitable, too, that he should approach it with all his sentiments keenly enlisted on the native side. One must, of course, allow for that. One must be prepared to find "The New Spirit in India" animated thruout by the extremist temperament of its author, British rule and conduct deftly belittled and criticised, and more than justice done to Indian aspirations and character. If, therefore, I were asked whether Mr. Nevinson's latest book may be taken as an impartial and trustworthy guide to the entire situation in India, I should say that it cannot be so taken. But if I were asked whether it may be accepted as a full and revealing statement of the causes of Indian discontent, my reply would be at once and gratefully in the affirmative. Every point that can tell in favor of the Bengali and against the British Raj is made and pressed home with exquisite skill. It is partisanship, of course; but it is the unconscious partisanship of sincerity and conviction, and not of advocacy; and for

that very reason it is helpful and illuminating. It was none of Mr. Nevinson's business to present both sides. It was his business to examine and expound the case for the natives and to lay it before the world, and especially before his own countrymen, in the most telling and attractive form. An inquirer coming fresh to the study of Indian problems would feel, after reading Mr. Nevinson's book, that he had a clear and intelligible grasp on the causes and aims of the new agitation. He would fail, however, to envisage those causes and aims in a true perspective, in relation, for instance, to many other factors that statesmanship would be obliged to take into account; and he would have no opportunity of hearing anything there is to be said on the British side. A tone of subtle disparagement of the methods, manners and spirit of the British rulers runs all thru the book; Mr. Nevinson's scheme and purpose inevitably excluded anything like a candid review of their achievements; when he finds anything to commend, his approval is given with an almost palpable reluctance; and he is a past master in the art of attaching to a man, a policy or an attitude the dexterously damning epithet that it is so easy for a man of his literary gifts to bestow and so difficult for any one else to refute.

The great Durbar, for example, that celebrated King Edward's accession, is mentioned by Mr. Nevinson only to be dubbed "the foolish Durbar." One could make out, I think, a convincing case to show that it was anything but foolish; but it would require pages to do it; very few would trouble to read them; and Mr. Nevinson's single, offhand, flashing adjective would probably in the end remain in the memory long after the laborious proofs of its injustice had been forgotten. And that is but a small, tho not insignificant instance of a spirit visible in every one of these captivating pages. As a rule, I think it the very degradation of criticism to find fault with an author for not doing what he had no intention of doing. But in this case a caveat may fairly be entered against the assumption that Mr. Nevinson's study of the new spirit in India either covers the whole ground of the

Indian question or gives the British Raj even a tithe of its due. So far as I have been able to test his statements of actual fact I have found them unimpeachably accurate. But the suppression of innumerable other facts that lay outside the scope of Mr. Nevinson's purpose and the strong and constant bias of his intellect and emotions results in giving the uninitiated reader a decidedly distorted view of India as a whole. I say this not in the least as a condemnation of Mr. Nevinson, who has entirely succeeded in his defined and limited aim, but as a warning to his readers. They must not think that they are getting a bird's-eye view of India; they must remember that outside the problems of which Mr. Nevinson treats there is a vast margin on which he scarcely sets foot. To realize this, however, is in no way to minimize the value and the absorbing interest of Mr. Nevinson's achievement in reproducing, with the insight that sympathy alone can give, the essence and motives of the new spirit that is at work in India. Still less is it to remain insensible to the literary charm of his volume and to the rare personality it so pleasantly reveals.

The unrest in India is the resultant of many forces, a reservoir fed from many streams. In its present acute and menacing form it dates from the partition of Bengal in 1905, its administrative division, that is to say, into two provinces. The partition was devised and carried thru by Lord Curzon in spite of the vehement and sustained opposition of the Bengalis, who found themselves cut in two, jumbled together with people of different races, tongues and degrees of civilization, and many millions of them deprived of their historic capital of Calcutta, with its university and high court of justice. The official justification of the partition was "administrative efficiency." Its true origin is believed by practically all Indians to have been Lord Curzon's personal dislike of the Bengali race, coupled with a desire to weaken their political influence. Lord Morley has himself admitted that "nothing was ever worse done in disregard to the feeling and opinion of the majority of the people concerned"; and Mr. Nevinson movingly describes how Chamberlain, on the anniversary of that national

wrong," has now become the Ash Wednesday of India. "On that day," he says, "thousands and thousands of Indians rub dust or ashes on their foreheads; at dawn they bathe in silence, as at a sacred fast; no meals are eaten; the shops in cities and the village bazaars are shut; women refuse to cook; they lay aside their ornaments; men bind each other's wrists with a yellow string as a sign that they will never forget the shame; and the whole day is passed in resentment, mourning, and the hunger of humiliation." The partition led directly to Swadeshi—that is, to an economic boycott of English goods on a far more pervasive scale than the Chinese boycott, a few years ago, of American goods. It stimulated extremist sentiment everywhere; it gave the decisive impulse to the efforts of the Bengalis to wipe out the old reproach of effeminacy and mendacity, and to remake themselves on a higher level of physical and moral hardihood; it suggested and encouraged the idea that Indians, by simply ignoring the foreigners in their midst, by encouraging every form of Indian produce and manufacture, by boycotting British schools and law courts, and establishing a native educational system and native arbitration courts in their place, and by extending the basis and functions of the national congress, might evolve a *de facto* home rule government of their own; and to it most of the turbulence, crimes, riots and disaffection of the past three years is directly traceable. But beyond all this, the partition and the manner in which it was carried out had the effect, as Mr. Nevinson puts it, of convincing the Bengali people, and thru them the vast majority of educated Indians, that England "no longer cared what happened to them or their country, provided they paid the revenue and kept quiet."

But the partition of Bengal merely hastened the coming of a phase of British experience in India which other older and deeper causes had long made inevitable. "I think," says Mr. Nevinson, "some kind of unrest would have been developed within the next few years in any case. It arises from all manner of deep-lying causes—from the success of Asiatic Japan in war against a great

European Power, from the general communication by railway, the visits of even high-caste Brahmins to Europe, the use of English as a common tongue, the increasing knowledge of our history and liberties, and the increasing study of our great Liberal thinkers and John Morley's works. Add to these things the growing alienation of the subject races, owing to notorious cases of injustice in the law courts, ill-mannered arrogance on the part of certain Anglo-Indians, abusive incitements to violence by Anglo-Indian newspapers, and a system of espionage by the police and postal officials." The result of these various influences is, first, a distinct waning in the confidence of educated Indians in the justice and benevolence of British rule; secondly, an increasing resentment against the patronizing, aloof and supercilious manners of the English; thirdly, a growing tendency to criticise and abuse the Government, to hold it responsible for plague, famine, malaria, and to accuse it of draining India of her wealth and suppressing her industries in the interests of English administrators, financiers and traders; fourthly, the birth of a new consciousness of unity among Indians and of a new spirit of self-reliance; and fifthly, an insistent desire for a larger and ever larger share in the government of the country. The remedies Mr. Nevinson suggests include a modification of the partition of Bengal, the appointment of at least one Indian on each of the executive councils, the enlargement of the Viceroy's and other legislative councils by genuinely elected members up to the number of half the council, an effective control over the budget, an increased expenditure on education, the free and unprejudiced admission of Indians to all posts in the civil service for which they are qualified, the reform of the police and the separation of judicial and executive functions in the case of the local administrators. But above all he lays stress on the necessity of a "change of heart," a fundamental alteration in the manners and bearing of individual Englishmen toward individual Indians.

These proposals may roughly be called those of the Moderate party, with whom Mr. Nevinson, in his last chapter—and

rather, one suspects, reluctantly -elects in the end to side. They are those of the party that accepts British rule as essential to India's internal peace and external security, but desires to make it more directly responsive to native opinion. Now, it is extremely noteworthy that the scheme of reforms outlined by Lord Morley last December not only embodies many of the planks of the Moderate platform, but at some points goes beyond them. One of the Moderate leaders, indeed, frankly and publicly stated that Lord Morley's proposals exceeded their wildest hopes. The partition of Bengal remains, it is true, untouched, and there seems at present little prospect of reversing or even modifying that gratuitous blunder. *Fieri non debuit; factum valet* is apparently Lord Morley's last word on that difficult matter. But in other directions he has not only met the Moderates more than half way; he has positively given them a lead. Mr. Nevins, for instance, suggests the appointment of an Indian on the Viceroy's Executive Council—that is, on the supreme governing body of the country. The appointment is to be made. He suggests that an Indian should be appointed on each of the provincial executive councils. That, too, is conceded. He suggests that the Viceroy's Legislative Council should be enlarged by genuinely elected members up to one-half of the total number. Lord Morley is increasing the Viceroy's Legislative Council from twenty-four to sixty-two members, twenty-eight of whom will be elected, thus leaving the Viceroy with a very small official majority. Mr. Nevins makes a similar proposal in regard to the legislative councils of Madras, Bombay and the other provinces. Lord Morley has bettered the proposal not only by remodeling these bodies, but by handing over to the elected and nominated Indian members a clear majority over the official element. In future the native representatives on these legislative councils will be in a position to propose and pass whatever legislation they please, subject, of course, to the veto of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, and to the reserved powers of the central Government. That is a very great and whole-

some change. It makes the responsibility of the native members a living thing. It places them *vis-à-vis* the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor in almost precisely the position that Congress occupies *vis-à-vis* the President. Mr. Nevins, again, proposes that the native members on the Viceroy's Legislative Council should be given an effective control over the budget. Lord Morley intends to invest them, in his own words, with "the novel right of moving resolutions and dividing the Council on administrative questions of public interest, and of taking part in settling the actual figures of the budget, both by informal discussion and by bringing forward specific recommendations which will be put to the vote."

It will thus be seen that most of the reforms put forward by the Moderates as the maximum of their demands have been adopted in their entirety and that others have been promised which go considerably beyond anything the Moderates had dreamed of asking for. The effect of Lord Morley's statesmanlike liberality is already very apparent. He has conciliated and rejoiced the responsible leaders of the educated classes and he has done so without alienating the English officials in the civil service. The path is opened to a kind of co-operation between the rulers and the ruled that may in time produce that "change of heart" on which Mr. Nevins rightly insists as the most needed, if the most intangible, of all reforms. There will, at any rate, be a new and wider knowledge of how the natives think on this question and on that, and a new necessity on the part of the Government of carrying native opinion with them in the measures they propose; and the most useful Englishman in the India of the near future, the man most obviously marked out for promotion, will not, as now, be he who is most skilled in compiling reports, but he who shows the most knowledge of and influence over native opinion and the most dexterity in guiding instead of driving the people along the road to better things. In other words, Lord Morley's reforms may easily prove the first step toward making *popularity* what it always should have

been, but never has been—one of the first and most desirable objects of official policy.

I feel it possible, therefore, to end on a note of comparative cheerfulness. There is a crisis in India and there will always continue to be one. As in Russia, so in India, education spells the doom of bureaucracy, whether it be despotic or benevolent; and no one can for a moment suppose that Lord Morley's reforms, timely and generous as they are, mark the end of the struggle or establish a perfect and final equilibrium between native aspirations and British supremacy. The sphere of Indian influence and direction is bound to expand, while that of British influence and direction is bound to contract; and the ultimate resultant of these two simultaneous processes is far beyond my powers of divination. But for the present Lord Morley, by sternly repressing anarchy on the one hand and by ungrudgingly satisfying the new spirit of self-restoration on the other, has righted the ship of state and piloted her into smoother waters. That is a very considerable achievement, and there are only two further points in connection with it that I should like to dwell upon. The first is that while a training in self-government has always formed part of British policy in India it is a program that in a country so infinitely diversified and divided against itself—a country of over forty races, nine religions, twenty-four hun-

dred castes, and one hundred and eighty languages and dialects—can only be carried out step by step and with the utmost caution. Situated as the British are, a mere handful of foreigners among three hundred million credulous natives, there is no danger so great as that they may be hurried into premature concessions for which the masses of the people—who, remember, dwell contentedly under British rule—are not prepared, which are demanded only by a numerically insignificant minority, not more than from one-third to one-sixth of one per cent. of the population, and which, unless carefully safeguarded, may provoke, not a healthy political rivalry, but disastrous outbreaks of racial and religious antagonism. The second point on which I should like to venture a word is this, that the present difficulties that confront the British in India are far more the result of their successes than of their failures. They could not, indeed, have arisen at all had not the British Raj been a superlative material success; had it not preserved an unbroken peace, fenced with numberless securities the persons and property of the natives, promoted their well-being, educated them, and instilled into them by the reflex power of British precept and example the doctrines of liberty. It is no paradox to assert that nine-tenths of the tumult in India is at once the price and the proof of the excellence of British rule.

LONDON, ENGL.



Success

BY E. H. ELLSWORTH

Success is the hand trained to do its work,
The eye that sees that the lines run true,
The ear that hears when the truth you shirk,
The brain that conceives old truths anew.

Success is the strife with the heart aglow,
The effort we make for our fellow man,
The pride that laughs at the outer show,
The soul that fulfils its highest plan.

LONDON, ENGL.

Literature

Marriage a la Mode*

THE average American reader has never been attracted by the eclectically constructed heroes and heroines of her novels, even when they were composed of the heads, wings and other oracle feathers of half a dozen of England's greatest portrait painters, as was the case with Fenwick, the hero of her Romney story, or of France's most famous demi-mondes, as was the case of Lady Rose's daughter. But her publishers need have no alarm for the success of her last book. It is too offensive and bigoted not to attract attention. In it will be found the least flattering, most insulting estimate of American womanhood that has yet been offered to the public. The American man scarcely appears except in the character of Captain Boyson, a toady to English ideals.

The scene opens in Washington, and we might almost infer that the topography at least is taken from the diary Mrs. Ward kept during her recent visit to this country, and for the first time we have a view of her in one of her own novels behind a tourist's mask, wearing her company manners. Before attacking them she is almost *naïve* in returning thanks to her American hosts for a day at Mount Vernon and for an invitation to a White House reception. She nearly gets her own sunset flush and tone of time upon Washington's country home. But there is something strained in her nice speech about the President, whom she compares to a rocky headland, and softens as much as she can the fact that he talked louder than any one else at his own reception. But in spite of this paying of guest duty to American hospitality in the first chapters, she manages to introduce the hero and heroine and to lay the foundations for their unhappiness in their first conversation.

Roger Barnes is a handsome young Englishman who comes to America frankly upon a fortune-hunting expedi-

tion. He has excellent ideas of how circumspect a woman ought to be even in what she knows, and particularly in what she thinks, and he is moral enough himself, except that he wants to sell his figure and family tree for a million dollars, which is an extravagant price to ask for himself, considering that he has no brains, no accomplishments, and that even his family portraits have been done over and damaged. The American girl he marries really loves him, in spite of the fact that she suspects he has reckoned up her bank account. She is the orphan of a rich lumber merchant who has control of her own fortune. She holds what Barnes considers shockingly loose views about marriage, but this does not prevent his marrying her and putting himself upon her pension list. It never deters any other Englishman from doing the same thing. At the end of three years she becomes jealous, restless, dissatisfied with life in an English country house, returns to America and divorces him. It is funnier than convincing to see how Mrs. Ward sets down the tragic effects of this action upon Barnes's character. He not only goes to the bad, but into a decline, refusing to touch his wife's pension, to which he is still entitled. This is not the real record we have of Englishmen and Frenchmen who have tried the patience of their American wives too far. They usually marry again and continue to live upon the first wife's pension with bitter grumbling because it is not larger.

But it is in the development of Daphne's character that Mrs. Ward writes her scathing indictment against American womanhood. She dissects with more shrewdness than any of us had reason to suspect she had the young American's egregious affectation of knowledge and taste concerning pictures and architecture. She hints that the brightness which passes for intellectual vivacity in young American women differs very early into pedantry, and one of the best scenes in the story is where Daphne gets

*MARRIAGE A LA MODE. By Mrs. Thompson Ward. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.20.

herself into contrast first with a vicious fine lady and then with a heavy, horse-faced old duchess, only to prove herself wanting in some fairer grace that both of them possess. But the chief charge is that Daphne is typical of American women in the fact that wealth, willfulness and other privileges have rendered her restless, unsettled, dissatisfied with any permanent environment, and intolerant even of the natural restraint involved in marriage. Mrs. Ward insists that altho a very large per cent. of the divorces in this country are granted to women, they do not ask for release in order to marry again, but because they are tired of being married at all. She thinks the period of passion is short in American women, and that, like Daphne, they spend the rest of their lives in one form of tyranny or another. There can be no question that divorce is a kind of diversion in the money-powered class to which Daphne belongs, as it is the refuge of millions of foreigners who relapse when they emigrate to this country into license from the restraints of marriage laws in the older countries. But it cannot be admitted that Daphne is the typical American woman. She is only typical of that class of American women who are willing to marry impoverished titled foreigners.

Some American readers may be puzzled by the stress which Mrs. Ward lays upon the question whether Daphne's husband knocked her down or merely pushed her off in such a way that she fell over and struck her head. The reason is that the British law regards unchastity in a wife as grounds for a divorce, but unchastity in a husband as a venial offense, not essentially impairing the sanctity of married life. Consequently, Daphne could not have got a divorce in England even if she had abundant proof of his unfaithfulness. There must be in addition "cruelty," which is practically interpreted in a materialistic sense. Then, too, if a wife forgives her husband, who, as a Christian, she is bound to do, she can never later bring up his offense against him. Another provision of British law which has been the cause of great hardship is that a wife who consents to a separation, perhaps in the hope of a reconciliation, is thereby debarred

from ever after suing for divorce, no matter what her husband may do after leaving her. And we may add finally, tho the list could be indefinitely extended, that only the wealthy classes in England can afford to get divorces, and this is the cause of widespread immorality, as English judges have admitted. The reader of *Marriage à la Mode* should look thru a few columns of the divorce proceedings in the *London Times*. He will find it unpleasant, because it publishes details which the yellowest journal in America would not dare print, but he will also see the workings of the legal system which Mrs. Ward prefers to ours. In short, she regards the American marriage laws as unjust and immoral, and we are equally convinced that the British marriage laws are unjust and immoral.

The Reorganization of Our Colleges

THE publication two years ago of "Individual Training in Our Colleges," by Clarence F. Birdseye, created a sensation in college circles because of its frank exposure of the demoralized condition of undergraduate life, due to lack of attention to the real needs of the student. Wherever the book was discussed the justice of the arraignment, in some degree at least, was admitted, but the discussions generally ended with the question, "But if it is so, what are you going to do about it?" This question Mr. Birdseye answers more fully in his new book *The Reorganization of Our Colleges*.* Here he subjects the college to the test of the business man—the test of efficiency. Does the college accomplish, economically and satisfactorily, its own professed objects? Is it turning out men of scholarly ideals, sound bodies and good morals, fit to become citizens and fathers of families? And what proportion of the material it receives goes to the waste-heap during the process?

Our universities have grown, like our industrial plants, into immense corporations, handling millions of dollars, and, what is more valuable, thousands of lives. Yet, unlike our industrial corpo-

*THE REORGANIZATION of OUR COLLEGES. By CLARENCE F. BIRDSEYE. New York: The Outlook & Training Co., 1907.

rations, they have developed no administrative organs capable of adequately handling effectively the heterogeneous aggregations. The professors are robbed of their time in order to do executive business, which usually they dislike and are often unfitted by temperament and training to do well. Any one who has tried to collect university statistics, even of such simple points as the number of students in a certain year or the expenditures for certain purposes, will realize how chaotic and undeveloped is the mere matter of recording. As for finding out what classes are being well taught, and why some students fail, and what becomes of them, not even the president, who is supposed to know everything, knows that.

Mr. Birdseye comes to this startling conclusion:

"After a pretty careful examination of college methods, and from a practical knowledge of the growth of accounting and business administration for thirty years, I am sure that, if our colleges would formulate and apply new units of value and up to date administration and accounting methods, they would quadruple in ten years their net results in wholesome training for citizenship, without a dollar's increase in endowment, and to the lasting satisfaction of all concerned, and at a relatively great saving in cost."

The average college man will probably not be ready to admit this. That is why the author is going to do what he can toward demonstrating it. For Mr. Birdseye does not write books for the fun of it, altho he has a shelf-full to his name. He means business, and he has organized a company for the purpose of investigating the real conditions prevailing in the classroom and the student home, and of applying such measures for the reform of their evils as observation and experience may direct.

The Actress. By Louise Closser Hale. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.50.

Those who remember "Candida," as given in New York five years ago, will recall a particularly vivacious "Prossy"; the character actress who portrayed Mr. Shaw's spitfire stenographer is the author of *The Actress*, a novel of the stage and player-folk, which betrays in a good many realistic touches that it is partly, at least, autobiographical. The author takes us bodily and boldly into

the greenroom, and into the secrets of the make-up of a "character actress." A London engagement gives her an opportunity to mark the differences between the insular and the Western continental ways of looking at many things. The social recognition of an actress is more openly cordial in England; but she finds herself hemmed in by restrictions unknown in America, with a bland, "It isn't done," as their only explanation. *The Actress* tells a story, more common now than a half-century ago, of the struggle in a girl's heart between love and ambition.

The British Tar in Fact and Fiction. By Charles Napier Robinson, Commander, Royal Navy. With Introductory Chapters on the Place of the Sea Officer and Seaman in Naval History and Historical Literature by John Leyland. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. Pp. xxiii, 520. \$4.00.

It was an excellent idea of Commander Robinson's to trace the British sailor thru the centuries and to show the evolution of this, the most important element of the modern British navy. Tradition and heritage which reach back to the days when the men of the North swooped down on the shores of Britain, left defenseless by the departure of the Roman legions, are possibly of more value than Dreadnoughts. It was not the size or the superiority of the British ships in comparison with the great new navy of Spain which caused Drake's companion at Cadiz to write: "Twelve of her Majesty's ships were a match for all the galleys of the King's dominions." It was the seamanship and the mettle of the sailors—the men of whom Drake himself wrote to Queen Elizabeth in April, 1588: "I have not in my lifetime known better men and possessed of gallanter minds than your Majesty's people are for the most part which are here gathered together voluntarily to put their hands to the finishing of this great piece of work." It is well to remember that many of the traditions and much of the heritage of the sea of the British tar belongs to our own nation almost as much as to Great Britain. The seamen of Tudor days, the seamen of the mystery plays and of the poets and dramatists of the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries belong to the days before any New

England ancestors had left their native shores, and for many years after the arrival of the early colonists, as Mr. Leyland reminds us, the sea traditions were carried on. With the opening up of the West the sea lost, for the United States, the preponderant importance which it still retains for a maritime country like Great Britain; but when the war fleets of the world are measured and compared, it should be remembered that the men behind the guns in the navies of Great Britain and the United States have a heritage of the sea which is lacking to some of the newer Powers which are energetically beginning to assert themselves as naval Powers.

The Enforcement of the Statute of Laborers. During the First Decade After the Black Death, 1349-1359. By Bertha Haven Putnam, Ph. D. Columbia University Studies. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$4.50.

Poverty in England is now claiming almost as much attention as the building of Dreadnoughts, and remedies and palliatives for a state of society in which almost half the population is below the poverty line are abundantly offered by reformers and philanthropists. How great the task is that is confronting the English nation and how deeply poverty is rooted in English life and history may be realized from a reading of Dr. Putnam's careful and scholarly treatise. In August, 1349, the Black Death reached Dorsetshire, and during the next twelve months it swept over the whole of England, carrying away almost half of the population. Its ravages were most severe among the poor, and after its disappearance in 1349, the men and women who were left naturally attempted to take advantage of the heightened demand for labor to secure higher wages and better conditions. Such efforts after life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness met with stern repression; and Dr. Putnam's investigations go to prove that the statutes whereby the English Government attempted to put down all efforts after betterment of condition, whether on the part of free or unfree laborers, were enforced with energy and effect. It is true that Parliament, while trying to keep wages down to the old level, endeavored

also to prevent any rise in prices of commodities; but how far these efforts were successful Dr. Putnam does not inform us. She gives abundant examples, however, of punishments by fine and imprisonment and by the forced repayment of the excess for the acceptance of wages above the customary and legal level. Apparently the only explanation of these natural and from the modern point of view not unpraiseworthy efforts on the part of the working people to better their condition, that occurred to England's governing classes of the fourteenth century, was that the inordinate demands were due to "the malice of servants."

A Working Theology. By Alexander MacColl. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

Despite all disparagement of systematic theology and doctrinal sermons, it remains true that there is no subject in which more people are deeply interested than in religious doctrine. No one need want an audience who can present truths concerning God and the spiritual life in forms consistent with the best knowledge and thought of these times. Dr. McColl has that ability, and a wide and cordial welcome may be predicted for his little essay. "A working theology," he says, "is a theology that works," one, that is to say, which closely touches life, confirms itself in experience, and issues in power. Its keynotes are reverence and reality." These characteristics are manifest in his luminous treatment of such timely themes as "Prayer in a World of Law," "Miracles in a Scientific Age," and "The Bible in the Light of Modern Revelation and Inspiration." Occasionally he lapses into some trite, but untenable dictum of the apologists, as when he says that the resurrection is "one of the best-attested facts of human history," and often one wishes that he would pursue his theme a little farther; for example, a discussion of the feeding of the five thousand or Christ's walking on the water would have been in place in the chapter on miracles; but perhaps in so brief an essay one ought not to expect more than suggestion, and in general the spirit is that of honest facing of difficulty. The volume is calculated to help many toward a "theology that will work."

Literary Notes

...A series of pamphlets is being issued by the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J., on the use of the library by the schools. Each course is divided into lessons with detailed instructions in the finding of books by the index and looking up the literature of a subject. Numerous practical exercises are given with the regular cards and forms.

...We need do no more than again call attention to the rapid successive appearance of the Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company. The third volume nearly finishes the letter D. It is admirably edited, compact and yet full, and the list of articles is as nearly complete as can well be made. We commend it heartily.

...Mr. Isidor Singer bids fair to be the great encyclopedist. First he projected the great "Jewish Encyclopedia" of twelve volumes, published by Funk & Wagnalls, and he now has in hand a similar Encyclopedia of Insurance. But before that is completed he proposes, and will probably achieve, a twelve volume encyclopedic "History of the Jews in Monograph," to be written by rabbis and to cover the history of the Jews of the world. Yet another plan well presented anticipates an encyclopedia of the Asiatic and African continents in twenty volumes, which shall cover both Asia and Africa, ancient and modern, geographical, historical, archæological, religious, political and ethnological, and with 5,000 illustrations. He proposes that it be edited under the auspices of the American Oriental Society and take ten years to complete it. The scheme is a large one, and the prospect fascinating, reaching as it does from Jerusalem and Stamboul to Peking and Tokyo, from Siberia to Ceylon, from Alexandria to Cape Town, and in time from the Deluge and the Pyramids to the emergence of Japan and the Cape to Cairo Railway.

...Dr. Louis Adolphe Coerne enjoys the double distinction of being the first native American to have a grand opera of his composition performed in Europe ("Zenobia," at Bremen, Dec. 1st, 1905) and of being the first recipient of the degree of Ph. D. from Harvard University for special work in music. His thesis on *The Evolution of Modern Orchestration*, now published by the Macmillan Company, New York (\$3 net) fills a void in English musical literature. For, while there have been plenty of technical treatises on the art of writing orchestral music, strange as it may seem, this is, with the single exception of Lavoix's "Histoire de l'Instrumentation," written more than a quarter of a century ago, the only comprehensive history of orchestration yet produced. Dr. Coerne supplements his able and acceptable review of the growth of orchestration with nearly a hundred pages of illustrative excerpts from the works of the thirteen composers who have done most to advance the art of instrumental coloring: Monteverde, Scarlatti, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Weber, Ber-

lioz, Mendelssohn, Wagner, Saint-Saëns, Tchaikovsky, Dvorák and Richard Strauss. The book is one which no musical library can afford to do without.

Pebbles

"WERE you badly stung by mosquitoes?"
"No, just a little bit."—*Yale Record*.

It's difficult at times to account for the bright sayings of some children, after hearing their parents talk.—*Lippincott's*.

It might be easier to attract the attention of Venus than Mars by use of mirrors.—*New Haven Palladium*.

THE Rev. Mr. Spicer had for three days enjoyed the telephone, which had been his last gift from an admiring parishioner. He had been using it immediately before going to church.

When the time came for him to announce the hymn he rose and with his usual impressive manner read the words. Then in a crisp, firm tone he said: "Let us all unite in hymn six, double o; sing three."—*Youth's Companion*.

FIRST GERMAN PROFESSOR—Would you believe it, my dear colleague, I actually do not know the ages of my children?

Second German Professor—Such a thing could never happen with me. I was born 2,300 years after Socrates; my wife 1,800 years after the death of Tiberius; our son, Leo, 2,000 years after the promulgation of the Licinian laws by Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, and our Amanda 1,500 years after the commencement of the great Migration. Very simple, is it not?—*The Classical Review*.

IN referring to a thin boy, it is all right to call him "skinny," but you must call a thin girl "spirituelle." It means the same, but sounds better. Never call any one but a boy "puny." A "puny" girl should be called "fragile." It sounds more like delicate china, and all of that sex like to be compared to fine Dresden. A "chunky" boy is all right, but a girl has a "finely rounded figure." A boy is "gawky," but a girl displays "untutored grace."—*Atchison Globe*.

He traveled far thru many land,
He heard the Adriatic roar;
He walked on Egypt's burning sands
And stood where Cæsar stood of yore;
He viewed the Pyramids and Sphinx,
And when at last he had come home
He only talked about the drinks
They served in Cairo and in Rome.

She found her way to Ispahan,
She spent a week in Bay Bander,
And hurried onward thru Japan
And paused at Melbourne for a day
And, having reached her native shore,
Her only subject, first and last,
Concerned the clothes the women wore
Within the realms then which she bore.
—*Chicago Record-Herald*

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The Disintegration of Parties

WHEN political parties have become disorganized, broken into sections with conflicting views, we may look for approaching reconstruction, or at least realignment. Such is the condition of both the Republican and the Democratic parties today. It is time for a change.

Look at it. What principles do the two parties represent in any such way as to distinguish them? There were definite economical issues that separated them before the Civil War, and certain moral and constitutional issues that divided them during that war. But after the Civil War and the passing of the Reconstruction period, there arose the prime necessity to enlarge the national revenue, and the Republican party took up the old Whig doctrine of Protection, with its high tariffs, and forgot its earlier principles. Meanwhile the Democratic doctrine of Free Trade became less pronounced, under the necessities of revenue, and could not be recovered even under the leadership of Grover Cleveland. There grew up, under Protection, gigantic combinations of wealth which introduced new conditions and exigent political problems. What followed is the disintegration of parties which we now behold.

See the party of Protection, divided in Congress into stand-patters and insurgents, both using the old shibboleth, but one seeking a high and the other a low tariff. Think of the manufacturing State of Massachusetts demanding free hides and free coal. Then see the party of Free Trade split into sections; Democrats in the Senate standing pat with Republicans for protection of sugar and lumber; sections of the opposing parties combining with each other to carry their various interests. It is an amazing phenomenon, utterly subversive of all party consistency. Is La Follette a Republican? Is Daniel a Democrat?

Then there is the question of finance and the control of corporate interests, the one other great public question. See how the two parties are divided. Have we not seen Cleveland and Bryan, both Democrats, and yet representing opposite financial views? Do the Democrats of New York and those of Texas represent the same principles as to the control of corporations? Or, in the Republican party, did not Roosevelt represent a view praised by as many Democrats as Republicans, and curst by men of both parties?

The condition is very curious and quite abnormal. It reminds one of the political condition before the Civil War, when the Whig party was breaking up, and Democrats and Whigs were flocking into the Free Soil party. There is no sort of reason in the present condition. We are held together by old names and traditions that have lost their meaning. All signs look to reconstruction of parties along the lines that have already divided each of the old parties. It is nearly or quite time to divide on principles, and not on power and plunder. Who is a Republican here in the North? Who is a Democrat in the South?

The Side-Shows and the Main Tent

THE commencement season has always been an occasion for fault finding, but there has been a change in its objective. Formerly, when the graduating class were permitted to hold forth, they directed their attacks upon the outside world. Nowadays, when the collegiate authorities monopolize the platform, they criticise the students. Being critics

by profession and in a position to discover the weak points of their subjects, they are able to make very clear the need of a reform in collegiate life, altho they are not so unanimous and definite as to the manner of the reformation.

This year most of the commencement criticism is directed at what is undeniably the most vulnerable point in our collegiate system, that is, the diversion of the interests of the student body from the true aims of the college. Social life, athletics, dissipation and the multitude of other student activities have cut down to the minimum the attention given to their studies. President Wilson, of Princeton, in his Concord speech last week, explained the situation with characteristic frankness and lucidity:

"So far as the colleges go, the sideshows have swallowed up the circus and we in the main tent do not know what is going on. And I do not know that I want to continue under those conditions as a ring-master. There are more honest occupations than teaching if you cannot teach.

"I believe in athletics. I believe in all those things which relax energy, that the faculties may be at their best when the energies are not relaxed, but only so far do I believe in these diversions. When the lad leaves school he should cease to be an athlete. The modern world is an exacting one and the things it exacts are mostly intellectual."

Now, students have never given as much attention to their books as their instructors think they should, and there is no reason for expecting that they ever will. But it is possible to have such an atmosphere in a university that the students will have scholarly interests, will prize scholarly honors, and will cultivate scholarly diversions. Such an atmosphere has been maintained in many places and for long periods, and it is not unreasonable to hope that it may be re-established in our American universities. President Lowell, of Harvard, in his Phi Beta Kappa address at Columbia last week, called attention to the fact that in England the competitive honors of the universities have a value even in the outside world:

"We need more than a minimum requirement to get men of ability; there must be an external stimulus. And yet the college today is the place where that stimulus is applied least. By the free use of competition athletics has beaten scholarship out of sight in the estimation of the community at large and in the regard of the college student bodies. Should

faculties not take advantage of a similar stimulus? In the English universities the now established system of honors and pass examinations has the result of bringing before the public the acquisition of such distinctions so that they are referred to nearly as much as are athletic feats in this country.

"Competition as a means of power suffers from the students' idea that we are employing tests of industry alone and not those of intellectual superiority. We should employ tests that will measure not merely diligence but those which will measure the amount of intellectual power. On the new standard of shunning individualism the scholar seems to be striving for a personal distinction, but the member of the football team stands out worthy of praise as a college hero because of his devotion to the interests of his alma mater, or rather to those of his fellow students. It is a sort of co-operative selfishness."

President Lowell's remarks are of special weight, for it is natural and probably not unjust to assume that they are in some degree indicative of his intended policy at Harvard. It is, therefore, interesting to see that he does not seem averse to the introduction of the competitive motive into the field of scholarship, from which it was not many years ago expelled with contumely. The professors, it appears, are to take lessons from the coaches.

Some such extraneous incentive certainly seems to be necessary, for the pure joy of intellectual achievement does not compare as an inducement to exertion with the greater glory of banners and bands and newspaper headlines. Phi Beta Kappa is not a noticeable stimulus and Sigma Xi, its equivalent on the scientific side, has even less prestige.

If we are to have intercollegiate contests in intellectualism, what form will they take? Will there be public disputations, in the style of the schoolmen? Will the two sides alternately propound to each other mathematical puzzles and logical subtleties? Will the Association of American Universities prescribe the rules and the Carnegie Foundation and General Education Board offer the prizes? And will the public take the same interest in the contest that they now take in baseball?

Let us suppose that the new *regime* of intellectual competition is in effect now, and Columbia and Cornell are matching their dissertations. In New York City, Park Row is packed with upturned

faces watching the bulletin boards. Clerks and their employers hurrying home have stopped to get the returns. Bootblacks and messenger boys, sitting in a row on the fences, have staked their last nickels. The stockbroker nudges the man with a dinner pail and asks him for the score. On the blackboard in front of the newspaper office appears the announcement that Dr. Kropff, of Columbia, has prepared some new derivatives of diaminoisophthalic acid. Cornell counters with Dr. Ray's triazo-compounds of resorcin. Then Columbia scores with Dr. Tripp's dissertation on "Groups of order $p^3 q^2$," followed by Dr. Mead's on "The chondrocranium of an embryo pig, *sus scrofa*." That part of the crowd which has its money on Cornell looks gloomy, but recovers when the markers chalk down Dr. Ventura's "Catalan Phonetics" and Dr. Carney's "Pleistocene Geology of the Moravian Quadrangle." A shout from a thousand throats is heard when the street sees that Dr. Haas has translated the *Dasarupa* of Dhanamjaya, until the applause is checked by the announcement of Dr. McKelvey's study of the groups of birational transformations of algebraic curves of Genus 5. His curves seem to baffle Columbia for a moment, but Dr. Parmelee, formerly of Yale, comes to the rescue with his dissertation on "Inebriety in Boston." So the contest goes on hour by hour, while the popular excitement grows more intense, and extras of the yellow journals, with portraits of the winning men and explanatory diagrams of their theses, spread the news to the suburbs. The real heroes of the university thus receive the honor that is their due, and the athletic student must get his gratification from the pure joy of exercise.



Liberty, Equality and Fraternity Limited

THE designation of this old firm has been changed since it was organized at the time of the American and French Revolutions. It is now "Limited," which means that the partners have concluded to limit their responsibility and scope. Hereafter their service will be confined to people of their own sort; they will ac-

knowledge and pay no debts to any not of their own race or family.

We had thought the field of the firm was unlimited, that its appeal was to all. But now we hear those who talk the loudest about democracy, even extreme Socialists, insist that liberty, equality and fraternity are only for those who are equal, not so for the inferior races; the yellow and black people are left out. They are not equal to us.

We think it was the discovery of the spread of this teaching of limited equality, limited democracy, that was the occasion for the calling last week in this city of an important conference, for the purpose of emphasizing the wider doctrine of the two Revolutions and of the Civil War. The conference was not called by the elder friends of universal liberty, but by some of the younger men and women, led by Mr. William E. Walling, who had come to observe the prevalence of the limiting doctrine and to notice its effective shutting the gates of opportunity against those of the discredited color. It is well that such a new generation of idealists of freedom should arise to hold the succession of those who inherit the fervor of the Declaration of Independence and the Emancipation Proclamation.

The resolutions adopted by the conference were simple and primary enough, to the effect, merely, that the growing denial of equal rights to ten millions of our fellow citizens is the greatest menace that threatens our country; that their disfranchisement is a peril to both races; that professional and academic education for the more gifted is no less important than industrial education for the mass; that equal privileges in the legislature and in law should be given the negro; that the denial to black men, even by violence, of equal right to work, as in this Georgia strike, is a shameful offense; that the national Government should strictly enforce the civil rights constitutionally given to all; that everywhere the public school expenditure should be the same for those of different races; that everywhere the negro's right to the ballot be equally recognized; and that any policy excluding the negro from public office in the South is to be condemned.

This is all admirable in principle, and we can only seek to carry it out by correcting public sentiment everywhere. It is a campaign of education that is needed, a new emphasis put on the doctrine that all men are created equal; not in individual capacity, to be sure, but in the rights to attainment as well as to protection. It is a fine thing to have the younger champions of equal opportunity join together, the two races, to renew adhesion to the old doctrine, and to denounce the growing limitation of liberty, equality and fraternity.

While there has been in so many quarters in the North a growing indifference to the doctrine of equal human rights, there have continued to be those who have not allowed their zeal to cool, and who have determined that, so far as they could achieve it, the opportunity for the negro to rise should not be denied. It is these friends from the North that have provided all the best schools that have educated the negro teachers. This has not been done by the South. Even in the lower education of the primary school, the negro pays by taxation for all he gets; and in some States his share of taxation helps pay for white education also. Of the amount of money given by Northern friends year by year for the uplift of the negro during these forty-five years there is no record. Far the larger part of it has been gathered and expended by a dozen missionary organizations, mostly for education, partly for churches. Nearly all the leading negro colleges in the South, and the multitude of normal schools, were founded and are generally still supported by them. Such are Fisk and Atlanta among those of the first rank, which have supplied nearly all the present leaders of the race; while, of those which put industrial education to the fore, Hampton and Tuskegee have gained their support from the same constituency. The financial reports of five of our missionary societies, Congregational, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and Episcopal (in the order of their gifts) show that they contributed last year \$775,000 for the uplift of the negroes of the South. We should probably have to add nearly or quite as much more for other benefactions. Three such independent schools — Atlanta,

Hampton and Tuskegee — received over \$400,000 last year. If we put the total amount at only a million and a quarter — and we believe it to be more — that represents, at 5 per cent., a capital of twenty-one and a half million dollars invested in the love and faith of benevolent people for a needy but aspiring race. It represents, tho slightly, the sense of obligation under which we have lain to repair the dreadful wrongs we have done to the freedmen. But we need fresh impulse for justice, fresh denunciation of the limitation of the breadth of freedom for which our fathers fought, and we rejoice in such a conference as this of last week; for there is no other wrong and no other national peril so great as this, which concerns the present and future of ten millions of our citizens.



The Aldrich Tariff Revision

At the end of last week the Senate voted upon the Aldrich bill's increases of the duties on cotton goods. These increases had been attacked with much force and persistence by the Republican critics of the Aldrich revision. Mr. Dooliver began the work some time ago, before the cotton goods schedule had been taken up. It was renewed last week by himself and others, and a very notable contribution to the debate was made by Mr. La Follette, who laid bare the disguised and unwarrantable additions to the Dingley duties, item by item, using official figures and statements, and showing a long list of increases, running up to 110 per cent., upon goods the importation of which is virtually prohibited even by the present rates.

That is to say, where the increase is 110 per cent., the imports last year were only \$8,109, and where Mr. Aldrich proposes an addition of 98 per cent., the present duty permitted only \$7,000 worth of goods to come in from abroad. And, in one exceptional instance, the official statement indicated an increase of 460 per cent., designed to check an incoming flood represented by imports last year of \$5,000! Of course, such additions are not to be made for protection. Surely, there is ample protection in the present duties. But such increases would enable combined domes-

tic manufacturers to raise prices. Attack and exposure were made in vain. The provisions of the bill were approved. On every motion Mr. Aldrich had a majority of from 9 to 11, and the opposition of 10 Republicans was easily overcome. This was regarded as a conclusive test of the "insurgent" strength, and now it is admitted that the bill will be passed in the form desired by the Aldrich majority. Those duties which have been withheld so long, for trading purposes or to keep uncertain men in line, will soon be brought forward and approved, together with the provisions for a costly and unnecessary Customs Court and the extraordinary maximum rates, which, if enacted, will add 25 per cent., for a time, at least, to the duties upon a considerable part of our imports, in some instances more than doubling the ordinary duties of the bill. It should not be forgotten that these maximum rates would, so far as they should be used, give 25 per cent. more protection to domestic manufacturers and combinations of manufacturers.

As for the conference committee, to which it is said that Mr. Taft looks for relief, we venture to say that part of its work is already done. Does any one think that the names of its members have not for some time past been known to Senator Aldrich and Speaker Cannon?

Will the country be satisfied with such a bill as, in all probability, is soon to be passed and sent to the President? We think not. The fact should not be overlooked that the character of the bill has been thoroly exposed by Republicans, not by Democrats, whose arguments and attacks have little or no weight with the average Republican partisan. The unwarrantable increases, open or hidden, have been pointed out and denounced by men of exceptional ability and force, who are not only Republicans, but also protectionists. As a rule, they are willing to accept the present Dingley duties. They attack additions to those duties, and their work has been well done. We believe that a majority of their Republican constituents think that even the Dingley rates are too high. At all events these constituents, and probably a majority of the Republicans in the States of

other Republican Senators, cannot fail to be impressed by the facts which Republicans in the Senate have brought to light and emphasized for the consideration of the public.

"The main point," said Secretary MacVeagh at Chicago last Saturday, "is to satisfy the people of the Middle West. If they are not satisfied, then the tariff question will unfortunately not be out of the way and we shall not have rest." Now, the people of the Middle West are those who are represented in the Senate by the Republican "insurgents," by Mr. Dolliver, Mr. La Follette, Mr. Cummins, Mr. Bristow, Mr. Nelson and their associates, who vote against Mr. Aldrich. Of course, they will not be satisfied by the enactment of the provisions which these gentlemen are so sharply denouncing. If the Secretary is right, tariff revision will be a lively and troublesome issue after the enactment of such a revision as the one which Congress now proposes to make. We assume that there will be no veto, for the substance of many opinions sent from Washington is that, while the President does not like either the House bill or the Senate bill, he is not at present inclined to withhold his formal approval of the bill finally agreed upon.

Congress had an opportunity to settle the tariff question for a considerable time by a just revision. Unfortunately it is probably about to take action that will promote continued agitation. We should not regard as a statute of ideal excellence a tariff law framed honestly in accord with the doctrine of last year's Republican platform, but such a law—which would differ very widely from either the Payne bill or the Aldrich bill—would probably satisfy the Middle West and prevent further general revision for ten years to come.



Constructive Socialism

No one better than the Socialist himself knows that it is easier to expose the wastefulness and the injustice of the existing social order than it is to predict just what a socialistic social system would do. Not a few of us who find socialism interesting, and Socialists, as human beings, still more interesting, find ourselves quite "absorbed in the story"

so long as we are reading a good Marxian analysis of capitalism, or a Fabian essay on the iniquities of rent. But when we follow up the stirring tale with stories "by the same authors" of what is going to happen by and by, we become conscious of that "let down feeling" which we had when we took up "Twenty Years After" while still tingling with the delicious sensations awakened by the "Three Musketeers."

However, we must acknowledge that reserve and understatement in describing the industrial society of the good time coming are not faults. The more influential "intellectuals" of the Socialist movement are not in love with that picture of a socialistic state which was limned by Edward Bellamy, or even with the more modest prospectus set forth in Laurence Gronlund's "Co-operative Commonwealth." Whatever else may be said of the Socialist's intellectual and moral shortcomings—if he has any—he at least does not exploit the arts or talk the language of the promotor.

To this extent the Socialist is hard-headed, as well as soft-hearted, and this element of good sense in him comes out rather conspicuously in his replies to certain questions which the editor of *The Saturday Evening Post*, of Philadelphia, has just now been putting to him. The questions submitted were: "First, How will the co-operative commonwealth be brought about?" and second, "Suppose that you should elect a Socialist President and Congress, how would you go about transferring private property to public ownership?" Answers are printed from Eugene V. Debs, Victor Berger, Gaylord Wilshire, Upton Sinclair, Bernard Berlyn, John C. Chase, some time Socialist Mayor of Haverhill, Mass.; William Mailly, editor of the *New York Call*; Robert Hunter, and A. M. Simons, editor of the *Chicago Daily Socialist*. These contributions are printed under the heading, "Practical Socialism, Is There Any Such Thing?" Perhaps there isn't any such thing, but these writers evince a rather practical way of viewing the possibility.

To begin with, they betray a feeling that the questions submitted to them are academic, and not quite of the sort that would be asked by any one familiar with

socialistic literature. Figuratively speaking, they smile at the second question. Evidently, it has struck them very much like the question, Do you think that you could salt the bird's tail, if you once caught him? Seriously, they don't expect to elect a President and Congress right away; and before they get that far, a greater part of the socialistic program will have been put in operation, most of them believe. On this point Upton Sinclair is drily specific. When the country has once made it clear that it means to have socialism, he observes, the Republican party will supply the article. And Gaylord Wilshire says:

"I don't think we're ever going to elect a President or a Congress or anything. . . . The dominant political party, whatever it may be, will be forced by the logic of events toward the Socialist program, forced so far toward it that the dominant political party will carry it out unawares."

These remarks have a curiously opportunistic sound. It is indeed the opportunistic note that is dominant in all of these forecasts. Victor Berger especially exalts the evolutionary kind of socialism, and pays his compliments to the militant or revolutionary brethren by characterizing them as "our Socialist impossibilists." How ineffective would be a socialistic *régime* ushered in by revolution he shows in this telling paragraph:

"France in the Revolution tried to do the very thing which you suggest. Between the 4th and 15th of August, 1789, she abolished feudalism, all titles of nobility and the State Church. A few years later she abolished a Supreme Being; and she confiscated all the lands of the nobility and the Church. Yet France has since had three different revolutions, two different empires, two different kingdoms and three republics. A few years ago the nobility, the clergy, and the anti-Dreyfusards tried to re-establish a monarchy, and only the demonstration of two hundred thousand Socialists stopped it. France is now shaken from top to bottom by the attempt to get rid of a State Church—and all this happened one hundred years after feudalism and the Church were officially abolished forever in France."

If any unfeeling "capitalist" or "retainer" has stated the brutal truth of history more bluntly than this, we haven't happened on the passage.

Almost as noteworthy as the opportunism of these socialistic leaders is their boldly businesslike conception of what the co-operative commonwealth would do. It wouldn't stop a wheel, they say,

on most a thing, and a busy population would be as unconscious of what was happening as trainmen and trackwalkers are when the ownership of a railroad changes hands in the stock market. The people, instead of the millionaires, would own the big industries, the railroads and the natural resources. They would have come into possession of them quietly by purchase and taxation. There would be no creation of a gigantic bureaucracy. The Government would appoint boards of directors, as it now appoints receivers, and these directors would manage business, or get it managed, just as directors do now.

Whether or not this kind of socialism is practical seems not to concern our "intellectuals" very much either. They are indeed so non-militant that they don't even expect themselves to bring about the new order of things. They agree with Karl Marx that the capitalists in their own way will do the job without much extraneous help.

We hardly know what the "really truly" militant Socialists will say to all this when their turn comes. We are afraid they will call these opportunist fellows mere drawing-room celebrities.



Italy and the Triple Alliance

"UNALTERABLE friendship" was the telegraphic declaration of the two German Emperors, Hapsburg and Hohenzollern, from Vienna to Rome. A smile must have spread not only over the Quirinal and the Peninsula, but even thru the Vatican. At this moment, Germany is taking repressive measures against Italian wines; and in its proposed insurance and pensions for workingmen, the Reichstag has special safeguards against those from beyond the Alps.

In its turn, Austria refuses to solve the question of an Italian university in accord with the wishes of its Italian subjects, who want it at Trieste, but intends to put it at Innsbruck or some other place beyond Italian influence. In the same spirit it refuses to recognize the rights of the Italian language in Dalmatia, which runs parallel to Italy on the east coast of the Adriatic, where from time immemorial the Italians have enjoyed certain rights. Moreover the Hapsburg

Empire is building four Dreadnoughts, which can sail in no Austrian waters save the dividing Adriatic. Lastly the Emperor, Francis Joseph, is the only ruler in Europe who will not send a representative to Rome in 1911 to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Eternal City as the Capital of Italy. Of course this refusal is in dread of the Vatican, whose former activity in stirring up troubles in Hungary while Rampolla was Papal Secretary will never be forgotten or forgiven by Austria.

No doubt the Vatican enjoyed the joint-Vatican despatch; so does the Italian Government, which meanwhile is having four Dreadnoughts built. In this political chessboard little fear need be felt for the Pope's countrymen. They have long been good politicians; smart enough to retain control of the Church in spite of Hohenstauffen and Valois; clever enough also to watch the German armies from Charlemagne's days onward waste away in the Campagna Romana. For those Northern barbarians ever turned wistful eyes to the sunny peninsula but in vain. True, Austria got a foothold, chiefly because of Napoleon's fall, but Hapsburg stupidity hectored a people who knew not how to be conquered, till, recalling their ancient glories, the Italians chased the detested white uniforms into the Lago di Garda and the moors of Venezia. And Italy smiles at the Triple Alliance beyond the Alps and also at the Triple Understanding on the side of the sea, Germany, Austria, Italy, versus England, France and Italy. A more natural because more racial affinity would be Germany, Austria and England versus France and Italy with the Iberian Peninsula; the Monarchical versus the Republican races. For as things now look the hopes of republicanism lie with the Latin races.



Does Prohibition Prohibit?

This is one of the questions in which the American people are now vitally interested and this is the question on which we now ask the testimony of our readers. For our "experience meeting" on woman suffrage of May 20 we received a large number of interesting and pertinent letters and we should have more on this subject because

more people know something about it. Half the population and much more than half the area of the United States are under the prohibition *régime*, in some of its forms, State, local or Federal. And we also want letters for comparison from those who are living in the "wet" territory as to the way such liquor laws as they have are enforced and effective. Send in letters of three or four hundred words, pointed, personal and specific, telling what you know about the advantages or disadvantages of prohibition and local option; not how you think it ought to work, but how it does work. Would you advise other localities to adopt the policy? Why or why not? Have you ever had the opportunity to compare a town before and after abolishing the saloon or a "dry" town with a "wet" one? What is the difference? How many of the blessings promised by the prohibitionists and how many of the evils predicted by the antis are actually realized? We will publish these letters shortly after July 1st, and they should be written and mailed immediately.



A Fleet for Canada

What happens to the snake when he develops poison glands, lifts his head, coils for a spring and rattles his tail, all in self-defense? He is hunted on all sides until exterminated. The nations of the world are creating mightier navies, all in self-defense. Canada now offers to build eight cruisers and twenty torpedo boats, not to be added directly to the British navy, but to be manned by Canadian seamen and kept in Canadian waters, to protect the entrance to the St. Lawrence River and to be available for Imperial service in case of war. That interests us. We have had two wars with Great Britain, and one more just escaped because we were too busy to attend to it, not to speak of a smart clash later over Venezuela. Now, we do not want war with Great Britain, do not believe there will be any, but this plan does not look pacific. The Irishman's admiration of a stout blackthorn as "an elegant peacemaker" does not conduce to quiet at a Tipperary May-fair. Peace is good, but there are better and cheaper ways for Canada to secure peace than by

expending an initial \$25,000,000 on a fleet, and then no man knows how much more annually to keep it in commission and support its idle crews. But Canada thinks she must not fall behind younger rival loyalty, and we are just as bad ourselves.



Melody and Harmony in Poetry

In a very interesting series of letters addressed to the late Edmund C. Stedman and just published the poet Swinburne criticises American poetry as being little more than versified prose. He says that Bryant's "Thanatopsis" is "a most august meditation," and Lowell's "Commemoration Ode" is "a noble expression of deep and grave patriotic feeling on a supreme national occasion"; but he adds:

"I cannot say that either of them leaves in my ear the echo of a single note of song. It is excellent and good speech, but if given to us as song its first and last duty is to sing."

That depends. Poetry does not need to be always lyrical. The thought is more than the lilt, the words more than the music. "It is a poor thing," says Swinburne, "to have nothing but melody and to be unable to rise above it into harmony." That sentence would deserve discussion in a long essay. By melody we suppose he means the mere, simple metrical structure of verse, while by harmony he means the accessories that give added beauty of expression, of which rhyme is the most obvious and cheapest. He says that Whittier is admirable for power, pathos and righteousness, but is "deplorably ready to put up with the first word, good or bad, that comes to hand." There is some justice in the criticism, and he is right in asking, "In the name of all bagpipes, what is the tune of Emerson's?" Swinburne erred in putting first that which should have been last, the polish before the structure. The harmony, the rhyme, the alliteration, the syzygy of vowel and consonant are fine, most fascinating for completeness, and the melody of perfect but varying meter is most choice; but back of both, giving permanence in spite of defects in both melody and harmony, is that merit which reaches beyond the ear into the brain and satisfies the intellect.

The Partition in Persia

The partition of Turkey has probably stopped, and that of Persia is probably at hand. Turkey was nearer to Western influences, and her statesmen had the ability to avoid by reforms the otherwise inevitable. Not so with Persia. Some time ago Russia and Great Britain agreed as to their spheres of influence over two-thirds of the country, and now it is most plausibly asserted that in a more definite way they have agreed to control the whole country. Of course the Governments of the three countries will not confess it, but the former step seems to imply the latter. The two Powers, so it is asserted, will support the Shah and restore the Constitution and protect against all violence. They will control the financial affairs of Persia and give consent and all concessions. This, if true, makes Persia a dependency, like Egypt. To be sure there is danger of differences arising between Great Britain and Russia over their rule, just as there was in the case of Egypt before Great Britain became sole ruler; but that fact only assures the speedier division of the prey, and its complete absorption by the two Christian nations. The ethics of it all is in the necessity of securing peace. If we had an international parliament this is very nearly what would be done by international law instead of by the primitive law of grab.

In an address accompanying the report of the Presbyterian Board of Education made to the Assembly at Denver, Dr. Joseph W. Cochran, its secretary, explained thus in part the lack of candidates for the ministry:

"Does he go for his education to a Christian school? He goes to a godless State university, and when he returns to his home town he puts religion at a low ebb. We cannot Christianize these State universities, but we can put a shepherd in charge, and in this way keep these boys in the flock."

Such language is slanderous and false. The State universities are no more godless than is Princeton University or any other Presbyterian college. There is as much religion in the State University of Michigan as in any other university in the country. Dr. Angell is the University of Minnesota, of which the Rev. Dr. Northrup has been president for twenty-

five years, as in Macalester and Westminster colleges, which are Presbyterian. A statement like the above is one that ought not to have been made.

The legal condition of an Established Church is set forth with great clearness in the decision of the King's Bench, in a case where holy communion had been refused a man because he had married his deceased wife's sister in Canada, where it was lawful before it had become lawful in 1907 in Great Britain. The court supported the man's right to communion, beginning with this declaration:

"I start with the fact that Canon Thompson is a parish priest of the Church of England, a reformed Church acknowledging the King as being in all causes, ecclesiastical as well as civil, within his dominions, supreme, and the King rules by and in accordance with statutes of the realm."

To make the lineal King supreme over the Church is worse than making the elected Pope supreme; and either is intolerable.

The Congregationalist shrewdly suggests that, as the moderators selected for the current year by the Northern and Southern General Assemblies are both ex-Confederate soldiers, they might do something to heal the long separation between the two bodies. We wish they might. All that nominally stands in the way is the fact that the Old School General Assembly, which went out of existence more than forty years ago thru union with the New School Assembly, voted during the Civil War to condemn secession, which was, it is charged, a political and not a religious pronouncement, and so unwarranted and never yet apologized for.

It is good news, if true, which the commission of the Porto Rican Republican party carries back from Washington. They report that President Taft will try to secure citizenship for the people of the island. We have often urged this duty on Congress. The people have lost citizenship in Spain, but have not gained it in the United States. They are in the air, like Mohammed's coffin. We are not surprised that after President Taft's express

dissatisfaction with the political conditions in Porto Rico he should have turned to the other party; but for any success there we must trust the people.



It has been sometimes suggested that instead of hanging murderers they should be segregated in a lone island somewhere and left to create their own social state. That is not feasible, but something of the sort is wisely done in New Zealand with drunkards. The little island of Pakatoa is far enough from Auckland to be a safe harbor where those convicted four times of drunkenness are sent, and where no intoxicating liquors are allowed admission. But why not make all New Zealand dry, and then there would be needed no "Drunkards' Island"?



It was thought worth while to cable to the American press last Sunday that the aeroplane is seriously disturbing European chancelleries with the fear that it may utterly revolutionize war. Half a dozen aeroplanes, says Captain Bulloch, could destroy London; and Mr. Stead writes a sensational article to the effect that airships will destroy the customs service and obliterate national frontiers. This is an old story to our readers, for we have more than once discussed the matter. An editorial in our issue of May 6th was on "Dreadnoughts and Airships."



We hear much of the lack of practical education in our old-fashioned colleges, but we expect the most practical in our military and naval schools. And yet, when the British fleet visited an Italian port and the city wished to show courtesies to the fleet, it was found that there was not a single officer from the admiral down who could talk Italian. And the First Lord of Admiralty stated in Parliament the other day that out of 4,716 officers in the navy, only twelve were competent to act as interpreters of German.



One day Prof. Burt G. Wilder was in his museum at Cornell University when he saw two visitors meet directly in front of a stuffed chimpanzee. One of them

was a crude prognathous negro, the other a crude prognathous Irishman. They looked at the big monkey and the Irishman pointed at it and then pointed to the negro; but the latter at the same moment and with a similar thought was raising his finger to point first at the case and then to the Irishman. Each thought the beast looked like the other man.



Here is a new Sunday argument which we commend to the attention of the public. The necessity of a Sabbath rest is not confined to the men and domestic animals included in the Fourth Commandment. Prof. Sir J. J. Thompson in a late lecture on the "Properties of Matter" spoke of "elastic fatigue" and illustrated it by means of vibrating wires. He said:

"Vibrating wires resemble human beings; after vibrating all the week they get tired on Saturday night, but if allowed to rest on Sunday they are refreshed by the holiday."



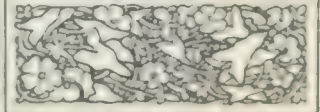
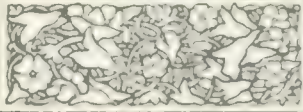
The surprise of the religious census in Harlem is that in over three thousand families, 67 per cent., two-thirds of all, have no relation with any synagog, while 26.5 per cent., a little over a quarter of the Protestant families, recognize no church home, and of the Roman Catholics only 9.2 per cent. If this condition continues, the Jewish people will in a generation or two lose their separate identity. The conditions are bad enough with the Protestants.



It is well to have strikes ended, but it is not well to have, as in the case of the Philadelphia trolley strike, this accomplished, not with a view to the benefit of the strikers, the companies or the city, but to maintain the supremacy of the ruling ring of a political party. A chief end to be sought by reform is the substitution of the rule of the people for that of the bosses.



The Kansas Supreme Court has decided that in the grades below the high school cities may separate white and colored children in different schools, if equally good. This may be constitutional, but it is a disgrace to Kansas.



The 4th of July Celebration

FOR some years we have doubted the expediency of celebrating the Fourth of July in the barbarous fashion that has so long obtained among us, and which costs so much in life, limb and property. We have felt that a safer and a saner Fourth of July celebration ought to come, and that such a celebration was even better calculated to revive and keep alive the memories of 1776. Those who manufacture fireworks and who have large capital invested in such enterprises will, of course, not be inclined to look with favor upon the taking away of its barbarous character from July 4th. Of course, the business of manufacturing pyrotechnics, in which from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 of capital is doubtless invested, and which pays taxes and licenses amounting to thousands of dollars, besides furnishing employment to three or four thousand persons, ought to have some consideration. On the other hand, the grim record of last year ought to exercise a restraining if not a prohibitive influence upon the promiscuous use of fireworks, bombs, cannon crackers and the deadly toy pistol. Let us glance briefly at last year's record and see if we wish to repeat this year what we endured last year. In 1908, according to figures furnished by *The Aetna*, 5,623 persons were killed or seriously wounded as one result of our barbaric way of celebrating Independence Day. The total number of casualties exceeds by 1,200 the figures for the preceding year, even if the actual deaths, 163, fall one below that for 1907. The number of deaths from tetanus foots up 55, and from other causes 108. One mitigating circumstance appears, which is that, because of warnings and of preventive methods, the ratio of deaths among cases of Fourth of July tetanus shows a depressing tendency. Most of us know something regarding the details of the carnage wrought by the toy pistol and the firecracker scheme of marking the

celebration of our glorious Fourth. We do not realize until the figures confront us that 11 victims were totally blinded on July 4th, 1908, 93 persons each lost one eye, 57 persons lost a leg, an arm or a hand, and 184 lost one or more fingers. The 5,623 casualties to which previous reference has been made are 5,623 conclusive arguments that cry out in favor of a drastic revision of the old-time method of observing the midsummer holiday. They call loudly for restrictive legislation, for the elimination of gunpowder, for the substitution of real patriotism for noise and explosion, and for a campaign of reform and education. It is pleasant to be able to record that present indications are that this year will see more "safe and sane" Fourth of July celebrations in the various cities of these United States than ever before. Let us hope that the various regulations and ordinances now existing will be enforced so as to minimize the accident roll very considerably. Cleveland now has an anti-explosive law, passed since our last Fourth of July. A citizens' committee will work in Washington on a scheme to entertain the small boy in a less dangerous way and make for his weaning from the devil's inventions of former years. Albany is to be restricted, but will not entirely eliminate racket and maiming. That city will permit the use of small firecrackers from 6 a. m. to 12 m. Chicago, with its sickening memories of fire, goes much further and has served notice of a rigid enforcement of the law against high explosives and dangerous toys. Conservative Boston, still under the spell of Bunker Hill, will not follow in the footsteps of Chicago, and in that learned city, according to *The Advertiser*, the outlook for the day does not promise much difference from the worst features of recent years. Perhaps we may yet live to see a Fourth of July of which we may justly be proud, and which will not cause as much death and accident as a first-class battlefield.

The Independent

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No. 3159

Survey of the World

Tariff Duties in the Senate

Considerable progress was made with the tariff bill in the Senate last week, altho the Republican insurgents stoutly opposed the provisions which they could not approve. The debate was marked by much bitterness. On Monday, there were many sharp passages between the insurgents and Mr. Aldrich, the latter attempting to read them out of the party, and asserting that their arguments were like those of Democrats and free trade tariff reformers. In return he was accused of making combinations with Democrats and of promoting a perversion of the Republican doctrine of protection. Reference having been made to the speech of Secretary MacVeagh, Mr. Smith, of Michigan, declined to follow one who had recently been a Democrat. Nor would he accept, he added, the views of Secretary Dickinson, who was still a Democrat. The duties on wool and woolen goods were taken up on the 8th, and the provisions of the bill were attacked by Mr. Dolliver, Mr. La Follette and others. Whenever a test was made the committee was sustained by a majority of ten or more. An amendment proposed by Mr. Dolliver, limiting certain duties to 100 per cent., was lost, 32 to 43. All of Mr. La Follette's amendments were rejected in a bunch, by a vote of 32 to 44. At the end Mr. Cummins moved to recommit the schedule, with instructions that the committee report one in accordance with the Republican platform, making the duties equal to the difference in costs of production, plus a reasonable profit. This was rejected, 8 to 59. The affirmative votes were cast by Republican

insurgents. The schedule, as adopted, is substantially a re-enactment of the present Dingley duties. In the course of the discussion, Mr. La Follette asserted that if the tariff should not be revised downward, the work would soon have to be done over again. Mr. Aldrich said the people were not dissatisfied with the rates. Mr. Cummins replied that the great mass of consumers were dissatisfied and declared that Mr. Aldrich was subjecting the Republican party to unmeasured criticism, unlimited ridicule, and, eventually, to inevitable defeat. Mr. La Follette's remarks about Mr. Aldrich's methods became so sharply personal that he was called to order. He pointed out that Mr. Penrose had not been disciplined for questioning his veracity. On Saturday the free list was taken up, and the provisions for the free admission of paintings and collections of art objects under an age limitation were adopted, 53 to 14, those in the negative holding that the duties were needed for revenue or that rich collectors should be taxed.—It became known early in the week that a new alliance of the Republican and the Democratic advocates of an income tax had been formed, and that a majority for such a tax was claimed with much confidence. Seventeen Republicans, it was said, would vote for it. Mr. Bailey had agreed to accept Mr. Cummins's amendments. These would make the tax 2 per cent. on all incomes over \$5,000. Whereupon Mr. Aldrich and his associates sought for a special tax with which the strength of this alliance might be impaired, and decided, it is said, to propose a tax upon the dividends or upon the net

earnings of corporations. In this they are said to have the support of Mr. Taft. It is understood that an inheritance tax cannot be passed. On the 11th, action upon an income tax was deferred one week by a vote of 45 to 33. The need of revenue in addition to that which the tariff will supply is said to be seen clearly by the President as well as by the supporters of the pending bill.



The East Room of the White House was full of distinguished persons when, on the 10th, President Taft presented to Wilbur and Orville Wright the gold medals awarded to them by the Aero Club of America. He was glad, he said, to show—perhaps at a delayed hour—that in America it was not true that a prophet was not without honor save in his own country:

"You made this discovery by a course that we of America like to feel is distinctively American—by keeping your noses right at the job until you had accomplished what you had determined to do. It has been said that this is the first Presidential recognition of aeronautics since President Washington. Well, all I have to say is, that I had a predecessor who, if aeronautics had proceeded as far when he left office as they have today, would not only have gone down under water in a submarine boat, but would have gone up into the air in a flying machine. No one had a more earnest interest, a more active interest, and a greater desire to see into the things that make for progress than my predecessor. There may be some reasons why some Presidents have not figured in aeronautics. I see that these gentlemen who have flown in the air are constructed more on the plan of birds than some of us."

He spoke for some time in a humorous vein, and in conclusion congratulated the brothers upon their maintenance, while receiving honors from crowned heads, of the modest and dignified demeanor worthy of American citizenship. Trials of their aeroplane are soon to be made at Fort Myer.—The President made an address on the evening of the 10th before the Congress of Roman Catholic Missionaries then in session in Washington, speaking principally of the settlement in the Philippines of difficulties caused by the close relation there of the Church to the Government. Separation would, he thought, strengthen the Church there

"as freedom and toleration and complete separation of Church and State have strengthened the Church in this country." Having spoken of his visit to Pope Leo XIII, to which "few extremists" had made objection, he added:

"I venture to say that if this visit to Rome had occurred forty years ago it would have sunk any Administration responsible for it; which only goes to show that this country is broad enough for all denominations to work together for the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man and for all of us to live here as American citizens, and that we should make no invidious distinctions in elections because of religious belief."

—Mr. Metcalfe, editor of Mr. Bryan's *Commoner*, says that Mr. Bryan will be a candidate in Nebraska for the Senate, to succeed Senator Burkett, Republican, whose term will expire in 1911.—Frank Cazalas, sheriff of Mobile County, Ala., has been impeached by the Supreme Court of that State for failing to take precautions to prevent the lynching of Richard Robertson, a negro, who was taken from the Mobile jail in January last and hanged by a mob. Cazalas will be removed from office.—In Portland, Ore., ex-District Attorney J. H. Hall, who was removed from office for failure to prosecute diligently the land fraud cases in which Senator Mitchell was involved, has been sentenced to serve sixty days in jail and pay a fine of \$1,000 for conspiracy to rob the Government in connection with land frauds.—Leo F. McCullough, president of the Boston Common Council last year, has been sentenced to serve two years at hard labor in prison for conspiracy to defraud the city by the use of false orders for the purchase of books. James T. Cassidy, a lawyer, who conspired with him, was sent to prison for one year. The sum involved was \$200.—In Goldfield, Nev., United States Senator Oliver, of Pennsylvania, and other directors or officers of a local mining company, have been indicted for conspiring, as alleged, to defraud Nevada of a bullion tax. Mr. Oliver has explained in the Senate that he had no knowledge of the details of the management of the mining property, and that the local managers had been guided by the advice of one of the most eminent law firms in Nevada.

The Sugar Trust Again

At the beginning of last week there was on trial in New York, before Judge Holt, of the United States District Court, the suit of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company against the American Sugar Refining Company (the Sugar Trust) for \$30,000,000 damages. On the 8th, in the midst of the proceedings, a settlement was reached out of court, the Sugar Trust paying to the plaintiff a sum reported to have been more than \$3,000,000. In 1903, the new sugar refinery of the plaintiff company in Philadelphia was built by Adolph Segal, a wealthy real estate operator. It was a model of its kind and the purpose of Segal and his company was to use it in competition with the Trust. Before it could be so used he became financially embarrassed and was in need of a large loan. The money required, \$1,250,000, was offered to him by one Kissell, a broker, who was not known to be connected with the Trust. As the security included a majority of the sugar company's stock, Kissell imposed the condition that he should name the company's directors so long as the loan should remain unpaid. It soon appeared that he had been acting for the Trust, for the directors named by him represented the Trust and voted to keep the new refinery closed, and it has not yet been opened. The depreciation of this company's securities was one of the causes of the failure of the Real Estate Trust Company, of Philadelphia, whose president, Frank Hipple, committed suicide. This suit against the Trust was brought under the Sherman Act, in the name of the Sugar company, but really by George H. Earle, Jr., receiver of the Real Estate Trust Company, which is largely interested in the sugar company's securities. The settlement is generally regarded as a confession of guilt by the Sugar Trust. While no official statement has been made, it is understood that the Sugar Trust paid \$2,000,000 in cash and canceled the loan of \$1,250,000, returning the securities upon which it was based. As violation of the Sherman Act appears to have been admitted, the question is asked why the Government, in response to Mr. Earle's application, did not sue the Sugar Trust. The correspondence

relating to this matter has been published. Mr. Bonaparte, formerly Attorney-General, says that Mr. Earle offered to him no evidence that the controversy "involved the public interest." President Taft has directed the Department of Justice to ascertain whether the evidence produced in the suit and the circumstances attending the settlement call for the prosecution of the Trust by the Government.—The special commissioner of the Kansas Supreme Court reports, with respect to the ouster suit against the International Harvester Company, that the company has violated the State's Anti-Trust law and failed to pay its charter fee. This means that the company must change its methods and pay \$60,000, or go out of business.



Japanese Indicted in Hawaii

The strike of about 8,000 Japanese laborers employed on the Hawaiian sugar plantations began more than a month ago and is the most extensive disturbance of the kind ever known in the islands. A search made by the authorities in the offices of the Japanese newspaper and of the Higher Wage Association, on the 11th, brought to light letters and documents which were regarded as evidence that the Japanese strikers were conspiring to obtain control of Hawaiian affairs. On the following day seventeen of the strike leaders were indicted for conspiring to incite disorder. One of the seized letters which were laid before the grand jury was as follows:

"The Japanese strikers are facing the planters with enough powder, lead and food to make victory sure in the end. Now is the time to exalt the name of your nation and tint with blood the flag of the Rising Sun. Against those who oppose our action we must be ready with hammer of iron and rain of blood to make the obstinate and blind planters reflect, and to exterminate Somotaro Sheba, the traitor, editor of *Shimpo*, and his followers. We must prepare. If higher wages are not obtained, the sword may visit Sheba at any time, and he should provide for the livelihood of his family which will be left."

The strike is for an increase of about 40 per cent. in wages. The newspaper organ of the strikers denounces the indictments and attacks the local capitalists. In answer to questions about the

matter, Ambassador Takahira said, on the 12th, that he knew of no trouble in the islands except the dispute about wages. There was no Japanese political party there, he added, and there could be none, because the Japanese did not have the right to vote.

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Cuba and Porto Rico

In Havana the newspapers are discussing a report from Madrid that Spain will insist upon the assumption by Cuba of a part of the national debt incurred before the island gained its independence. President Gomez says he has received no notice of such a claim, and that Cuba is not indebted to Spain, except for cannon left in the forts. Governor Magoon consented that Cuba should pay \$300,000 for these.—President Gomez has commuted to imprisonment for twenty years the death sentences imposed by court martial in the cases of the two Corteses, father and son, sergeants in the Rural Guard, who were leaders in the little revolutionary uprising of March last.—The House, at Washington, last week, passed the bill providing that when the Porto Rican Assembly fails to make the annual appropriations those of the preceding year shall be duplicated. It also requires that hereafter all Porto Rican official reports shall be made directly to an Executive Department in Washington.—The revolutionists in Santo Domingo who were driven across the boundary into Hayti have been expelled from that country and are on the way to St. Thomas. Their leader was General Camacho, who had an army of 240 men.

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Venezuela Amicable relations between Venezuela and Colombia have been restored, and a Minister from Colombia has been received at Caracas with impressive ceremonies. A treaty has been signed providing for a settlement of all controversies between the two countries. Congress recently voted that Dr. Paul, special envoy to European countries, must be recalled because, when he was foreign Minister, in December last, he asked several foreign Powers to send warships to La Guayra

He has been recalled by President Gomez. In an explanatory statement he says he asked for the ships to prevent great disorder when the Gomez Government was established, and to convince the foreign Powers that the new Government intended to settle justly all the pending controversies.—Castro's brother, Celestino, recently expelled from Curacao, has been informed by President Gomez that he may return to Venezuela if he will give to the Government the 6,000 rifles which he has stored in Colombia.—It was asserted last week that 31,000 rifles had



EDWARD EVERETT HALL
New York, N. Y., and John H. Brown

been shipped from Belgium to New York, and thence to St. Louis, by Castro's agents, and that they were to be taken to Venezuela from New Orleans; also, that the small steamship "Nanticoke," recently undergoing repairs at an obscure port in North Carolina, had been sold to revolutionists in Castro's interest. On the 12th, the steamship was at Edenton, N. C., and her cargo appeared to consist of a large supply of coal. Dispatches from Caracas said that she had been bought by the Gomez Government

and was to be used as a transport; also, that friends of Gomez were to put her in service on Lake Maracaibo, in opposition to a navigation monopoly there controlled by Castro.



Shipwrecks The Cunarder "Slavonia" ran aground on a coral reef two miles southwest of Flores Island, Azores, on the night of June 9, while on the way from New York to Gibraltar. The wireless call for help, "C. Q. D.," was first caught by the North German Lloyd liner "Prinzess Irene," which was traveling in the same direction and about 180 miles to the south of the wrecked vessel. She at once came to the rescue, reaching Flores Island on the next evening, and the night was spent in transferring the cabin passengers to the "Irene." There was a heavy sea and the passage had to be made by the ships' boats, but the 110 men, women and children were safely transferred by Friday morning with no loss of life and few injuries. The "Irene" then continued her voyage to Gibraltar. The Hamburg-American liner "Batavia," also bound for the Mediterranean, was the next vessel to respond to the call and she received the 300 steerage passengers. The crew of the "Slavonia," numbering 150, then went ashore at Velas, on Flores Island, as their vessel was already filled with water.—During the manœuvres of the Russian fleet near Sebastopol the submarine torpedo boat "Kambala" was sunk by collision. The battleship squadron, in trying to steal into the harbor, was running without lights about midnight of June 11 when it was discovered by the "Kambala." The submarine ran half-submerged sufficiently close to the leading ship, the "Pamteleiman," to put it theoretically out of action with a torpedo, then turned thru the line of battleships and was rammed by the following vessel, the "Rostislav." The commander and three of the crew who were on deck swam off and were picked up, but the rest, three officers and seventeen men, went down with the vessel. Attempts were made to raise it quickly in the hope that it had not filled and the men might be saved, but as it lay at a depth of 28 fathoms this was impossible. The "Kam-

bala" or "Flounder," as it is in English, was a submarine of 180 tons constructed on the German type.



Earthquakes in Southern France On the night of June 11 the Riviera suffered several shocks, the most important occurring at fifteen and forty minutes after nine. The vibration was northeast and southwest. The greatest damage was done in the departments of Herault and Bouches-du-Rhone, but the shocks were felt all along the north shore of this part of the Mediterranean, at Nice, Cannes, Marseilles, Montpellier, Avignon, Nîmes and Perpignon. The disturbance extended to Spain and Portugal, and was sufficiently strong to cause alarm at Barcelona and also at Badalona, six miles northeast. At Aix-en-Provence the electric and gas lights were completely extinguished, and a vermicelli factory partially demolished. At Lambesc, a town of 2,500 inhabitants, twelve miles northwest of Aix, a large proportion of the buildings were destroyed, including a church of great historic interest. The neighboring villages of St. Cannat, Rogues, Venelles, Vernegues and several others were also badly damaged. The number of the dead is not yet known, as the ruins have not all been searched, but it is estimated at a hundred, and the wounded at three times that number. This region was the scene of a more severe earthquake on February 23, 1887, in which the loss of life was 650. The present earthquake may be the result of a further settling of the area disturbed in the recent Italian catastrophe, as shocks of unusual severity were felt at Messina and Reggio di Calabria a week before. A very serious earthquake occurred in Sumatra on the night of June 3, reported to have caused 230 deaths, but this is not supposed to be connected in any way with the Mediterranean disturbance.



Clerical Subscriptions in France The *Journal* is a clerical journal of France, devoted to Pius X and reactionism. It is shocked beyond language because some of the French clergy have subscribed to help in making *L'Éveil Démocratique* a daily in-

stead of a weekly. This newspaper is the organ of a band of youths, Catholic and Protestant, known as the *Sillon*, which has been condemned by many French bishops. Its object is to bring the young men of the land into harmony and good fellowship, so that the hateful terms, Papist and Huguenot, Gallican and Roman, will disappear. *Jaune* calls the "Sillon" laical and anti-clerical, and publishes the list of subscriptions on the part of priests, without, however, giving any names, who joined in toward making *L'Eveil Démocratique* a daily; 137 individual priests, plus 68 bands of priests or ecclesiastical professors, have given help thereto. Many subscribed 100 francs, some as much as 500 francs and even 1,000 francs. In sending his mite one wrote, "From a priest of Rennes in admiration of 'Marc's' answer to Cardinal Lucon." "Marc" refers to M. Marc Sanguier, the leading spirit of the "Sillon" and editor of its organ, while Cardinal Lucon is the priest's bishop. Another wrote: "A priest of Aisne; his savings of three years, 1,000 francs."



The Cretan Question

The near approach of the date set for the withdrawal from Crete of the European Powers which have a protectorate over that island has caused apprehension of serious trouble between Turkey and Greece. The war of 1897 resulted in a humiliating defeat of Greece, but one of the objects of the war was attained during the intervention of the Powers in practically freeing Crete from Turkish authority and appointing over it Prince George of Greece as High Commissioner. An autonomous government was established, and the Turkish troops withdrawn and replaced by an international garrison to maintain order while a native militia and gendarmerie were being developed. The Turkish flag is kept flying upon an uninhabited rock in Suda Bay, together with the flags of Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy. The four foreign Powers declared in July, 1906, that they would soon evacuate the island, and on July 27, 1908, the first detachment of foreign troops was withdrawn. According to the promises of the Powers, the evacuation must be complete at the end of a year from that date. The Turkish

Government, realizing that the withdrawal of the international troops would be equivalent to the annexation of the island by Greece, to which Turkey was not prepared to assent, has requested the Powers to reconsider their decision and keep their troops there. So far the Powers have not returned a formal answer to this request, but it is expected that they will accede to it for fear of trouble, which, however, will be difficult to avoid in any case, for, if the evacuation is postponed, the Cretans will declare themselves annexed to Greece, as they did last year, and there are certain parties in Greece which are talking war as loudly as they did ten years ago. On the other hand, the recently established Government of Turkey will suffer greatly in prestige if it loses its nominal sovereignty over Crete. The tame acquiescence of the Government in the loss of Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, in consideration of a monetary indemnity, has given grounds for the charge of the reactionaries that constitutional government means the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire, consequently the Government may be forced to make war upon Greece, and a successful campaign would unite the people of the new régime. Enver Bey, who started the revolution resulting in the overthrow of absolutism, and who is now attaché of the Turkish Embassy at Berlin, is reported to have said that "The breaking loose of Crete will mean war. Athens could be reached as rapidly and with the troops in as good order as was Constantinople recently."

—An attempt is said to have been made at Salonika to rescue the deposed Sultan from the villa where he is confined. The attempt was frustrated, but several officers were killed in the struggle. —The rebellious Albanian tribes are said to have been defeated at Djakovitch in a fierce engagement with twelve battalions of Turkish troops.



The British Navy

Every effort has been made to convince the British Press Conference meeting in London this week of the importance of a larger navy. The keynote was struck by Lord Rosebery at the opening banquet, given by a thousand British newspaper men to their fifty-seven guests from the colonies. He asked them to carry the

message to their homes that the situation is ominous, and to tell of the efforts that are being made in England to keep up with other nations in arms. There was an absence of questions which ordinarily might be expected to lead to war, he said, but yet the threatening and overpowering preparations for war in Europe were unprecedented in history. Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey, speaking later, stated he would endorse every word of Lord Rosebery. The political weather, the Foreign Secretary said, was "sultry":

"If the navy fails it will be useless to discuss any other subject. To keep what we have got, to consolidate and develop, to quarrel as little as possible with other peoples, and to uphold in the councils of the world the ideals of Great Britain. With so much at stake the maintenance of the navy must be the first considerations, not only for the home Government, but for all the self-governing dominions of the empire."

Later in the session Secretary of War Haldane, Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, and Arthur Balfour, leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, spoke to the same effect. Mr. Balfour said that the fate of Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa or India was not going to be decided in the Pacific Ocean or the Indian Ocean. The individual constituents of the empire could never be safe and could never be powerful and strong if their defense were only local. The German Ocean, the English Channel and the neighborhood of the British Islands, he said, were to be the theaters in which an Armageddon, should there be one, would take place. The only break in this series of warlike speeches was the address of Lord Morley, in which he denounced the "rebarbarism of Europe" in the reversion to arms, and called upon newspaper men thruout the world to work together for peace among the nations, because he believed the press more responsible for the war fever than all the officials and diplomatists put together. The English tongue, he said, was a stronger and more enduring bond of imperial union than anything else, a thousand times stronger than all the achievements of soldiers and sailors, and the statesmen who had directed them.

"I know of no more stupendous and overwhelming fact than the supreme dominance of

the English tongue over the military in the new world in the West and the ancient world in the East.

The delegates attending the conference were taken by the Admiralty on an excursion to Portsmouth to inspect the fleet, the most powerful naval force ever brought together in the history of the world. The ships of the Home Squadron numbered 144, the total cost of which was nearly \$400,000,000. Most prominent were the seven new battle-ships of the Dreadnought type; besides which there were seventeen other battle-ships, twenty-four cruisers, thirteen scouts, forty-eight torpedo-boat destroyers and thirty-five submarines. If placed end to end the vessels would have formed a double line eighteen miles long. The submarines, as they came by the press boat, gave an exhibition of diving, and the destroyers discharged torpedoes at the Dreadnought in the way of a salute, the torpedoes being caught by the nets surrounding the battleship. A sham battle of a very realistic character was fought at Whale Island, the gunboats attacking a force of bluejackets entrenched on the shore. They effected a landing with large guns, only to be driven back into the sea by the arrival of an armed train, when, at the sound of the band playing "God Save the King," all the combatants, living and dead, rose to their feet and saluted.—The British Finance bill, of which we gave an abstract in a recent issue, was passed on its second reading by a vote of 366 to 209. The reduction in the Government majority was due to the opposition of the Nationalists, who believed that an active union was violated by some of the provisions of the bill.—South African union is an accomplished fact. The legislatures of the Transvaal, Cape Colony and Orange River Colony promptly confirmed the constitution in its amended form as adopted at the Bloemfontein convention, and in Natal, where the greatest opposition was manifested and the question had to be referred to a referendum, the constitution has been adopted by popular vote of 11,121 to 3,701. The four colonies will therefore form a single nation with a strongly centralized government. The constitution will now be brought before Parliament for ratification.

Science and Human Brotherhood

BY WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING

[Our readers are familiar with Mr. Walling's contributions to *The Forerunner* on labor and social topics and especially his articles on the Russian revolution. Since his return from Russia, a year ago, he has been giving much attention to the negro problem, and it was he who was the prime organizer of the successful negro conference held in this city, May 31. We commend the following highly significant article to the attention of all thoughtful people.—EDITOR.]

ARE we about to abandon the idea of brotherhood of man? Does modern science divide humanity permanently into inferior and superior races? Does it justify in any way those who contend for the dominant importance of blood and heredity in human affairs? Does it give a basis for an up-to-date adaptation of the age-old belief in aristocracy and caste?

We can no longer dismiss this question as tho it had been solved by the American and French revolutions, or at the latest at the time of the abolition of slavery among the white races half a century ago. The real or pretended belief that underlies all slavery, that the children of certain perfectly healthy human beings are bound to grow up inferior to the children of other human beings, has more followers in the civilized world today than it has had for a hundred years.

In the United States and Europe the belief in the existence of a "natural" hereditary aristocracy has gained the upper hand among conservatives and among progressives alike, and is now winning a foothold where it never had one before—that is, among political radicals and leaders of scientific and philosophical thought.

I was sitting at the table not so long ago with a number of Northern radicals, including some who called themselves socialists. The race question came up. A professor of political science at a leading university said: "If my daughter fell in love with a negro, I'd kill her rather than see her married to him." When I suggested that he could scarcely be a socialist, he answered: "Socialism has nothing to do with the brotherhood of man."

A few days later I sat down with a writer as radical and well known as any in the country. This gentleman claimed

that Haeckel, or some other scientist of note, had said that the negroes had probably evolved from another race of monkeys than the whites, and he supposed it would take fifty million years of racial evolution "to raise their brows one inch" until they equaled our own!

I appeal to any one who has discussed this question or late among radicals of the North or among Englishmen or Germans, to say whether he has not had many similar experiences. For my part I have more often heard the prejudices supported than attacked. For instance, a leader of the Socialist party, the organization to which the "class struggle" between capitalists and workers is everything, has announced in public, apropos of the Japanese immigration question, the Socialist heresy that the race struggle is an even more important "economic law" than the Marxian formula of class conflict.

The reader will readily recall the more and more cautious attitude assumed in public by the friends of the negro in the North. The exclusive endorsement of Booker T. Washington's negro policies, now nearly universal in the North, is tantamount to a postponement of the demand for immediate political and social equality of the races. Washington does not want the negro to make a special effort now either to obtain the ballot, to extend his higher education or to demand equal civil rights. As these are the only rights universally denied by the Southern whites, this is equal to a general postponement of the negroes' claim for political and social equality.

Even men like Roosevelt, who as whites can easily afford to assume a more courageous tone than Washington, are restrained by prejudice or fear from the simple justice of insisting that the color of a man's skin be ignored by our laws. In his recent speech to the Y. M.

C. A. at Washington, while this demand in the abstract was indeed on the President's lips, he spoke not a word for the enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment or for the abolition of the shameful civil and educational disqualifications forced on the negroes by the reign of terror in the South, but confined himself to the economic question.

The portentous interest of this growing prejudice in the North is not so much that it concerns the fate of eleven millions of our colored fellow countrymen and of the fifteen million Southern whites who are degrading themselves by their persecution as that it indicates a shifting in the whole basis of our political and social thought. For the fundamental and permanent inferiority of the negro to the white cannot be posited without conceding similar differences between other races and giving inevitable if indirect support to the whole theory of blood aristocracy and caste. This means nothing less than a revolutionary change in the most fundamental life principle on which our nation has been evolved. This is not a contest between radicalism against conservatism, but of progress against the sinister *reaction* of Eastern Europe.

Obviously this new theory of the dominance of the "fittest" races is a backward step from the ideas that prevailed among the intellectual élite of the North at the time of the emancipation—a renunciation of the most cherished and fundamental beliefs of Lowell, Phillips and Emerson. It is worse than that. Before the war the opinion against slavery was aggressive and alert; now when the Southern negroes are robbed of the only protection they have against governmental servitude, their right to vote, the North is lenient or tolerant; the nation, far from being ready to go to war for the principles of human freedom, has been unwilling to raise its hand to save the Fourteenth or Fifteenth Amendments—perhaps the most important results of our terrible fratricidal conflict.

The reaction is a return not only to the period before 1860, but to the European absolutism of the early eighteenth century. It is to forget all the lessons

taught Europe by Rousseau and Danton and America by Franklin, Jefferson and Paine. At this early period, if the masses even of educated mankind were still unenlightened as to the wrong of human slavery, at least the philosophers were wholly against it. Now it seems, philosophy, such as it remains to us today, and its great successor, science, are both quoted against the rights of man, while many of their leaders are actively taking part in the campaign against human freedom.

The reaction is not a denial merely of the democracy and equality of Jefferson or Franklin, but also of the *universally* accepted ideas of our revolution as embodied in the Constitution, including the relatively conservative position of Hamilton and Madison. For, tho it may be contended that this instrument retains some elements of monarchism, and its failure to indorse universal suffrage undoubtedly impugns its democracy, at least it abolished hereditary rule and hereditary privileges, the principal points of attack, indeed, of the Revolution. Aristocracy was destroyed except in the South, and the institution on which that oligarchy was based was strictly limited by the Northwestern ordinance passed as early as 1787.

Aristocracies have always compared themselves to superior and well-bred animals, and the Southern aristocracy applied stock-breeding principles to the negroes. Thanks to the new doctrines of the survival of the fittest, these principles, anathematized by our Revolutionary forefathers almost to the last man, are to be applied to the whole human race. Is it not significant of the new reactionary spirit of our time that the able and very often humane and advanced Socialist, Bernard Shaw, should be a leading expositor of "Eugenics," Galton's proposed science of human breeding? Shaw suggests only half humorously that the future will see a lethal chamber for those who ought not to be allowed to breed. The subject has become a leading one in the British magazines, and, as might have been expected in this aristocracy-laden atmosphere, has received support from all directions—even from scientists like Prof. William

Ridgeway, president of the Anthropological Section of the British Association.

Reforms, Professor Ridgeway claimed before the last meeting of the Association, were still based on the fundamental fallacy that there is no difference between the average child of the laborer and the average descendant of the middle classes. It was still thought that the only thing necessary to make the children of the working classes equal, if not superior, to those of the bourgeoisie, were the same food, the same clothing and the same educational advantages. Professor Ridgeway concluded, it will be remembered:

"If the present policy of legislators is adhered to, the moral and physical standard of the British citizen will steadily deteriorate, for the population will gradually come to consist of those who themselves have sprung from many generations of the most unfit. Should this unfortunately come to pass, it will be the result of human pride refusing to apply to the human race the laws which inexorably regulate all nature."

We are not answering Professor Ridgeway's assertion by a counter argument. We shall not stop to show that the middle classes of the present generation are better developed because more advantageously placed both in home and school, especially in Great Britain; that the degeneration of the British workingman is due not to the fact of his parentage—he is often of healthy country stock—but to the fact that British society has starved him from the cradle to favor the middle and aristocratic class. No, we are quoting the professor to show that caste prejudice is the larger term, of which race prejudice is only a part; that the whole basis on which our modern semi-democratic societies rest would be undermined by his teaching; that it spells "reaction" in its most terrible form.

The "scientific" doctrine of human inequality was not born yesterday. It had its earliest origin in the middle of the century, after the abolition of slavery in Russia and the United States, when reactionaries needed some new basis for human servitude. The theory reaches its worst form perhaps among English-speaking writers. Haycraft, in "Darwinism and Race Progress," rejoices in the prevalence of alcoholism and contagious

diseases among what he calls the "inferior races," while Nott and Gliddon, in their belief in the inferiority, not of the negroes alone, but of all dark complexioned and round-headed races, regret that Napoleon I did not cut off the heads of all the demagogues who were not blonds. As usual, the Continentals are less hypocritical and more brutally frank in the language they employ. The German, Ammon, *recommends* that the same means be used with the "degraded" races as are used by the European toward negroes and savage people: namely, drowning them in alcohol and attracting them to places where debauchery reigns supreme. The Frenchman, Lapouge, is still bolder. In an article in the *Revue d'Anthropologie*, he says, in his advocacy of "Eugenics," that the fathers of the future race should be limited to some two hundred thousand chosen individuals the world over, and that then an artificial fertilization of females should be instituted in order that a sufficiently numerous generation should result.

If it were not for this general scientific atmosphere, it might seem a mere eccentricity of genius that Rudyard Kipling, by far the most popular, if not the most able, writer in English today, should have adopted the creed of racial superiority in its most virulent and aggressive form. But the service which the inventor of the phrase "the white man's burden" has been able to render to the oppressors of the so-called "lower" races the world over is due to forces entirely outside the writer's individual genius. The way was prepared for him by such scientists as we have mentioned, and from his young manhood he has had no difficulty in finding authorities for those beliefs of his which sum up excellently the anti-social philosophy of our time.

Kipling has now concentrated his ideas on human evolution into a single *attack*—for he who strikes at the unity of humanity strikes at the race itself. Into his latest story, "The Adventures of Melissa," recently published in *Collier's Weekly*, he has poured all his bitterness and hatred against what has hitherto been our social faith. The story of the bees has been utilized by Maeterlinck in a study as scientific as it is poetical, to

give to humanity a profound and inspiring insight into the social nature of evolution. To Kipling it teaches only that the race evolves by degeneration and death. Like his elder brother, Nietzsche, Kipling takes as his point of departure the fact that a hive of bees (read "A Human Society") is likely to degenerate. The degeneration itself is the original mystery, and all the ill ordering of the hive is not the cause of the degeneracy, but its effect. Because of this *innate* degeneracy or *original sin* of the hive, it is afflicted with parasites and all the other ills of human societies. To the unfortunate and degenerate, thus mysteriously and spontaneously created, Kipling applies every possible term of contempt. They are: "Oddities, albinos, mixed-leggers, single-eyed composites, faceless drones, half queens and laying sisters." Nor does the author scruple to identify these oddities with the great mass of British working people.

We shall not stop to show that, from the standpoint of the much more thorough knowledge of the bee displayed in the special studies of Maeterlinck, Kipling's science is fundamentally false. We only mean to point out again the misanthropy and the far worse than Machiavellian politics that it teaches. For the fate of a degenerating hive is, according to Kipling, destruction, certain and complete.

The whole standpoint is, as he definitely avows, in no sense new, but simply a statement in modern scientific slang of the world-old principle of "tradition" against progress. It is thus Kipling himself who stands for the only really degenerating elements of modern civilization, namely, the hoary old traditions that humanity has long ago been trying to slough off. For if we are not subordinating precisely that element in humanity which he wishes to emphasize, i. e., the merely animal, then indeed we must have been degenerating, not only in the present generation, Kipling's special point of attack, but ever since we have passed from the savage into the civilized state. Kipling says what we need is "the old legends" and not "new principles." This is the very language used by the romantic reactionaries in Germany at the time of the Holy Alliance

against the French Revolution, the language that was later used all over Europe in the reaction of 1849, and the very words that, in the mouth of Nietzsche, who owes a part of his influence to the military prestige of Prussia since 1870, now almost dominate literary Europe. Before the French Revolution traditions were everywhere called "the good old times." In the later reactions they were called "historical points of view," and since the victory of Prussia they have been popularly known as the standpoint of "Evolutionary Science." Kipling recognizes that these are so many terms for a single thought.

Now let us glance at Kipling's remedies for a typical "degenerating" society of bees or men as brazenly proposed in his "Melissa." The very beginning of the story rests on the outworn Malthusian doctrine. "If," he says, "the stock had not been old and overcrowded the wax moth would never have entered; but where bees are too thick on the comb there must be sickness and parasites." His remedy is "a new swarm" or a migration to the colonies. These "new swarms" are dependent, however, for their very formation on the rediscovery of the "almost lost art of making royal jelly." Here, as elsewhere, Kipling stands clearly and positively not only for the caste, but for the restoration of monarchy.

Giving still freer rein to his reactionary passion, in the paragraph in which he advocates the protection of the hive (England, of course, for what other hive exists for Kipling?) from foreign invaders (read the Germans), the latter are denominated as "Death-Headers." Whatever may be the reality of the role played by the "Death-Head" moth among the bees, we do not recall a more frightful allusion in modern literature.

We shall scarcely stop to defend what is perhaps the greatest of civilized peoples. Germany, indeed, has hitherto led us not only in our socialism but in reactionism also. The master genius of reaction is Friedrich Nietzsche, whose most violent misanthropies, not yet equaled, were attained a full decade in advance of Kipling's. For Nietzsche has been the most influential writer in the classical country of science for men-

ly two decades. And now that his influence has passed its climax in Germany, it is just reaching its full height in other countries of the Continent. Nietzsche believes, as is known, that the whole human race, not merely the race of his enemies, is degenerating, and the only hope lies in breeding a new and distinct species. The East Indian "Law of Manu," which maintains the notorious castes of that country, is to him the "grandest" example of how his ideas can be put into execution. To show that he knows what this implies, let us quote:

"How paltry is the New Testament in comparison with Manu, what a bad odor it has!—not, this time, in combat with the beast, but with *its* own antithesis, the non-caste man, the mishmash man, the Chandala. And again it had no other expedient for making him harmless, for making him weak, except making him *sick*—it was the struggle with the greater number.

"Perhaps there is nothing more repugnant to our feelings than *those* precautionary measures of Indian morality. The third edict, for example (Avadana-Sastra I), 'concerning unclean pot-herbs,' ordains that the sole food allowed to the Chandalas shall be garlic and onions, considering that the holy writings forbid giving them grain, grain-bearing fruits, *water* and fire. The same edict ordains that the water they require must neither be taken out of rivers, springs or ponds, but only out of the entrance to swamps, and out of holes made by the footsteps of animals. In the same manner they are forbidden to wash their clothes and *to wash themselves*, since the water which is conceded to them as a favor must only be used to quench their thirst. Finally, there is a prohibition forbidding the Sudra women to assist the Chandala women at childbirth, in like manner also a prohibition forbidding the latter *to assist one another on such occasions*. . . . The result of such sanitary regulations did not fail to appear: deadly epidemics, frightful sexual diseases."

"Here at once," continues Nietzsche a little farther on in his "Twilight of the Idols," "we have *Aryan* humanity, perfectly pure, perfectly original, and we learn that the idea of 'pure blood' is the contrary of a harmless idea."

It is its very harmfulness to the Chandala or lower caste, in other words, that leads Nietzsche to give his enthusiastic homage to the Law of Manu.

In the same work he applies the law of animal life, the survival of the fittest, to human marriage, which *cannot* be founded on "love" (the italics and quotation marks are Nietzsche's), because "it is founded on sexual impulse, on the im-

pulse to possess property (woman and child as property), on the *impulse to rule*, which constantly organizes for itself the smallest type of sovereignty (family), which *needs* children and heirs to maintain physiologically an acquired measure of power, influence and riches, to prepare for long tasks and for instinct-solidarity *from one century to another*" (the last italics are ours).

This is the aristocratic idea of family founding with a vengeance! It reminds us of Burke's assertions over a century ago that England will *ever* preserve an Established Church, an established monarchy, an established aristocracy and an established democracy, *each in the degree in which it exists and no greater.*" The new defender of aristocracy and caste merely clothes his principles in up-to-date "scientific" form.

Nietzsche's politics are in everything remarkably similar to the politics of other critics of the great revolution, from Burke's time to ours. One of the later of these, Taine, greatly admired of Nietzsche, fears the declaration of the Rights of Man on precisely the same grounds on which Nietzsche attacks democracy in the work already quoted:

"The workingman has been made capable of military service, he has been given the right of combination and the right of the franchise: no wonder he already feels his existence as a state of exigency (morally expressed, as *injustice*). But what do people want? let it be asked once more. If they want to realize an end, they must also be willing to use the means; if they want to have slaves, it is foolish to *educate* them to be masters."

Nietzsche, we see, is no coward; he dares to confess repeatedly that his school wants nothing less than world-wide slavery for the working class. And as there must be slaves, there must be masters. Humanity has not yet developed its super-man, but Napoleon and Cæsar Borgia were offered to fill the gap!

All is based on "Science." In the same work in which the world was introduced for the first time to "the splendid blond beast, lustfully roving in search of spoils and victory," we are told definitely that this animal, however Roman, "Aryan" or primitive German, is definitely the "Darwinian beast." The cruel Japanese nobility, Homeric heroes, and Scandinavian Vikings are specifically

mentioned, but they are all of the "Darwinian" stock.

In "The Twilight of the Idols" Nietzsche even develops a critique of Darwin, in some points masterly, as is true of nearly everything from the pen of this Machiavellian genius. It contains a confession that it is precisely the animal and unintellectual virtues of the "blond beast" that he worships, but a confession also that, after all, he is no follower of Darwin.

Says Nietzsche:

"Darwin forgot the intellect; *the weak have more intellect* (!). One must need intellect in order to acquire it; one loses it when it is no longer necessary. He who has strength rids himself of intellect. It is obvious under intellect I comprehend foresight, craft, patience, dissimulation, grand self control, and all modifications of mimicry."

We also may cast out craft, dissimulation and mimicry, but we cannot, like Nietzsche, regret the dominance, thru superior intellect and numbers, of those who possess greater patience, foresight and self-control.

In a word, the great German prophet of a degenerating humanity finds "the symptoms of declining life," to quote another passage from his "Genealogy of Morals," "in the rising of democracy, of peace arbitraments in place of war, of the equality of woman with man, of the religion of sympathy (Christianity)." Have we not every reason for supposing Kipling to share these views, at least in large part, even if he expresses them sometimes in parables and allusions? Are they not secretly or openly avowed by a large and growing part of our intellectual *élite*?

But let us now examine a little more closely that "science" on which all this literary and philosophical structure is founded.

In England and America, in France and Germany, and in the other civilized countries, it is the "anthropologists" who have lent the most constant and active support to the false doctrines of caste and race; but they are at last thoroly discredited. Among others the French writer Finot, in his book, "Race Prejudice," now translated into German and English and in the third French edition, has shown the utterly untenable position of this pseudo-anthropology, even tho it has filled thousands of volumes of

more or less "scientific research." The book has already had a remarkable reception and must exert a great influence for the truth. It has received the warm approval of Nordau and Brandes, of the French and German sociologists, and of Lombroso, who says that the book has demolished the "inanity of the theory of race prejudice." President Roosevelt has given his approval, and H. G. Wells has said that its destruction of anthropological stupidities is nothing less than invaluable. This work of Finot's has the triple value of summing up the theories of race prejudice, of showing their essential futility and of proving the fundamental unity of the human race.

Not every advocate of fundamental race differentiation is so extreme as those I have mentioned in these pages. Finot handles all alike, with politeness and patience, quoting as authorities against them hundreds of the world's leading anthropologists. He points out first of all that the most recent biological researches have shown that the evolution of plants and animals is probably for the most part by another principle than that of the celebrated "survival of the fittest," which has so long held the field. The prevailing view today is that a more important rôle is played by the "accidental" birth of exceptional individuals, called scientifically sports or freaks. If these new individuals happen to be adapted to the environment, they may then perpetuate themselves and become a new type—on the added condition that the new variation is so great that its intermixture with and therefore ultimate obliteration in the old race is not physically possible. Only if these "freaks" breed with themselves and not with the older race may a new species be created. There is only one race of human beings, then, as there is no question that all varieties of mankind can still intermingle as they have done all thruout history from ancient Egypt to the United States. There are no human "races" in the biological sense of the term.

As to human varieties, it was attempted at the time of the slavery controversy to classify them by the color of their skins, as white, yellow, black, red and brown. Any educated person today is able to prove the scientific inadequacy of any

such classification even for the purpose of differentiating humanity into varieties, to say nothing of races. We all know how the color of so-called races has changed historically among the various nations. Anthropology now proves that there is not only a variety of men properly denominated as white which has, nevertheless, an ebony black skin (the Moors of Senegal), but also that there are white or yellow skinned varieties which by their other features may be better classified as blacks (like the Bushmen).

We need not stop with these or any of the other long-abandoned criteria of race, since they have all been replaced by the new and so-called "scientific" theory of the measurement of skulls, craniometry. After having produced its thousands of volumes this science also, however useful for some purposes, has now proved to be utterly useless for ethnology or the scientific classification of the race. It has been almost universally contended by those supporting the doctrines of inferiority that the long-headed or dolichocephalic races were the "higher" ones, while the brachycephalic were "lower." It is now discovered that among those races that are confessedly most backward and are therefore usually classed as most inferior, are the very ones with the longest skulls. Among these, with a cephalic index under 76, are the Hottentots, the negroes of the Kongo, the Ashanti, the Panches of New Guinea and many Australian tribes, along with the Corsicans and Portuguese, who have not usually been reckoned as the highest of European types. On the other hand, among the brachycephalic races, with an index between 82 and 84.8, are some so-called "superior" races—the larger part of the French, the Russians, the Hungarians, the Russian Jews and many others acknowledged as highly developed.

The result of these disclosures has been that the advocates of the doctrine of racial inferiority are abandoning skull measurements also as a crucial test, and are now totally at sea for any physiological data on which to rest. This leaves them only psychological analyses, which I must reduce to a cruel absurdity by mere quotations of endless contradictions

from the various "authorities" on the subject. Critics, especially historians, have acknowledged that he and others have demolished the superficial theories of so-called Aryan, Germanic and other "superior" races, by showing that these are neither distinct races nor superior according to any given test.

There is no denying that there are more or less vaguely marked varieties of humanity, but they are so mixed and change so readily under various environments that it is impossible to make any satisfactory classification. Not only have most of the races been mixing since the dawn of history, but the anthropologists have found signs that this mixing took place also in prehistoric times. Skulls suggesting the negro type have been found so often in the European caves that at least two scientific observers, Sergi and Brinton, contend that the white races of Europe are largely of negroid descent.

The "demonstration" of inferiority by skull measurements has no sooner collapsed than it is sought to put new life into the effort at racial differentiation by the contention that these very race mixtures lead back to an older and inferior type of man, our common primeval ancestor. At a time when the most marked racial degeneration is taking place among the British, who, of a very mixed blood, like all the rest of us, are yet the purest bred of the great peoples, and when few peoples, as a whole, are showing a greater physiological advance than those of the United States, the most mixed of all, the age-old argument for "pure blood" is actually finding scientific support among us!

Prof. William Z. Ripley, of Harvard, who has just presented this view to the general public in a new and moderated form, does not contend that all race mixtures are nefarious. But he does contend that extreme race mixtures lead to "a reversion to the common ancestral type." We must recognize the full significance of the term "reversion." It means that we would lose all the physiological progress which anthropologists agree the race has been making in thousands and tens of thousands of years. In trying to penetrate into Professor Ripley's reasoning, we notice that he speaks of the ex-

extreme race mixtures which he fears as "abnormal" and due to a "forcible dislocation." But he is certainly aware that the intermixture of races, tho greater now than during those centuries when higher civilization gave for the first time to a majority of races a certain geographical fixedness, is perhaps even less than at that still earlier period when the majority of races were nomadic. For in all the most ancient civilizations, serious admixtures arose every few generations with the greatest regularity—apparently almost according to a law by which the nomads invaded the semi-civilized countries the moment they had recuperated new strength after their exhaustion from former inroads.

We get a closer insight into the nature of Professor Ripley's fears when we note his peculiar concern for the racial future of the so-called "Anglo-Saxon America." It would seem indeed from these expressions that Professor Ripley's fears are based not alone on a scientific hypothesis, but also on a feeling that there is some physiological superiority in an "undefiled" Anglo-Saxon race—to borrow one of his adjectives.

In opposition to this unfounded fear stand many of the highest authorities of America and Europe. The great father of anthropology, as he may well be called, one of the proudest productions of our civilization, Professor Tylor, found the most beautiful type of human being among an admixture more extreme than that of Ripley's "Hun" and the Anglo-Saxon; namely, among a race of mulattoes bred from negroes and European whites, a people he found on the island of Tristan da Cunha. So, too, some of the races whose physiological conformation and psychical qualities have been most praised by the anthropologists have been found in mixtures of the Dutch and Hottentots, of the Indians and Spanish, and other races separated by the widest possible divergencies. Some of these human varieties, in opposition to what Professor Ripley says, have been found not only the longest lived, but the most fruitful of all humanity.

We do not need to recall the remarkable number of geniuses who have been of mixed blood. Some, like Ibsen, were

only of two branches of the Teutonic race, but others, like Dumas, were descended in part from negroes. Some of the greatest Englishmen, like Rossetti and Disraeli, have been in part of an utterly alien blood, and the same thing has been true of some of the greatest writers of Russia and the United States. Indeed, the very fact that the human race has advanced in the last few thousand years, as all anthropologists are agreed, strongly reinforces the belief that the most general race mixture is beneficial to humanity and leads not to a reversion to an ancestral type, but to the maximum of progress; for intermixture has been almost universal. The Moors and Abyssinians, both types of mankind whose development is comparable with any of the European races, are composed of a mixture of Arab and negro stock, while similar mixtures have produced in other parts of Africa several so-called negro races which anthropologists agree in giving a very high place. The intermixture of Europeans and Asiatics has been more intimate. The Hungarians and Finns are largely of Mongol blood, and neither race is considered to be inferior to any in the world. Leroy Beaulieu has shown that the race known as Russian, tho perhaps the larger part of its blood may be Slavic, is composed also in very large part of an admixture of Finnish types. Indeed, the Slavophiles among the Poles and other somewhat purer Slavic races are disposed on this account to give the Russians an inferior position racially to themselves—a position by no means accepted by that great people. In the Volga region the Tartars have for many generations maintained just as high a civilization as the Russians and admixture is very common. In Siberia, where admixture with the Tartar and Turanian stock is common and almost general, there are also very successful mixtures with other Mongolians even nearer to the Chinese than are the Finns.

Now we are having the good fortune to secure in large numbers these Mongol-Finns and Mongol-Hungarians, as well as Semitic races, in America, none of them certainly of the so-called Aryan or Caucasian stock. And having advanced from intolerance of any but the

Anglo-Saxon race to tolerance of the German and Irish fifty years ago, and later to tolerance of the Italian and Slav, we have no question that our people will soon hold an equally open-minded view of these newer races. In the backward section of the South, indeed, where the negro question has maintained senseless race prejudice in all its virulence, not even the Italian and Slav are yet altogether welcomed; but our growing national unity will some day settle this problem along with that of the negroes and every other question of race.

The advance of humanity, then, has been to a large degree due precisely to this race mixture, especially thru the mixture of those races most widely differentiated, and the biological reasons for this are clear. Expressing the biological case positively, we may say that the intermixture of widely varying races moderates or equalizes those exaggerated, tho perhaps normal, developments caused by the one-sided environment in which certain races have dwelt too long. Expressing the same law in its negative form, we may say that such admixtures prevent the intensification of physiological and psychical abnormalities thru the intermarriage of persons from the same stock or environment, who are therefore likely to be afflicted with the same weaknesses or tendencies of disease. For instance, even the most sober and healthy of those European nobilities or upper middle classes that insist on intermarriage within their group show increasing eccentricities and diseases, due unquestionably to this cause. In opposition to such false marriage traditions we have the instinctive exogamy of healthy primitive peoples. As is well known, the custom of intermarriage outside of the clan or tribe is prevalent among nearly all tribal organizations.

Science not only denies the existence of any *rational* basis for a fundamental differentiation of human varieties, but refuses to admit that there exists in normal human beings any *irrational* feeling or instinct of racial antipathy against members of an alien race to which they are accustomed.

Where considerably different and clearly marked varieties of mankind are

living side by side, the temptation for the more developed to keep the more backward in permanent subjection seems, indeed, to be almost irresistible. But this tendency, which prevails in our own South, is not due to instinctive race hatred. It has been shown by the able anthropologist and sociologist, Prof. W. I. Thomas, among others, to be due not to racial antipathy, but to caste. In the face of the wholesale illicit love of white men for colored women, of the affections of white women and children for colored nurses, and a dozen other instances of the friendly feelings and love of the whites for the blacks given by Professor Thomas, himself a Southerner, it is ridiculous to assert that the white race instinctively hates the blacks. The whole of the truth is that the whites as a rule hate to have the lower caste of the South, who happen to be blacks, on a level with themselves. *As at least two reputable and conservative Southern Governors have clearly stated, what the respectable and aristocratic whites of the South want is to keep the negro in a position of inferiority.

At the American Bankers' Association, in the fall of 1907, Governor Swanson, of Virginia, said:

"At last the offices, the business houses and the financial institutions are all in the hands of intelligent Anglo-Saxons, and with God's help and our own good right hand we will hold him (the negro) where he is."

Hoke Smith, Governor of Georgia, expressed a similar idea in these words:

"Those negroes who are contented to occupy the natural status of their race, the position of inferiority, will be treated with greater kindness."

Aristocracies have usually claimed friendly feelings for slaves, whether of their own or another race—as long as they accept their servitude.

The North, too, is being tainted with the same inhuman caste spirit. What is the meaning of the strikes of white students and the exclusion of negroes from school after school in such States as Iowa and Michigan? Have the school authorities supported any of the charges against the negroes? No. These strikes, for which no parallel may be found in Russia, simply show that the innumer-

*"The white race," says Hoke Smith, "is the only race that has the right to rule." — *Baker*.

able attacks on human brotherhood made recently in the name of history and science, being so weakly opposed, are at last taking root among our youth. If at the time of the recent and wholesale disfranchisement, the North in righteous indignation had cut down the Congressional representation of the South by one-third, as the Constitution demands, would the Springfield and other Northern anti-negro riots have taken place?

While the negro's enemies are aggressive his friends are benumbed by the new and undemocratic "culture" our universities and publicists have been importing from monarchical and aristocratic Europe. That same Europe which was almost at the feet of Washington and Lincoln is now become our political preceptor and given free rein to corrupt our literature and our youth. At least we might continue our own democratic tradition in politics, remember what our forefathers died for, and see to it that millions of American citizens should never be reduced to political servitude. Then the sinister designs and reactionary reasons of this new "Science of human inequality" would become the main issue before the American people. We would discover whether we did indeed have a message for the world in 1776 and 1861; or whether, by the light of this new German and English culture, our whole political evolution has been a mistake; whether we must adopt the monarchy and caste rule of Germany, England's shameless exploitation of India, and the brutal aristocracy and militarism of Nietzsche and Kipling, or, despising any

suggestion of hereditary inequality of race or class, continue that democratic development which is the one thing that has given character and the first world-import to the history of the United States.

Here are two powerful world movements, equally aggressive and vigorous: The movement toward democracy, hitherto led by the United States and now newly shared by the people of Russia, Japan, Turkey, Persia and by a growing minority in Egypt, China and India; the movement for less democracy and more empire, supported by a bare majority of the English and Germans at the terrible expense of the lower classes of both countries and the ruin of the subjected peoples. Are we about to see the anti-democratic principle redouble its strength in England and Germany and obtain the upper hand in the stronghold of democracy? Or will the defenders of individual freedom, social justice and human brotherhood awake in time to the danger of the most monstrous reversion in history since the foundation of the religions of human brotherhood and love two thousand, yes, three thousand years before the period when the world was made physically one by steam and electricity, and half the population of the earth became sufficiently enlightened to claim a share in the world's progress?

Has not the time arrived when something should be done, when the propaganda of hatred should be checked, when democrats and lovers of humanity must once more subordinate every cause to the great and underlying cause, and center all their efforts, as of old, around the struggle for human brotherhood?

NEW YORK CITY.





The Rationale of the Anglo-German Hubbub



BY W. T. STEAD

EDITOR OF "THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS"

"THE American public," the editor of THE INDEPENDENT tells me, "does not clearly understand the situation between Germany and England, and we are at a loss to appreciate what all the hubbub is about."

Fortunate Americans! May you ever enjoy such a vantage ground of security as to be unable to realize the alarms which from time to time disturb the tranquillity of other nations.

I should despair of making Americans understand the rationality of the apparently irrational uneasiness that prevails in Germany and Britain were it not that a very simple illustration lies ready to hand, which, if it be properly considered, will give the key to the enigma.

Have you never reflected upon the different ethics which prevail among men who are struggling for life in deep water and the same men who are on *terra firma*? A man swimming for his life, keeping with the greatest difficulty his head above the waves, is held to be justified in choking his own brother if that near relative, clutching hold of the swimmer, is dragging him down to death. In other words, the ethics of homicide varies according to circumstances. What would send a man to the gallows if done under normal conditions on dry land becomes justifiable and even commendable homicide when it is done in deep water. Now, the whole difficulty which Americans experience in endeavoring to comprehend the Anglo-German hubbub lies in the fact that they naturally apply the ethics of men who are safe and sound on solid ground to the actions of men struggling for life out of their depth in a lumpy sea. Americans are free from all danger of a sudden attack which, if fortune favored, might destroy the independence and the integrity, possibly even the existence, of their state. Hence they

find it impossible to conceive the motives or to understand the fears of their less fortunately situated neighbors. But if they will keep in mind the difference between the ethics of men on land and the ethics of men swimming for life in deep water, they may begin to realize why Germany and England are so fidgety and nervous.

The English, thanks to their insular position and the supremacy of their fleet, have hitherto been like men on *terra firma*. They have, therefore, acquired in the course of the last hundred years something of the American or *terra firma* ethical conception of international relations. It is otherwise with the Germans. Their empire is not yet forty years old. It has succeeded to the heritage of the ideas of the Hohenzollerns, who built up the kingdom of Prussia by the policy of Machiavelli, expounded and practised by Frederick the Great. No one can read such a book as "The Hohenlohe Memoirs" without feeling that Bismarck and the men who founded the empire were in the deep-water stage of ethics. They did not know what a day might bring forth. At any moment a combination of hostile neighbors or an internal revolution might bring to the ground the imperial fabric which they had built up with such infinite pains. To statesmen who go from day to day in peril of their lives, anything and everything seems justifiable that will weaken a possible enemy or destroy a possible danger. England was in that mood during the Napoleonic wars, when Pitt is said to have declared that whenever any European power built four ships of the line England ought at once to destroy them, lest they might at some future time be used against her. The classic illustration of this kind of preventive action was the destruction in time of

peace, without declaration of war by England, of the Danish fleet at Copenhagen. The British Government believed that the Danes, willingly or unwillingly, would be certain to place their fleet at the disposal of the French. Therefore, without ceremony, they swooped down like pirates upon Copenhagen and carried off all the Danish ships that were not sent to the bottom or burnt in the battle. It was the ethics of the hard-pressed swimmer in deep water, an ethic constantly acted upon by Prussian statesmen, from Frederick the Great to Bismarck. And it is this ethic of Copenhagen and of Silesia which explains all the hubbub which seems so unreasonable to Americans.

The English, as I remarked, have to a large extent developed the dry land ethics. But the Germans do not believe this. They know that they are still in deep water ethics, and they believe the British are no further advanced than themselves. The Germans know that if they were in the same relative superiority to the English at sea that the English are to them, they would long ago have swooped down upon the nascent fleet and destroyed it before it had time to grow strong enough to be a menace to their safety. And to this hour the Germans cannot understand why the English have not taken advantage of their overwhelming naval supremacy to send the German fleet to the bottom before it became too strong.

The German Emperor two years ago remarked to a friend of mine that there was a strong party in England that wished to take this course. When my friend disclaimed this as a monstrous imputation upon British good faith, the Kaiser remarked that he did not regard it in that light. On the contrary, he said, he could very well sympathize with these men, because it was natural that, having the power to ward off a possible danger, they thought it their duty to use it. That was a frank, characteristic avowal from the occupant of the throne of Frederick the Great. But it explains the present tension between the two countries. When I was in Germany four years ago, one of the most eminent of German professors and publicists told me that he never opened his paper at

breakfast without first looking to see whether Kiel was in flames and the German fleet at the bottom of the sea. When I protested that we were not pirates, he replied, "What you did at Copenhagen you may repeat at Kiel."

This deep, instinctive distrust of the English was strengthened by the attack upon the Boer republics and the fatuous folly of Mr. Austin Lee, at one time well known in Washington, but then Civil Lord of the Admiralty. An after-dinner speech of his, in which he comforted his hearers by the assurance that the German fleet, in case of war, would be sunk before breakfast, irritated the Kaiser and his subjects to madness. But it was madness which had much method in it. They deliberately set about building a navy which could not be sunk before breakfast. They are doing it now and they have been doing it ever since.

It may appear a paradox to the unreflecting that the more warships Germany launches the more nervous she becomes as to a possible English attack. But it is obvious that this is natural and inevitable. The power that has a two to one—to say nothing of a three or four to one—supremacy over another holds all the ships of the weaker power in the hollow of its hand. They are but hostages in the hand of the more powerful fleet. When Germany had no battle fleet to speak of she was practically invulnerable against England. Every new man-of-war she puts on the high seas *until she is in a position of naval equality* to England is the addition of a new hostage for her good behavior and as the addition of every new battleship is naturally regarded as a provocation and a challenge by the other Power, the Germans feel very ill at ease. They are in the position of a lion tamer who has for the time put his head into the jaws of the lion, and they never know when the brute may bite it off. Hence they are assiduous in giving assurances that their fleet building has no hostile intent, but they are still more assiduous in pushing on their ship building until they are in a position to contest with some chance of success the sovereignty of the seas which has been held so long by England.

The English just as naturally regard the growth of a powerful German fleet

within a day's steaming of their coasts with uneasiness. They do not for a moment credit the Germans with any fixt design to attack Britain or to dismember her empire. They know that the immense majority of the German nation is peaceful, sober and sane. But they know that the maxims of German statecraft, defined by Frederick the Great and practised by Bismarck, are based upon the ethics of the drowning man. They believe that if Germany ever found herself in the position which England now holds at sea the temptation to strike a deadly blow at a neighbor who, however friendly today, might be an enemy tomorrow, might easily become irresistible. Therefore they are disquieted—not by any means without cause.

If you in America think that John Bull has no cause for alarm, with the most powerful fleet he has ever seen growing up on the shores of the North Sea, you may reconsider that conclusion if you recall two salient facts. The first is that the regular army of Great Britain is 150,000 strong, whereas the Germans can summon to the battle line 2,000,000 trained soldiers. The second is that the British Empire floats upon the British fleet. The British Isles are fed from over sea. We are the imperial Venice of the world. Without the dominions over sea we are but forty millions to the German sixty. It is the sea and the sovereignty of the sea alone which maintain our empire. Hence the English feel instinctively that the moment any foreign navy comes near enough to endanger their supremacy the knife is at their throat.

When the present Government took office the British navy was nearly thrice as strong as the German. It is now about twice as strong. But in three years' time it will no longer retain that irreducible minimum margin of superiority. Before this year John Bull plumed himself upon his ability to build ships so much more rapidly than his neighbors that like the hare in the fable, he indulged in a comfortable nap. But again as in the fable, the tortoise forged ahead, and the hare woke up with a start to discover that he would have to put his best foot foremost if he were not to lose the race. What

he ought to have done when he made that discovery was perfectly obvious to every one who looked at the position from a patriotic or imperial point of view. He ought to have said nothing, but to have begun at once to build two ships for every ship the Germans laid down.

No one who casts even a cursory glance over the seven seas, which are all patrolled by the British fleet, can deny that a two to one margin of superiority is all too slight as against a possible adversary the whole of whose navy is massed within striking distance of the British coast, and which has behind the navy two millions of trained soldiers.

Unfortunately, however, the Radical wing of the Ministerialists, represented in the Cabinet by Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Winston Churchill, refused to recognize the life and death necessity of the two keels to one program. After prolonged altercation in the Cabinet, a compromise was agreed upon. To save the face of the malcontents, it was decided to announce that only four Dreadnoughts should be laid down this year, but that if circumstances necessitated further exertion, another four would be commenced. The Admiralty was given *carte blanche* to accumulate materials in the shape of gun mountings, etc., for building eight, but no vote was to be taken for more than four. It was a dishonest subterfuge, which entailed as an immediate result a stormy agitation in favor of a formal and immediate declaration in favor of laying down eight capital ships this year. For this irritating agitation the Little Navy Radicals were entirely responsible. Their leaders know perfectly well that the ships will have to be built if we are to maintain our naval supremacy and without naval supremacy the British Empire ceases to exist. But to save their face they insisted upon having their hands forced by a popular agitation which would enable them to profess that they had only succumbed to *force majeure*.

If the Government had quietly declared that they were building two keels to the German one, and would go on doing so, no matter how many keels the Germans laid down, there would have been no febrile, panicky agitation in this

country. As for the Germans, the bulk of them would have cordially welcomed a declaration which would have enabled them to demonstrate to their Navy Leaguers the futility of any attempt to outbuild the mistress of the seas. At present the advocates for unlimited naval expenditure in Germany have had as their great argument the assertion that England is feeling the pace too severe. "Only another spurt and the trident of the seas will be in our hands!" If they knew that the two keels to one standard would be unswervingly adhered to at any cost without even counting the cost, they would be only too glad to restrain their more bellicose fellows from persisting in this headlong race to ruin.

No one hates this war of armaments more than I do. No one is more profoundly convinced that the majority of the Germans desire nothing so much as to live in peace and friendship with Eng-

land. But in no way can we help the friends of peace in Germany to keep their Jingoës in check better than by maintaining without fuss and without fidget the two-to-one standard as the irreducible minimum of British security. That is less than the present *status quo*. We cannot allow that *status quo* to be modified to our detriment. That for us is a matter of life and death.

May I, in conclusion, put a searching question to your readers? Suppose that, by some convulsion of nature, Japan could suddenly be transported across the Pacific to within one day's steaming of your coast. Do you think it quite inconceivable that, under those changed conditions, some Americans might feel their nerves a little jumpy when they thought of what might happen? But Japan can never threaten the existence of the American republic as Germany can menace the British Empire.

LONDON, ENGLAND.



The House

BY CHARLOTTE LEECH

WHAT does he view, the passer-by?

By every human sign
A goodly habitation, but
I see a shrine.

He marks what may be bartered, sold,

Or changed, as are men's wares—
I see a tabernacle and
God's altar stairs,

With angels going up and down,

The loved and unforgot,
The dwelling, like the Patriarch's stone,
But marks the spot.

He notes the fragrant, grassy space,

A bright and heartsome sight—
I see a field whereon was fought
A mortal fight.

The goings out and comings in

Are seen of passers-by—
The doors close on the conflict, and
The tragedy.

The inmates, like a rosary

Held by the slender thread
Of lineage—what vows they have vowed,
What prayers have said!

Hearken, dear God, unite them in

Thy fair and far-off lands

Forever more in Love's Wide House

Not made with hands.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

An Epoch-Making English Budget

BY FREDERIC C. HOWE, Ph.D.

[Dr. Howe, who sends us the following article from London, is lecturer on Taxation at Western Reserve University and on Municipal Administration at the University of Wisconsin. He is a member of the Ohio Senate and a special United States Commissioner to investigate municipal ownership in Great Britain. He is the author of "Taxation and Taxes in the United States under the Internal Revenue System," "The City, the Hope of Democracy," etc.—EDITOR.]

"A N Amazing Budget," "Drastic Proposals," "Plundering the Middle Class," "Attack on Capital and Industry," "A Penal Budget." These are the headlines with which the Conservative press and the land-owning classes have received the annual budget, which Mr. Lloyd-George, the Liberal Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced into Parliament late in April.

The Liberal leaders, the land reformers and even the Socialists, on the other hand have hailed it as a "Great Democratic Budget" and "A Triumph for Socialism." Whatever may be the truth of these estimates of the partisan press, from the point of view of English history as well as the progressive movement in Great Britain the budget is a revolutionary measure. In its ultimate significance it is far more revolutionary than the historical budgets of Gladstone or the Napoleonic budgets of the first half of the last century. For this budget frankly announces a social program and boldly attacks the problems of land monopoly, unemployment and poverty itself. That it wholly satisfies neither the advanced Socialists nor the radical land reformers is but another evidence of the cautious manner in which Great Britain approaches all social questions. For nowhere in the world does the past cling so tenaciously to the present as it does in this country. Feudalism is so inwoven with democracy and the tentacles of the privileged orders are so universally pervasive that all legislation by whatever party introduced builds itself tentatively upon the old. Probably the quality of which Englishmen are most proud is the fact that they do not believe in abstractions. They do not care for mere ideals. They are not moved by principles. And they are inclined to distrust any people who are. They have always distrusted

the French, because they could not understand them.

The new budget is indicative of another fact, a fact which is true of America as well, and that is the gradual infiltration of socialistic or radical ideas into the whole body politic. Just as we find that radicalism is not confined to any one party or section of the country in America, but gradually permeates all classes, so in England radicalism creeps slowly along, making the program of socialism a very different thing from what it is in Germany and France.

In announcing his budget proposals, Mr. Lloyd-George committed the Liberal party to the following advanced program:

1. The extension of old age pensions.
2. The inauguration of a scheme of insurance to make provision for the sick, for the invalided, for widows and "for the broken soldiers of industry," the cost of which is to be borne partly by the State and partly by the classes directly concerned.
3. Some form of insurance against unemployment, trade depressions and industrial crises. The Chancellor admitted that this was a difficult problem, but that some plan should be worked out upon a trade basis and maintained by contributions from employers and employed and aided by the State.
4. The development of waste and sterile land, of which, any one familiar with England, knows there are millions of acres.
5. The creation of labor exchanges not unlike those in existence in Germany. For this purpose an appropriation of \$500,000 is provided.
6. Afforestation.
7. The organization and development of agriculture by the creation of a system of agencies for stimulating agricultural life and efficiency. For this an appropriation of one million dollars is provided.

But the acrimonious debate which has been precipitated by the budget is not due to the social program which it contains, so much as to the really revolutionary financial proposals which are involved. The privileged classes would

accept with tolerable equanimity the amelioration of industrial conditions if the cost of the betterment were to be borne by the laboring classes, by taxes laid upon the necessities of life. And it is not because of the program of social legislation so much as because of the method by which the reforms are to be financed that the Liberal budget seems to me to be revolutionary; for it strikes at the very root of caste and privilege in Great Britain by proposing the taxation of land values separate and apart from improvements thru three separate kinds of taxes. And the Chancellor himself in proposing these taxes defined them by words which might have been uttered by the author of "Progress and Poverty," Henry George himself. He said:

"The growth in value of urban sites is due to no expenditure of capital or thought on the part of the ground owner, but is entirely owing to the enterprising energy of the community. . . . "One disastrous result is that land which is essential to the free and healthy development of towns is kept off the market in order to enhance its value and towns are cramped and people become overcrowded in dwellings, which are costly without being comfortable. Land in the towns seems to be let by the grain, as if it were radium."

It is the proposal to tax "unearned increment" and unused land that has awakened the privileged orders and may result is as near a revolution as is possible in British politics. For the class division which is so obvious in this country is bottomed in the land. Nowhere in the civilized world does land enjoy a sanctity comparable to that which attaches to it in this country. It is an unconscious veneration and it affects all classes. And it is centuries old. France boldly destroyed the feudal system with the Revolution. Germany modified it and introduced small holdings thru the reforms of Von Stein and Hardenburg. By similar methods the other nations of Europe destroyed the old feudal system. But England is still feudal in its class distinctions to the core. Her land is almost all held in great estates. Four hundred Peers own over 5,000,000 acres. Twenty-seven and a half million acres are owned by 38,219 persons, while only 3,900,000 acres are divided among 217,000 persons. More than three-quarters of the entire land of England and Wales is owned by 1-785th part of the popula-

tion. Of the 32,000,000 of people in England and Wales, 31,000,000 are without any rights whatever to the land of the country. By means of the law of settlements and entails it is practically impossible for the land to be alienated from the great proprietors, who comprise the House of Lords and dominate the Conservative party in the House of Commons. The House of Lords is primarily a house of landlords. This is true even of the ecclesiastical peers, for the rights which the Church of England enjoys are also identified with the land.

The abuses which have been legalized by the landed classes in Parliament would fill a volume in themselves. The land has not been revalued for purposes of taxation since 1692. Its direct contribution to the imperial revenues is less than \$5,000,000. Since the seventeenth century four-fifth of the population has been driven to the towns, while great mineral resources have been developed, which have increased the value of the land a thousand fold. But the landed classes have prevented the reappraisal of their holdings and limited the taxes collected from this source to an insignificant sum, which was vouchsafed to the Crown at the time of the great revolution. The rejection of the Scottish Valuation Bill, the emasculation of the Small Holdings Act, the limitations placed upon the municipalities in their control of the slums and the tenement conditions are all traceable to a class instinct born of land monopoly, the like of which America does not know.

Between four and five hundred towns and local authorities have repeatedly urged upon Parliament the right to tax the land for local purposes; and the Liberal party endeavored to pass a land valuation bill for Scotland. But the House of Lords rejected the bill when presented to it. And the Liberal party has now adopted the only weapon in its hands for making a beginning in the correction of these century old abuses, identified with the exemption of land from any direct contribution to the local or imperial revenue.

Under the British Constitution the House of Commons has exclusive control of the budget. The House of Lords may not amend or reject it. For more than

two hundred years this right has been recognized. After three and a half years of fruitless land legislation the Liberal party has adopted this expedient for reaching it by taxation. And the proposals suggested strike at the economic basis of the British aristocracy. It has been intimated that the Lords might reject the budget and force an appeal to the country. Such an action would be unprecedented. It would be in the nature of a declaration of war by the privileged orders. The state would be left without revenues until the appeal to the voters could be settled.

A mere reading of the land taxes proposed does not suggest the revolutionary character of the budget, for the Chancellor only plans to collect about \$2,500,000 from a direct tax upon the land. His proposals are, *first*, to levy a tax on the increment of land which accrues to the land from the enterprise of the community. Twenty per cent. of the increase of the future is to be taken by means of a tax collected on transfer upon death or on sale. It is not proposed to touch the unearned increment already enjoyed. *Second*, to place a tax of one halfpenny in the pound, which is equivalent to an ad valorem tax of two mills per cent. upon the capital value, upon all land that is not used to its best advantage. This includes mineral resources and undeveloped city and suburban land. It does not touch agricultural holdings. Any land whose value is below \$250 an acre is exempt. *Third*, to exact a 10 per cent. reversion duty on any benefits which accrue to the owner upon the termination of a lease. When one considers that practically all the land in England is held by leasehold tenure; that the tenant makes all the improvements and that on the termination of the lease these improvements pass to the landlord without compensation to the tenant, the justice of this proposal seems obvious. Moreover, the majority of the leaseholds in the cities were made a generation or more ago. In the meantime the land has doubled, trebled or quadrupled in value. When the lease falls in the landlord not only acquires the improvements without cost, he enjoys an unearned increment in the nature of a "windfall" of which the state pretends to take but 10 per cent.

In order to carry out these proposals it will be necessary to value all the land in the kingdom. And this is more odious to the landed gentry than the tax itself. In the discussion in the House of Commons Radicals and Liberals alike asserted that this was but "the thin edge of the wedge," which would be driven in to the limit as rapidly as possible.

Nobody knows today what the land of England is really worth. There is no means of ascertaining it, and the land reformers claim that with the resources valued, with the colossal wealth of the landed classes laid bare, the task of gradually appropriating the present untaxed values for imperial and local purposes will become a relatively easy task.

In the debate in the House of Commons, which followed the introduction of the budget, it was surprising to hear many open avowals of the single tax by men in the Liberal party. There was no attempt to conceal their ultimate program. They would tax land not only for revenue, but to bring it into use. As the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself stated, "the dog in the manger must pay for his manger," if he would keep the land of England from its proper use. The Liberal party is saturated with the philosophy of the single tax. Campbell-Bannerman repeatedly advocated the taxation of land values. Over two hundred Liberal and Labor members of the House of Commons united in a petition to the Chancellor asking that an ad valorem tax of 2 mills per cent. should be levied on all land values, which would have produced probably \$175,000,000. Tons of single tax literature is distributed every year, and the idea that the land can be reclaimed to humanity thru taxing it into use and its most profitable use is one of the most definite as well as one of the most aggressive social issues in British politics.

Over 400 municipalities have organized into a great body seeking power to tax land values. They purchased tram lines, extended them into the country for the purpose of solving the housing evil, only to find that they had so increased the value of suburban land that it was prohibitive for building purposes. They were blocked in their efforts at housing reform by the untaxed land, which, close

up against the teeming city tenements, is used for sheep pastures. The Liberal party, which, in a historical sense, is the party of the trading and commercial classes, has been lured to this program by commercial interest and the decadence of British industry, while the growing body of radicals, who are moved by the appalling poverty of the country, see in this program a means of recalling the people to the land.

It is for these reasons that the budget is a revolutionary proposal. It may result in a conflict with the Lords and an attempt on their part to throw out the

budget—a thing which has not been seriously suggested for many centuries. This of itself may give vitality to the agitation, which now has little life, for the abolition of the Lords. If, on the other hand, the proposals of the Chancellor are incorporated into law, the program of the municipalities for the taxation of land values and of the Liberal party to appropriate "unearned increment" for imperial purposes will be open to trial. At any rate, the budget marks a most radical departure and stamps the new democracy of England with a distinctly industrial and social quality.

LONDON, ENG.



An Undesirable Citizen's Plea

"WHEN that I was a lyttel, tiny girl," it became my painful and solemn duty to trudge daily "down the lane" and "up the road" and transport for the family's need a bucket of milk. (The "bucket" was small and tin, but we did not use "pails" in our county!) On this pilgrimage I was wont to suffer much mental distress from the fear that I might meet a Cow, an unchaperoned, Horned Cow, seeking whom she might uplift. That a benevolent beast of the Cow family had furnished the milk for my "bucket" did not lessen my fear. Assuredly, none but 'moolley" cows are at large on the meadows of heaven, if my infant prayers were heard!

"Childish troubles soon pass by," but the fearsome Cow of my tender years confronted me again in Logic, being now reduced entirely to Horns and known as a Dilemma. I had the old uneasiness of spirit when we met, and the Dilemma was more persistent than the Cow. In one form or another, it stays with me. Dispense with the tail of Satan, if you will, out of respect for our Tertiary relatives, but keep the symbol of horns, for he attacks us in these strenuous days chiefly by perplexities.

There is roaming at large now a dilemma that has no terrors for me, but

is fraught with menace for others. Not for me, for when friends of former years greet me nowadays, they say not, "You have not married?" but, "So you never married!" and it has not the sting of a reproach, but the finality of an epitaph. Hence I can give the vexed question of matrimony impersonal, dispassionate study.

The way of the lone female must have been in the mind of her who wrote "Fightings and fears, within, without." Once it was not proper for her to support herself and not pleasant to rely on the support of relatives. She chose a horn—or a husband.

Then came a mild and almost "moolley" period. Have we not recently had with us writers who sought to portray, not the trials of true love, but the ease with which one might fall in love, marry and bring up an interesting family on an income that scarcely sufficed for the slippers and ties of the unwed? It was so easy and inevitable for the husband to inherit a house in the suburbs and form the habit of making the furniture at odd moments, and for the wife to find an intelligent girl with a ruffled apron and great culinary skill, none to help with the housework, so undisputable on paper, so passing strange in reality.

Alas, for this Ballad Age of home-

grown sideboards and edible pie! For it has been proved, scientifically and politico-economically, that woman, if unintelligent and untrained, should not marry, lest her children be incapable of the best development. And now the physiologist lifts up his voice to say that woman must refrain from education or she will have no children at all. In season and out of season, we are having this amazing truth thrust upon us: Those who are fit to rear children are not able to bear them, and those able to bear them are not fit to rear them! It is all proved, which makes it the more distressing.

Our melancholy deepens when, as sometimes happens, from the same mouth proceeds the statement that American teachers, because they can teach, are peculiarly fitted to be intelligent mothers, and the peculiar corollary that therefore they should never have taught, but should have married without more than a rudimentary education. The shape of his dilemma doth fall in upon itself. We remember "Epimenides the Cretan" and wish uneasily that we had not been told!

It was a relief to have our doleful domestic condition blamed on the tariff, for we women may say virtuously to our brethren:

"That one, dark, fearful burden, ye must stagger with alone."

We bit the apple, but we did not make the tariff! To perpetrate a tariff like ours demands a mind very clear as to industries and very murky as to infants; we have had a too uncertain grasp of the former and a too firm grip on the latter for such an achievement.

I might refrain from rushing in, after the manner of those not angels, had I not seemed to discern even in THE INDEPENDENT'S judicial tones a faintly reproachful accent when the lone American teacher was mentioned. It may indeed be true that, even when we strive to inculcate truth and cleanliness, the flag salute and the Gettysburg address, we are less profitable servants than Mrs. Minchowsky of Callowhill street, the mother of nine smudgy pillars of the republic who have hated instruction and have not obeyed the voice of their teachers.

But have we (this is editorial) refrained from marrying because we did not realize our duty as citizens? Have we chosen selfishly this path of easeful joy, this life that some writers are comparing to the monastic seclusion of the Middle Ages? Methinks I see a foe to matrimony, older than the tariff—and less subject to revision. It is the Fifth Commandment.

Teachers owe a great debt to a recently departed statesman. How often, when the psychologist has told me just what will budge Jimmy's obstructed will and rivet Gwendolyn's wandering attention, or when the educational reformer has assured me that all savage states but cannibalism must be passed thru by the growing boy, and yet heaven's first law be no less diligently enforced in the school room, how often have I murmured gratefully, "It is a condition, and not a theory."

Now it is a condition that somehow unites this question of matrimony to the Fifth Commandment.

In a neighboring town, Miss A. is teaching. She was a bright, sunny tempered girl, prettier than the average. Her curly, brown hair is still abundant and her eyes keep their smile, tho she has taught two decades.

She is the second of four children, one brother being older and a brother and sister younger. They had a shiftless father and a hard-working mother. When the children were quite young the father ambled off and never ambled home. From that time the burden of work fell heavily on the older girl. The brother helped, but when he grew to manhood and secured a good position, he married and established his own home, as a citizen should. The younger boy, shiftless like his father, was brought up by his sisters, and when he was finally propped into a position, he, too, married. The mother has been an invalid for some years. Her daughters, both wage-earners, care for her and support themselves.

Miss B. is the youngest daughter in a family of several girls and one boy. They were poor and were early left fatherless. The boy grew up reckless and dissipated. The girls made their own living and sometimes paid from their hard-earned

money to get the brother out of difficulties. Not long ago I talked to an old lady, who remembered when Miss B., a dainty, dimpled maiden, was shyly teaching her first term of "country school." She and a sister now maintain the home. The brother married.

The Misses C. had a kind, indulgent father and an invalid mother. Heavy financial reverses came to them. In early girlhood the daughters saw that their aid was imperatively needed at home. The mother died before the two younger brothers were grown. The sisters brought up the two lively boys and educated them. Incidentally, both girls put aside marriage. The men who wished to marry them were not, perhaps, able to face taking care also of the feeble father and the very not feeble boys. The boys are married now. The sisters are still wage-earners.

So the long catalog runs. The exception is to find among the rank and file of our teachers one upon whom some home is not dependent.

The claim of the Fifth Commandment seems always to rest more lightly on boys.

Out of one story might be made a tragedy, perhaps as bitter in its inarticulate way as the sorrow of Lear. One gives it in merest outline.

An ambitious boy, whose father was earning a scanty living on a small farm, persuaded the father to sell the farm, give him money for a college course, and embark in a small business in the small college town. The father tried to accustom himself to the new sort of work, but failed at it, went more and more heavily into debt, and, finally, the sorely troubled old mind gave way.

He was sent to an asylum, a State institution, but notorious for the cruelty with which the poor sufferers are treated. Soon the old man was brought home—dead—his body beaten and broken by untold cruelties.

The son prospers. He married before his father died, and he has purchased a good home. Built on a strange foundation—a father's broken life. One wonders whether it will stand. Not long ago I passed him, and a baby's round brown eyes smiled up at me from the go-cart he was wheeling. Well, he is

meeting the tests of citizenship better, of course, than a mere woman could—and one could not wish ill on a baby!

The community does not judge the son as it does the daughter. I know a family of six—three boys, three girls. Two girls married, and the boys have sought their fortunes from sea to sea. Then the oldest girl married; and the disapproval of the "neighborhood" was comical. "What will they do without her?" said "everybody," severely. Nobody wonders what a family will do without its sons.

Does somebody ask whether solving the servant-girl problem will not avail to send the daughters away as freely as the sons? No; we have already solved the servant problem by eliminating the servant. Nor do we need to be told how to live on \$1,200 a year and still give an occasional pink luncheon or green tea. The social dissipations of the average teacher could hardly be marked down any lower than they now are.

The teachers of whom I have written were not hampered by college education, nor had they any yearning for a "career." With them teaching was simply doing the nearest duty as they saw it. One hears much about men who cannot afford wives; these are the women who have never been able to afford husbands.

Are they typical? In the average town of less than twenty or thirty thousand, I believe they are. From my own small acquaintance I can name twenty, thirty, and more, who are in the profession, making up for the financial or moral deficiencies of the men of their families, making up for reverses caused by illness, or for need brought near by death.

And the daughters of "mine own people" are proud to stand by their homes. "Isn't it lucky that I didn't go back to college!" said a young teacher to me almost gayly, when the family fortune had gone West in the pocket of a bank cashier. Their help is gladly, generously given. But with what justice is it said that, because the claim of the old home was stronger than the call of the new, they chose the easier part?

These things do not appear in statistics. One does not verify them by neatly printed lists of questions sent out by the thousand. Even—one says it with

bated breath!—the superintendent cannot always ascertain the facts. Also the eminent educator who “voices the sentiments of the teachers of this commonwealth” (and sometimes they do not know their own voice!) knows almost incredibly little about the lives of the teachers.

Do these women, businesslike, cheerful, even light hearted, it may be, ever wish that they, like their brothers, had been free to go, make homes, rear their own children, and win even from our ex-President a civic crown?

That is their secret! We know that many a mother has less of love for her children than some of these who have the childless mother heart. We know that many a voter knows less of his country's history and cares less for its ideals than do these home guards of the school room.

Let no one think that I would attack

the old, old fashion of marriage, to which we are all indebted. If, to perpetuate it, we need to call the spirit of patriotism from the vasty deep of human motive, let it be called. Perhaps the biscuit of inexperience will be more valiantly eaten and the sock of erstwhile bachelordom more resignedly darned, when both deeds are done for the glory of the Republic.

Dulce et decorum est pro patria in matrimonium ire! But let not the brethren darken counsel by too many kinds of advice. Were there an exodus of women tomorrow from the ranks of teachers, who would fill the places? Shall motion songs and infant phonics be added to the white man's burden? And if the task of polishing Cornelia's jewels were given to him, would he learn, at last, that, to our common country,

Life may be given in many ways.
So bountiful is Fate?"



The Standards of the University

BY DAVID STARR JORDAN, LL.D.

Author of "The American University," "The American Teacher," etc.

WITHIN the last few years we have heard a good deal of the breach between professors and students, the growing divergence in their tendencies and points of view, and the dire evils to which this divergence may lead.

This has not been a matter of one university alone, nor in any important degree. In so far as the matter is real, it affects all our universities alike. The universities of America are all young; not one of them has attained its growth or reached its majority. Thus all are afflicted at about the same time with the same growing pains, the same aspirations for change and improvement, and the same children's diseases and complaints of adolescence.

Harvard University is the oldest and best established of the group. She usually feels these attacks first, and is therefore the first to recover. For this reason,

and still more on account of the masterful personality of Harvard's president, all the other American universities have come more and more in all things to pattern after Harvard; a long way after, sometimes, but in all cases the effort is evident. The final result is that, in spite of the multifarious variety in their origin and support, and in spite of the bursts of originality of Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Wisconsin and Michigan, our American universities are amazingly alike. This is true both of their strength and their weakness. They have the same entrance requirements, the same requirements for graduation, the same clumsy ways of measuring attainment, the same overweight of student activities and newspaper notoriety, the same type of teachers, trained in the same methods and in the same libraries and laboratories. These, too, are impartially underpaid, without adequate distinction between

those who are professionally and intellectually leaders in civilization and those who faithfully, or even unfaithfully, hew wood and draw water.

For all these reasons, when an adverse wave affects one institution it affects all the others. Just now the adverse wave is that of the divergence of the student body from academic standards. From this has resulted a disposition to take stock of our purposes and ideals, to reconsider the degree to which these ideals have been made clear to students, and to determine whether, in our zeal for university advancement, we have not neglected unduly those for whose benefit this advancement was to be made. In other words, in our eagerness to train the graduate student, have we not neglected the freshman, without whom there would never be any graduates?

In so far as this is so, and it is everywhere true, the blame must finally fall upon the teaching body. In the hands of the teachers alone the remedy must lie. The student body is in the long run plastic in its hands. If a part of the student body is indifferent to intellectual work or hostile to it, after a fair trial, it is the duty of the teachers to eliminate all such individuals as having no place in the university at all. For the rest, it should exact and accentuate the ideals of scholarship and diligence, that the student, realizing their nobility and worth, may find thru them his "heart set in flame."

As university teachers, we have toward the advancement of knowledge a duty which is most insistent, and one which we cannot neglect if higher education and higher culture are to remain part of our heritage.

On the other hand, the university teacher has toward his students a duty equally insistent, and one which is all essential to the life of the university.

I have had occasion more than once to quote from the striking essay of Uchimura on the higher education in old Japan:

"Our teachers knew each one of us by name. We did not call them by the unapproachable term 'professor.' We called them *Sensei*, those born before.

"We were not taught in classes then. The grouping of soul-bearing human beings into classes, as sheep upon Australian farms, was

not known in our old schools. Our teachers believed, I think, instinctively, that man is unclassifiable; that he must be dealt with personally—face to face, and soul to soul. So they schooled us one by one—each according to his idiosyncrasies, physical, mental and spiritual."

And this brings me to the point of my present discourse. In the American university it is all important that the teachers should know the students, individually and collectively—their hopes, their aspirations and their achievements. The chief reason for this is that the students may likewise know their teachers, that they may understand that these also have hopes, aspirations and purposes, representing the noblest outlook of the university man. The immature men must learn the higher standards and the higher purposes of those more mature, that their own lives may be planned in nobler fashion. We hear a great deal in these days of college spirit, of student loyalty to the college life and college traditions; but these have no value outside of their intrinsic worth. There can be no loyalty to the college or the university without loyal devotion to the highest for which the college or the university stands.

President Hadley has said that the first business of the university is to set standards. This seems a simple word—an easy thing to say—but it is the most important of all matters in university development. It is the duty of every university teacher in his degree, individually and thru team work, to set standards of living, and thinking, and feeling, and acting, so that the student who knows him well will be by that fact insensibly drawn higher. It should be his duty, his spontaneous habit, to act as a representative of the best things in life, wherever these may be found. A representative of the second best, conscious and satisfied with his part, ought to have no place in the well-ordered university.

A university faculty which does its part toward the students under its charge will be at once friendly and severe. It will be friendly toward the students as men and women, patient, helpful, long suffering, as becomes men who have taken the vow of poverty to redeem the intellectual world. It will be severe, never satisfied with poor work or vacillating action or a line of conduct not guided by moral principle. It will for-

give the individual for many lapses of mind or behavior, but it will not condone the habit which the lapse involves. In other words, in all matters relating to symmetrical and wholesome growth, the university will maintain standards, sternly, severely, and without compromise. The teachers will know the students, will call each one of them by name, that the students may in turn know the teachers for the best which such acquaintance may bring. If to know his university teacher well does not mean much to a young man, either he or his teacher (possibly both) is out of place in the university. The university and the college should have different functions, and these functions appear in the lives of the teachers.

The purpose of the college teacher is by means of mental training and moral inspiration to make men out of boys. The university teacher has the duty of training men thus made for professional and social service. As our universities and colleges are today organized, these two duties and two types of men are not separated. The teacher has for one hour a university purpose; for the next, his life is wholly absorbed in the duties of the college.

To make men and women out of boys and girls, to develop good character and good citizenship, to create sound fiber, moral, mental and physical—this is the business of the college teacher. To this end, he knows no better way than to keep the student in the spirit of continuous effort, to give him hard work and plenty of it, that he may come at last to joy in work, to value his time for the chance it gives for effort.

And right here is a growing abuse of our college system, not new to our time nor yet to our country. The college life is on the whole a most joyous kind of existence, even when it is also a strenuous one. There are many who would like the joyous position without the strenuous. There are many men in our colleges to whom a good time is the whole thing, and the drill and effort the college aims to provide constitute merely an incidental nuisance.

It has been gravely argued, in England, that we should not insist on high scholarship as a necessary character of

the colleges at Oxford. "Oxford should be rather a place where young men of good families may sow their wild oats, with the least possible danger of personal injury."

There have always been idlers and rakes in every college, but until lately they have rarely claimed to set the pace. They have gone their way, but with a half apology from themselves and their friends. Now, in some quarters, these claim to be the college. They show the contempt they have always felt for the dig and the grind, for the man who tries loyally to gain from his college life the best that the colleges have to give.

Palaces have been reared for the "tender rich," as Charles Eliot Norton used to call them, and provision has been made for their grooms and their grooming, that the forms of the college may be preserved, even where all semblance of intellectual effort or of moral stamina has been abandoned.

It is perhaps true that training schools should be established for men of this type, as Downing College was once built for them at Cambridge, in England; but these institutions should not take the name of "college" or "university," names long sacred to intellectual effort and moral uplift. A better name is "sanitarium," or, if idleness be not regarded as sanitary, one might call them by the non-committal name of "resorts."

The professors should know their students, not for the men they are, but for the men they ought to be. It serves no great end for the professors to gather in the men for purely social purposes, nor for the purpose of ingratiating themselves by baby talk on football and track possibilities. It is no part of the professor's duty to coax or court student popularity. Smokers and afternoon teas count for nothing unless there is an ulterior purpose to make them worth while. To ingratiate one's self with the boys is worse than useless, if the purpose and result is not moral and mental uplift. To have "drunk from the same canteen" is to bring men together, if the fellow feeling is an incident of the march—if the men who drank together were striving together as well. To drink from the same beer keg, when there is no common uplift or common effort, does not

tend toward warmer friendships or higher standards. "The difference in the morning" is the test by which the comradery among free spirits, "*Gemeingeist unter freien Geistern*," may be distinguished from its many imitations.

The divergence between professors and students is therefore, in the long run, and in all cases, the measure of the laxity of the professors. If the professor upholds the standards entrusted to him, the student will respect these standards and will respect him. The snap course is disposed of with a snap of the finger. It is not the teacher who gave us an easy time whom we remember with gratitude. It is the teacher who helped us to find ourselves. To help us to find ourselves, it was his part to come very near to us, but without compromise, without apology, without yielding a single point to our weakness, our ignorance, or our vanity.

Robert Louis Stevenson has a fine passage on the good things in life, one of these being the power to hold a few friends, and these "*without compromise*." He was to remain Robert Louis Stevenson thruout these friendships. He was

to abate none of his opinions, his principles or his chosen lines of action to come close to these fellow spirits. And this, as college teachers, must be our attitude toward our younger fellow students. We must draw them to us, because we represent the standards they hope—vaguely, no doubt—to attain. These standards must be kept in sight, sharply and severely maintained. And finally, so far as may be, traveling the same road together, with like aims and like aspirations, we must hold them as our friends, and our friendship, like our exactions, must be "without compromise."

If the university be really worth while, as men thru all the ages have deemed it to be, it must be upheld in all its strength and in all its beauty. Its kindliness and its exaction should be as the goodness and severity of God, and it is not for us, its chosen defenders, to abate one jot of either in preparing our successors to continue its ideals and its work.

Of the many things you have learned in the university, let the spirit of this line of Tennyson be one of the most abiding:

"It was my duty to have loved the highest."

STANFORD, CAL.



The Solid South

BY LUCIUS F. C. GARVIN

[An editorial last week discussed the disintegration of parties and called for a realignment along actually existing differences of policy. The following article by an ex-Governor of Rhode Island further develops the subject.—EDITOR.]

PRESIDENT TAFT is trying to disrupt the politically Solid South. In this he is representative of the leaders of the Republican party.

It may be of interest to learn the view of a Northern Democrat upon the matter. Thomas Jefferson express his surprise that democratic principles took root in the South rather than in the North. Ever since his day it has seemed increasingly strange that "equal rights to all and special privileges to none" should have received more support among slaveholders and their descendants than with

the "mudsills" of New England and their offspring.

At the present time signs are not wanting that the extension to the Southern States of industries long established north of Mason's and Dixon's line has carried along with them a tendency to like political conditions. Mines in West Virginia and factories farther south are reproducing the politics of Pennsylvania and New England. Recent proof of this is to be found in the vote sustaining Speaker Cannon's program of tyranny and Senator Aldrich's removal from the

free list of the raw materials placed upon it by the House of Representatives.

Every year shows an increase at the South of a sentiment favorable to "protection," a policy which is the embodiment of special privilege. "Protection" and democracy are contradictory terms, each exclusive of the other.

Under a government by parties, such as ours unfortunately is, there ought to be a distinct line of cleavage in opinion between the party in power and the Opposition. They should not merge into one another in such a way that honest men holding the same views can belong indifferently to either. From this it follows that a Republican removing to the South cannot consistently become a Democrat in national matters, and *vice versa*. Again, a sectional division of parties is *per se* harmful.

That a majority of the voters of any State should cling to a party, altho holding the views of its opponent, because of some outside pressure, such as apprehension of the negro vote, is also highly objectionable.

Furthermore, it may be said that the Solid South has aided in solidifying the North. Partly in consequence of this, the Republican party elects its President and its Congress more surely at each successive trial.

It is true that the chief reason why any party is permanently dominant in a State is that it possesses more of the sinews of war, money, than has its opponent. It is likewise true that the supremacy of the wealthy party in the several States is extending naturally and logically to the nation. Indeed, it is an open question whether a free government can long be maintained with the great mass of the voters poor and dependent on a living mass of the few rich.

In any event, the solidification of the powerful North on the one hand, and of the weaker South on the other, makes any real combination of the people against the money power much more hopeless.

My conclusion, therefore, is the same as that of President Taft. Whenever any or all of the Southern States accept the doctrine of the Republican party, that the Government should take care of the rich and the rich take care of the poor, then they should cease to elect Democrats to Congress or cast their electoral votes for a Democratic candidate for President. The States which seem to be leaning toward the party of special privileges and unequal rights are Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia and Louisiana, with Missouri, North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia and Alabama squinting in the same direction.

The lodgment of half a dozen of the distinctively Southern States in the open arms of the Republican party would make the policy of "protection" so strong that no concessions to consumers would even be considered by Congress. Under that condition of things, it is conceivable that there might arise a Democratic party consistently advocating the only real alternative to the policy of a tariff upon imports, to wit, the sweeping away of custom houses altogether. This is the direction in which the British Parliament, under the leadership of Lloyd George, is now heading.

The most promising outlook for us is that, thru a revival of the Jeffersonian doctrine of equal rights and no monopoly, a party may spring up which, really believing in free men, free trade and free land, will redeem the United States from its present status as a plutocracy.

—LLOYD GEORGE.



Literature

New Novels

A DESIRE to perform feats with his gift often leads an author astray. This may explain why Mr. Bacheller put a short, purple-bordered robe on his genius not long ago and wrote "Vergilius." Mr. Bacheller was led into this error by his power of enchantment with words. His descriptions were sensuous and fascinating, but if an author casts the scene of his story far enough back in time he has only to write of things literally in order to produce the most startlingly romantic effects. This is why it was a waste of precious talent for him to have written where incantations were not necessary. But in his last book¹ he has returned to his earlier manner and has written with the same sweet wizardry that made "Darrel of the Blessed Isles" one of the most delightful spells ever cast by an author in fiction. This is the more remarkable because the railroad financiering upon which his new story is based depends largely for its interest upon dollar-marked material, out of which so many commonplace commercial novels are figured. In *The Hand-Made Gentleman* he portrays in a charming old motto style what a man may make of himself who earns a freshet of money and studies his dictionary and "The Letters of Lord Chesterfield." The book is likely to prove popular with the capitalists, since the names of many famous rich men like Commodore Vanderbilt appear in it with admirable delineations of character. The story really illustrates the heroism of those men who supplied the brain and machines by which the one-man power is being so rapidly supplanted, and it appears that the author is on the side of the machine—one of those unscrupulous, poetic lovers of power and of the brains that manage power.

Morley Roberts has never been a discreet writer of fiction and in his last book² he has cast lady decency to the

winds and has said whatever came into his mind to say. The effect is startling, to say the least, and he has produced a strong, bad book, which women will not read, a difficult thing for a writer of bad books to accomplish. Meanwhile even eminent male critics praise the book highly. The scenes are laid as usual in a Scottish fishing village, and the characters are all rugged fisher folk. Young David Bran is the hero, and in the life of this man Mr. Roberts undertakes to prove the proposition that every man requires a wife and a mistress in order to fulfil the needs of his nature and to insure the whole of happiness. He does not state his proposition in so many words, but he dramatizes it with a strength and ability that leave no room for argument. The question to be decided is whether it is good for a man to have all he wants. Nature is a curious old harridan in some ways and has no scruples about leading a man back by his instincts to the place from which we have had great difficulty in bringing him up. The wild ass may be a picturesque animal and doubtless has all the needs of his nature satisfied, but, properly domesticated, he is safer and more serviceable to society. The same commentary fits a man like David Bran. He is attractive to good women because they do not understand him, and to bad ones because they do, but enough David Brans in any one neighborhood would degrade it a thousand years deep in one generation. Another characteristic to be expected in such a story is that David Bran's mistress is the alluring, brilliant, generous, great woman, and the wife is merely good and the mother of his children. Morley Roberts belongs to that class of writers who know how to give wantonness the grace and glory of virtue and how to give virtue an idiotic stare.

Frank Danby has given everybody in her new novel as much pain and trouble as they can bear. Sebastian is the son

¹THE HAND-MADE GENTLEMAN. By Irving Bacheller. New York: Harter Bros. \$1.50.

²DAVID BRAN. By Morley Roberts. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. \$1.50.

SEBASTIAN. By Frank Danby. New York: F. Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

of a literary woman who disappoints her ambition, break his own heart in a miserable marriage, and deter happiness for all who are connected with him. He is one of those good men whose goodness renders them tragically disappointing in life, as if some fiend took advantage of their noble helpfulness. For a change the reader may try Alexander Otis's new story,¹ which he claims is a novel of love and laughter. It is a pleasant comedy of errors in which a dramatic critic finds himself not only in an Episcopal minister's shoes and frock coat, but in his pulpit as well. His effort to measure up to the moral emergence of the situation is not only diverting, it is suggestive of the difference between the week-a-day and Sunday mind of the average congregation. They resented from the pulpit points of view they would readily have accepted across their dinner tables. The dartings to and fro of the critic in his efforts to escape an intolerable situation, the rage of the deposed clergyman, the wit of the girl who is the trump card of fate in the story keep the reader's attention like watching a lively game.

Novelists do not appear to be so successful when they lay the scenes of their stories in Northern Africa as when they trek across the lower part of it with the Boers. Irene Osgood's tale of the slavery of a young English nobleman who was captured by brigands in Algiers reads as if it had been written during her senior year at a young lady's seminary.² And Eugene Paul Metour's story of war and adventure in Morocco is more interesting only because he has created a very false and tempting lady in the course of his narrative.³

The sketches that compose Mr. Joseph Lincoln's new volume⁴ have appeared from time to time in that class of magazines designed to make the home "bright and beautiful." In this present form they make an interesting memory book of New England customs and scenes, and should be very popular with read-

ers who are familiar with the New England of a former generation. Mary E. Waller's latest volume is also a memory book,⁵ with a hero in it, as every woman's memory book is bound to have. The year out of life referred to in the title was spent in Germany when she was a young girl. And the hero was a German who afterward became a great man, and with whom she exchanged the letters that compose this volume. One is inclined to suspect that they are make-believe letters, the male and female of them is so much alike and they are too deliciously literary in flavor. Lovers do not as a rule choose such excellent thin, thought-colored words. But the book is refreshing, like the home-made ale and nectar that women sometimes brew.



Studies in Mystical Religion

ONE great and at first sight astonishing effect of the overthrow of the older theology by science is the revival of interest in mysticism, and a consequent output of books on this phase of religion. It would have seemed incredible to Darwin, Huxley and Tyndall if these conscientious scientific explorers had been told that they were blazing the trail into new fields of religious life and thought, and yet the natural concomitant of the demand for facts, for first-hand experience in the realm of science, and of the overthrow of authority and tradition in all fields of human knowledge must in the domain of religion and theology be a return to mysticism. It is this aspect of mysticism that is chiefly emphasized by Dr. Rufus Jones in his *Studies in Mystical Religion*.^{*} By tracing the history of the various mystical movements which from time to time have made their appearance within the Christian Church or—in the case of the Greek Platonists and Neo-Platonists—outside its limits, he shows that there has ever been a tendency to return to first-hand experience, and to demand that religion be living and interior, rather than a species of magic wrought by means of external forms and rites which could only be performed by an ordained priesthood.

¹HESSIE AND THOMAS. By Alexander Otis. New York: The Jean McBride Co. \$1.25.

²SLAVERY. By Irene Osgood. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. \$1.00.

³IN THE WILDS OF MOROCCO. By Eugene Paul Metour. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

⁴OUR VILLAGES. By Joseph Lincoln. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.00.

^{*}A YEAR OUT OF LIFE. By Mary E. Waller. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.00.

^{*}STUDIES IN MYSTICAL RELIGION. By Rufus M. Jones. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pp. xxviii, 318. \$1.50.

Among recent books on the subject, Dr. Jones's volume is pre-eminent for its clear, sane and sober criticism of the various aspects of mysticism. Modern psychology has done much to clear away the superstitious traditions that have collected around many of the outstanding mystical saints. The phenomena upon which so great a value used to be placed as signs of holiness and of the favor of God, are now explained in terms of hysteria and auto-suggestion. The gift of tongues, which was one of the earliest of these phenomena in the Christian Church, is beginning again to be ranked as Paul valued it when he told the Corinthians that he had rather speak five words with his understanding, than ten thousand words in a tongue. The stigmata of St. Anthony or of St. Catherine no longer seem miraculous to the student of nervous diseases, and religious ecstasy is not a phenomenon explicable only in terms of the supernatural. These marks of holiness are coming now to be recognized rather as the disadvantages of the mystical temperament, than as essential to mystical religion. They are not the essence of mysticism, nor is the true mystic a recluse or a hermit a man engrossed in his own spiritual life to the exclusion of worldly interests and duties. Dr. Jones points out that the great shortcoming of the many of the mystics of the Roman Catholic Church was that their mysticism was a solitary path which the soul traveled by itself alone.

From such mysticism as this, which, while infinitely higher than the preoccupations of the world outside, was, after all, only spiritual selfishness, Dr. Jones traces the upward course of the mystics thru the many movements of revolt against the accumulating evils of the Papal dispensation to the Reformation and to those efforts after spiritual religion, which in England especially were needed to complete the work of the Reformation. The volume is written as preparatory to a history of Quakerism, and the bias of the writer in favor of this modern society of mystics is nowhere concealed, tho the founders of Quakerism are not included in Dr. Jones's history. The principal heretical movements of Christianity, from the

Montanists to the Ranters, are reviewed critically yet sympathetically, and tho there are many pages of somewhat abstruse and difficult theology, the greater part of the volume could be read with interest and profit by any one who cared to learn something of the story of the Christian Church, even if he were not especially interested in either theology or mysticism. The outstanding feature of Dr. Jones's history is the enormous advance that the world has made in Christianity since the Reformation. It was almost at the end of the sixteenth century when John Rogers wrote his book on the wicked heretics known as the Familists, whom he describes as leading a good and holy life "as a cloak to hide their gross and absurd doctrine"; and four centuries earlier, in exactly the same spirit, heresy hunters were told to suspect heresy whenever they found people leading lives of extraordinary purity and simplicity. And if the story be traced to much more modern times, we are compelled to realize that scarcely a century has passed since civilized mankind has begun to rank a good and honest life as of more importance than correct theological doctrine.



The Government of European Cities. By W. B. Munro. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2.50.

Tho the framework of the government of European cities was adequately described by Dr. Albert Shaw two decades ago, and has since been frequently examined, yet American interest in the technicalities of their government is unabated. Dr. Munro's work, scholarly, full and clear, should satisfy curiosity as to British, French and Prussian municipal methods. He says little of the fruits of these methods, and thereby escapes the controversy which might mar his academic calm. Americans have more faith than Europeans in alterations of machinery for producing better government. Therefore the Galveston idea, the Des Moines plan, attenuated councils, glorified mayors, bicameral and unicameral systems—every device conceivable—are all tried in turn; while England and Prussia, and, to a lesser degree, France, plod on decade after decade, winning high class government thru a machinery

that, tho often illogical and cumbersome, is seldom changed. Their one supreme distinction is that they secure the services of honest, devoted, able men as councilors and executives. Whether they be unsalaried, as in England, or partly salaried and partly honorary, as in France and Prussia, whether the terms of office be long or short, the central control, feeble or rigid, and the spirit bureaucratic or democratic, always the decisive fact is that the men who undertake the duties are not "working for their own pocket all of the time." No city in the countries described in this work possesses a counterpart of our unique municipal product—the boss; because nowhere do the spoils belong to the victor and nowhere is the party system complete and omnipotent for city affairs. Tho in no case are the employees appointed by civil service examinations and protected by law against removal, yet in all cases they have practical fixity of tenure during efficiency and good behavior. That is the standing wonder of European governments. Why does not some Irishman avenge the woes of Erin by organizing a political machine in London and, taking advantage of the liberal laws to gain control of the offices, give the detested Saxon a dose of Tammany methods?

Christ and the Eastern Soul. By Charles
~~William Hall~~ *George*. The University
 of Chicago Press. \$1.25.

President Hall, of the Union Theological Seminary, proved so acceptable to both Christian missionaries and followers of Oriental faiths when he delivered his first series of Barrows Lectures on the Haskell Foundation, by appointment of the University of Chicago, that he was prest to acceptance of a second appointment. This volume is the result. It cost President Hall his life, since he never recovered from the illness which began before his return from India. This fact lends a pathetic interest to his endeavor to persuade the men of the East that it lies in their power so to mold and interpret Christian truth as to increase its beneficence and power in the modern world. "At this juncture," he urged, "one thing is needed above all else for the religious development of

the human race: the influence of the Oriental consciousness for the reinter-pretation of Christianity to the modern world. . . . The Oriental consciousness has the gifts that the world needs to offset its strenuous externalism and guide it back to the secret place of the Most High. The contemplative life, the presence of the unseen, the aspiration for ultimate being, reverence for the sanctions of the past, are the four Gospels with which a Christian East may re-evangelize the West; giving back to it the spirit of the first days; co-operating with it to lead the world out of its confusion, grossness and sin, into the peace and purity of Jesus Christ." One difficulty with this view lies in the fact that the East had the Gospel once, and the degenerate Eastern Churches are the result. Christianity found its power only in the hands of the strong peoples of the West.

The South African Natives: Their Progress and Present Condition. Edited by the South African Native Races Committee. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Pp. xii, 247. \$2.00.

The South African Native Races Committee, in 1902, published the results of a long and careful inquiry into the economic and social conditions of the natives of British South Africa. The present volume is a supplement to the "Natives of South Africa," and covers the changes and progress that have been made since the close of the Boer War. The committee from the first has been sympathetic with all that makes for the improvement in education and in economic status of the colored races who form, and will inevitably continue to form, so great a majority of the population of the British colonies in South Africa. In the present volume they are able to take a hopeful view of the general trend of affairs in these colonies. They write in the introductory chapter:

"A new spirit of progress is abroad. The natives begin to do something for their own improvement. They value education more than they did. They have opened schools. They have their own newspapers and their own political organizations. Along with healthy, tho sometimes misdirected, activity is a growing power of initiative—a source of anxiety at present, but of promise for the future." Cape Colony has always pursued the

most liberal policy toward the natives; and it is in Cape Colony that the native question gives least concern. Only in Cape Colony do certain natives exercise the political franchise. It would not be possible or desirable to extend the franchise to natives in those colonies where they largely outnumber the whites; but, in the opinion of the committee, some small degree of responsible local government might be granted in all the colonies as soon as the colored people begin to adopt civilized habits and to acquire the rudiments of education. As has always been the case, Natal lags behind all the other colonies in her attitude toward the natives, and yet in no colony is it so important to the life and safety of the white inhabitants that the natives should be contented and should progress in civilization. In Natal the natives outnumber the whites ten to one, while in Zululand the disproportion between the races is even greater; and yet, so far, the Government has done little to help the natives or to counteract the disintegrating forces of civilization, which have broken up their tribal life and their tribal codes of morality. Repression and an almost wanton increase of taxation brought on the recent rising in Natal; but this rising does appear to have brought home to the colonial Government the danger of living above a seething mass of discontented and disaffected natives. It is inexcusable that such a condition should continue, for the South African native, under his own code of morality, is law-abiding, truthful, and, when fairly treated, has never shown himself ungrateful or unwilling to work. The authority of the elders and the submission demanded from the young have produced in the raw native remarkably fine and dignified manners, and it would be deplorable indeed if the only effect of white influence should be the disintegration of his code of morality and the demoralization of his character. In order to prevent such a misfortune, the committee strongly urge on the South African Governments a more hearty co-operation with the missionaries. An excellent account is given of the various missions which are being carried on in the different colonies, special praise being

bestowed on the Paris Evangelical Mission in Basutoland. A sympathetic and discriminating survey is also made of the Ethiopian movement and the connection of the native churches with the A. M. E. Church. Altho this work has suffered from the unwise zeal of some of its advocates, the committee consider it a natural outcome of native energy and initiative, and not in the least likely ever to acquire strength or cohesion enough to threaten in any way the domination of the white races.

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Cylinders and Other Oriental Seals in the Library of J. Pierpont Morgan. Catalogued by William Hayes Ward. Quarter, pp. 129, with 39 photogravure plates. Privately printed (250 copies) by Frederic F. Sherman, New York.

This volume contains heliogravure plates of 310 Oriental seals, mostly cylinders, comprising a collection lately acquired by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, and described by Dr. Ward. Mr. Morgan is not only president of the Metropolitan Museum, but is himself a collector of the choicest objects, and has shown an interest in the ancient remains of Western Asia, such as Babylonian tablets, statuary and seals; and several volumes, privately printed, have already appeared describing his treasures, which are gathered in his library and are made accessible to scholars. The illustrations in the present volume are made from gutta percha casts, and are more accurate than any drawing. The text consists of an introduction somewhat fully describing the character, use and distribution of these seals over the region from Persia to the Mediterranean and Egypt, and a classification of them by periods and nationalities. The mythological figures on the seals are identified as far as possible in the several descriptions. This collection is unusually rich in the Syro-Hittite class, and there are some designs of the greatest rarity and importance. The book work has been brought to ultimate perfection by Mr. Sherman. The printing is from a new font of old style caslon type, and the hand-made paper was specially manufactured in France for this book. We presume copies will be given to selected libraries and scholars.

Literary Notes

....The City Library of Frankfort a.M. has secured 38 hitherto unknown letters of Wilhelm von Humboldt, dating from 1796 to 1803. Of these 36 are to Schiller and the other two to Goethe.

....The third completely revised edition of the greatest thesaurus of Protestant theology extant, the famous Realenzyklopädie für protestantische Theologie und Kirche, founded by J. J. Herzog, has just been completed under the editorship of Prof. A. Hauck, of the Leipzig University, and published in twenty volumes by J. C. Hinrich, of Leipzig. The first volume of this edition, to which the leading theologians of Germany contributed, appeared seven years ago.

....It was the custom of the late Charles Cuthbert Hall, when a pastor in Brooklyn, to arrange a special church service for children, with music of the best quality and a sermon carefully prepared. His spirit was so gentle and his mind so simple that these sermons were well fitted for their purpose, and enjoyed by older members of his congregation as well as by the younger. A number of these sermons to children are published under the title of *The Silver Cup* (Houghton-Mifflin Co., \$1.25).

....The most valuable ancient Indian collection of books ever brought to Europe was recently secured by the antiquariat of Karl W. Hiersemann, of Leipzig, and consists of 763 manuscripts on palm leaves, comprising in 1,287 works the whole Sanskrit literature of the Vedic and later periods. The manuscripts are from 150 to 250 years old and are written in Grantha, Telugu and Nandinagari. Every class of literature is covered, and many works appear here for the first time. The collection is especially rich in religion and philosophy. It has been cataloged by Indian pandits, and is offered for 60,000 marks.

....The American Bureau of Industrial Research with the aid of the Carnegie Institution of Washington has been engaged for many years in the preparation of a work of unique importance to the economic history of our country, which is to be published by the Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland, Ohio, in ten large 8vo. volumes at \$50 per set. The advance orders are taken at \$40. This *Documentary History of American Industrial Society* will be essential to all libraries where historical and economic research work is being carried on, for much of the material here collected has been drawn from rare files of newspapers and unpublished diaries and letters. Prof. Richard T. Ely, of the University of Michigan, contributes a preface and Prof. John B. Clark, of Columbia, an introduction. Vols. I-III, by Prof. U. B. Phillips, of Tulane University, deal with the industrial conditions in the South, with the slavery and plantation system, and the West and movement. Vols. III-IV, 1860-1882, give the seasonal industrial reports, strikes, and decisions of the labor regulatory commission. Vols. V to X represent a complete history of the labor movement from 1880

to 1880, in its political, sociological and economic aspects. With exception of the first two volumes the work has been done by Prof. John R. Commons, of the University of Wisconsin, with the collaboration of Prof. E. A. Gilmore, Dr. Helen L. Sumner and Dr. John B. Andrews.



Pebbles

"THAT man has broken more records than any one else I ever heard of."

"A runner?"

"No; he owns a graphophone."—*The Chaparral*.

ENGLISH I.

"To-whit! To who!" the young owl cried,
Till his father spake in the gloom,
"How many times must you be told
You ought to say, 'To whom?'"

—*Amherst Four-Leaf Clover*.

ITS REAL EFFECT.

Jacob A. Riis was talking about witty newspaper headlines.

"As witty a headline as I know of," said he, "was written by a youth of eighteen in a San Francisco newspaper office. There was a bill up to prohibit the sale of alcoholic drinks within four miles of the University of California, and this bill the youth headed:

"An Act to Promote Pedestrianism Among Our Students."—*Washington Star*.

IN the course of a speech not long ago Representative John Sharp Williams illustrated his point by a story of an old colored woman in Alabama, whose extreme age and helplessness were such that her neighbors felt called upon to supply all her needs.

The aged negress was very grateful for all such attentions, and never failed to express her gratitude therefor in original language.

It appearing one day that she could not sufficiently thank the son of an old friend who had brought her some choice fruit, the old woman said:

"You is powerful good to a pore ole woman like me, wid one foot in de grave an' de odder a-cryin' out, 'How long, oh Lawd, how long?'" —*Philadelphia Ledger*.

JOHNNY loved his papa, there was no doubt about that, and one morning, after he had listened to a long disquisition from the author of his being, addressed to his elders, on the general uselessness of the vermiform appendix, ending up with the broad statement that he hoped he'd see the day when every appendix in creation was cut out, the little boy resolved upon an agreeable surprise for his daddy. He worked in secret for several days, and then sprang it.

"See what I have done for you, daddy!" he said, leading the wondering father into the library, and showing him a neat pile of many pages which he had accumulated. "I've cut the appendix out of every book in this library."

It was then that words failed, and Johnny's father's vocabulary made a general assignment for the benefit of its creditors.—*Judge*.

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Edward Everett Hale

THE man whose death we regretfully record today was the best beloved clergyman in the United States, and a Unitarian. He was eighty-seven years old, and so a year and a half older than Colonel Higginson, who now remains, with Julia Ward Howe, the last survivor of the brilliant circle who made Boston once the literary center of the country. But Boston has changed since then—and so has Harvard.

Dr. Hale was also the last survivor of the great line of Unitarian preachers, which included Theodore Parker, Dr. Bellows and half a dozen others that might be mentioned, not to speak of those who withdrew into other Churches, like Bishop Huntington and Dr. Hepworth, and not to mention those that relapsed into literature, like Ralph Waldo Emerson and Colonel Higginson. But Dr. Hale was first of all a preacher, no matter how much time and labor he gave to literature, for all his writing was preaching, and of the most useful and delightful sort. He was a Unitarian, but not that kind of Unitarian that fights the Orthodox. He loved them too well. He was faithful to his convictions and his

denominational fellowship, but it was not the negation of his religion that he cared for, but its positive faith and purpose to uplift the world. Accordingly, the whole Christian Church adopted him, and he adopted them all. When Newman Hall visited this country, where in Boston should he be invited to preach but in Dr. Hale's Unitarian church, where he preached the same Gospel he preached in London, and to Hale's complete satisfaction? It was not the Unitarian clergyman, Dr. Hale, that the United States Senate chose as their chaplain, but the ecumenical Christian. He was the most honored and beloved of all the annual speakers at Chautauqua, dearest of all to the Methodist bishop who was so long its presiding genius.

What did he care for money or fame or position? He was all the time giving away his money to the good causes and the world's needs that appealed to him, and his Harvard classmates and his Boston friends who had bothered themselves with such miserable business as making money were happy to turn in every once in a while to supply his lack of selfish thrift. He never thought of himself, he was too busy going about doing good, the least self-conscious man in all literary fellowships, too busy to think how he looked, how he was dressed, even how finely and finically he could polish a paragraph. He was after the history he was telling, the story he was writing, and that was for the social or moral lesson behind it, the patriotism or the religion.

The names of the books he wrote would fill a column, but we must mention two or three. He came to fame with the best story of patriotism ever written, "The Man Without a Country." It was so real that multitudes have written to be informed what was the fate of the vessel in which the sad traitor was buried from the world. His little stories, "Ten Times One Is Ten" and "In His Name," have possibly been the origin of "endless chains," but they have been more than story or sermon, for they have developed into numerous clubs or Chautauqua circles of young people for mutual helpfulness among those who "look upward and not downward, forward and not backward, outward and not inward, and lend a hand."

Edward Everett Hale has been one of the most valued writers for THE INDEPENDENT these fifty years. Of late years he has been driven to autobiographical reminiscence by the insistence of literary friends, but his choice has always been to look forward rather than backward, and thus to make character rather than to write history. His face was a mirror of hope and optimism and love. Did we say he was a Unitarian? We did not mean it; he was eminently and idealistically a disciple of Christ.

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Has the Presbyterian Church a Creed?

It has been usually supposed, among those not informed, that the Presbyterian Church has a written creed, namely, the Westminster Confession of Faith, with the Longer and Shorter Catechisms. It is not strange that such should be the common notion, for they are officially published, with the Plan of Government and Discipline, in a volume entitled "The Constitution of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America." To be sure, it was abundantly well known that the doctrinal statements of the Confession and Catechisms are not imposed on communicants, but it has been a common notion that all Church officers have been required to subscribe to them.

The basis of this common belief is in the fact that every minister, elder or deacon in the Presbyterian Church is required to answer affirmatively the following question:

"Do you solemnly receive and adopt the Confession of Faith of this Church as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures."

The error consists in not sufficiently apprehending the looseness of the phrase, "Containing the system of doctrine." It is purposefully indefinite, nowhere defined. This undefined "system of doctrine," it is merely asserted, is somewhere contained in the Confession, but where we are not told.

The meeting of the General Assembly last month in Denver took pains to emphasize this indefiniteness and to declare that the "system of doctrine" is nowhere put in words not even in the Confession.

It had occasion to do this because of the action of the Supreme Court of Tennessee in giving the property of the Cumberland Church, which had joined the Presbyterian Church, to the minority which had refused to unite. In other States the courts had recognized the interpretations of the General Assemblies as final, but Tennessee's action seemed to require a restatement by the united General Assembly on the subject of subscription to creeds.

To one sentence only we find it important to call attention, as it puts the case so positively:

"No authority other than the General Assembly could in either Church before the union, or can now in the united Church, determine the exact contents of the 'system of doctrine.' Judgments on this subject are pronounced only as occasion for them arises. Therefore the contents of the 'system of doctrine' always have been in both Churches, and are now in the reunited Church, not fully stated and adjudicated."

The above is official, final. The Presbyterian Church has no written creed that any officer is obliged to subscribe to. Those best informed have known it for a long time. They know that the term "system of doctrine" was made of india rubber; that it was anywhere as much or little as any one was pleased to believe, in the Confession of Faith, but nowhere written and formulated so that one could put his finger on it. It is "not fully stated and adjudicated," which is a plain but mild way of stating the case.

This is a happy condition for a Church to be in, and it is particularly happy that the Presbyterian Church should thus officially state a fact which has been, since the adoption of what is known as the Shorter Creed, admitted by implication. A creed is a fine thing if it is frequently made, never adopted, and constantly open for revision. When the Presbyterian Church half a dozen years ago promulgated a softened creed, so as to satisfy the Cumberland Presbyterians, it gave notice that the old Confession had been sent to the scrap-heap; it now tells us that not even this new one is of binding authority. And the Assembly is right. The Church, thru its members, is ever under obligation to seek the truth for itself, and rest on no man's authority, and be tied to the authority of no Coun-

cil or Assembly. They may err and have erred, and the most any man or any Church can do is to search honestly and daily after the truth, trusting to the guidance of the Holy Spirit, which will lead unto all truth.



Mr. Taft and the Tariff

"THE tariff ought to be lowered," said Mr. Taft, in September last. The Republican platform called for "such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, with a reasonable profit to American industries." In his letter of acceptance, Mr. Taft said:

"The tariff in a number of schedules exceeds the difference between the cost of production of such articles abroad and at home, including a reasonable profit to the American producer. The excess over that difference serves no useful purpose, but offers a temptation to those who would monopolize the production and the sale of such articles in this country to profit by the excessive rates. On the other hand, there are some few schedules in which the tariff is not sufficiently high to give the measure of protection which they should receive upon Republican principles, and as to those the tariff should be raised."

During the campaign he repeatedly expressed the opinion that revision should be made, with respect to a majority of the duties, by reduction. He knew, of course, that the popular demand was neither for an increase of the present rates nor for a re-enactment of them. In September, at Cincinnati, he said:

"The Dingley tariff has served the country well, but its rates have become generally excessive. They have become excessive because conditions have changed since its passage in 1896. Some of the rates are probably too low, due also to the change of conditions. But, on the whole, the tariff ought to be lowered."

"It is my judgment," said he, in another public address, "that a revision of the tariff in accordance with the pledge of the platform will be, on the whole, a substantial revision downward." And in December last, having in mind this pledge of the platform and the expectation of the people, he spoke as follows:

"Unless we act in accordance with our promise, or if we only keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope, we shall be made accountable to the American people and suffer such consequences as failure to keep faith has always been visited with. It would be better to have no revision at all, un-

less we are going honestly and fairly to revise the tariff on the basis promised by our party."

Everybody knows now what kind of a bill he will be asked to sign. The duties of the House bill were fixed some time ago; those of the Senate bill are now practically determined. Unless instructed to do so by special vote, the conference committee will not touch rates as to which Senate and House agree. It is absolutely certain that this committee will be controlled by representatives of the Payne majority in the House and representatives of the Aldrich majority in the Senate. In conference they will not be inclined to reverse the positions which they have already taken. They will not vote there to satisfy the demands of those Republican insurgents whom Mr. Aldrich has tried to read out of the party, and who, he says, are seeking to destroy protection, altho they have merely, as a rule, fought against additions to those Dingley rates which Mr. Taft has called excessive.

Both the Senate bill and the House bill break the promise of the platform and are at variance with Mr. Taft's conception of a proper and just revision. The conference bill will be of the same character. We have been speaking only of the ordinary duties, and it is with respect to these that the comparative statements have usually been made. But it is intended that there shall be added a new method of valuation which would increase many of the rates by perhaps 50 per cent. This has not yet been discussed in the Senate. There is also the Aldrich maximum, which involves a flat addition of 25 per cent., for a time at least, with respect to a considerable volume of imports. If such a bill as is now foreshadowed shall become a law, the Dingley average of about 44 per cent. may, as Senator Overman has undertaken to prove, be increased to 71 per cent.

We do not believe that Mr. Taft will sign this kind of a bill. The Republican insurgents, who are the real protectionists on their side of the Senate, complain that from him they have been able to get no word of encouragement, altho their position is in accord with his public utterances during the campaign. They point out that, on the other hand, he is frequently in consultation with Mr. Ald-

rich. But this does not prove that Mr. Aldrich's course and bill have his approval. We do not believe that he will sign such a bill as the Aldrich majority and the Cannon-Payne majority are planning to lay before him. He will not be able to convince himself that he ought thus to act at variance with his repeatedly declared opinions, to break what are regarded as his promises, and to disappoint a great majority of the American people. They expect that he will continue to insist upon a "substantial revision downward," a revision which will tend to reduce the cost of living, which has increased by more than 30 per cent. since the present tariff was enacted.



The Indiscriminate Extension of the Ballot

IN a very notable and well reasoned article in this issue Mr. Walling develops the argument which we presented last week under the title, "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, Limited." He directs attention to the prevalence of the view that our Revolutionary fathers went too far when they asserted the equal right of the whole people to rule and the substitution for it of the doctrine of aristocracy of culture, wealth or birth. We have been surprised lately to see an example of this latter view from a source where we had least expected it.

In declining to sign a call for a conference in this city the other day Colonel Higginson said:

"In 1868 and ever since I have regarded the indiscriminate extension of the suffrage to an entire class as a class, whether negroes or others, to be politically inexpedient; that is, not conducive to the general interest, which in this particular is more important than the interest of the individual.

"The extension of this right to negroes as a class was and is in my opinion particularly unwise, and a cause of great friction between the races and an injury to the negro himself. He would better turn himself to his industrial and educational development than to strive for the establishment of a civil and political status which, whether or not his under existing law, can never be effectually attained; or if ever, only thru a conflict of terrible consequence.

"No white community will ever consent to the political supremacy of either the black man or the colored man or the yellow man. I make this declaration philosophically and as the result of observation and reflection and absolutely without feeling or prejudice, for I have none."

Considering that Colonel Higginson commanded the first negro regiment in the Civil War we may assume that he has no racial prejudice against the black man. He would treat him just as well as he would the white.

But how would he treat the white man? He says that since 1868—that is, two years before the Fifteenth Amendment—he has regarded the indiscriminate extension of the suffrage as politically inexpedient, whatever the class—that is, whatever the race or sex. Some things in this matter need to be considered.

Particularly, he says, "the extension of this right to negroes as a class" was "particularly unwise." But the real fact is that the right of suffrage was never given to negroes as a class. The Fifteenth Amendment says nothing of the sort. It simply forbids excluding them as a class. It reads:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

This Amendment does not give negroes as a class the right to vote, for under it a multitude of negroes may be excluded from the ballot for illiteracy, as is the case in Massachusetts and Mississippi. It simply says that they shall not be discriminated against on account of race or color. We cannot believe that Colonel Higginson will object to that. They are human and should have the same rights as other men, or democracy is a sham.

But there is the serious question here involved, Is democracy a sham? Can we trust the people, or should we be governed by an aristocracy of wealth or education or religion or birth or brains? A multitude of people believe that such an aristocracy should rule. The lords and lordlings in Great Britain believe they have this divine right. In Turkey and Russia those of the Moslem or Orthodox faith hold the right of rule sacred to themselves only; and the A. P. A. has maintained a similar right in favor of Protestants in this country. In Rhode Island the men of property have held that they have the right to veto the will of poor people. In Massachusetts and Mississippi the educated want all the authority for themselves, because they cannot trust the ignorant man. We imagine that it is the sentiment of Boston and Cam-

bridge, this aristocratic claim, which Colonel Higginson represents when he says that he is opposed to the unrestricted extension of the ballot.

We are positive and consistent believers in democracy. We believe in it because we not only believe in the principles of the Declaration of Independence, but because we believe democracy is the safest, sanest basis of government. We believe it to be safe and sane because we believe that men and women as a whole want right and justice done, and are capable, as a whole, to judge correctly what is right and just, if it is presented to them. And we further believe that it is well that the right and just should be presented to them, that they should be educated, and that so much power should be given them that it will be for the interest and safety of the State to see to it that they are educated. Massachusetts has the best school system in the country. It has had the experience of educating a vast number of uneducated people. It has found it safe and saving. It could afford to trust its illiterates to vote, under the tutelage by political methods of its educated voters. In any State the privilege given to the illiterate to vote is a compulsion on the wealthier and better educated to lift the standard of the lower. When the suffrage was extended by Disraeli to millions of voters in Great Britain the word went forth, "Now we must educate our rulers." Before that they were indifferent; they did not dare to be indifferent longer. What cares the ruling class in Russia for the education of the rude serf? We favor universal unrestricted suffrage because we want the very mudsills of society lifted. We want no favored aristocracy of wealth or culture. If there be wealth and culture—and there always will—let it be forced to use its wealth and culture to raise the lowest, forced even in self-defense.

So we cannot subscribe to Colonel Higginson's dictum. We do not believe in any discriminate restriction of the suffrage; we do believe in the indiscriminate, undiscriminating extension of the suffrage, without regard to race, color, sex or education. We believe that absolute democracy is safe; not only safe, but far safer than any doctrine of oligarchy or aristocracy.

The Carnegie Foundation and the George Washington University

WHEN a man sets a lump sum of \$15,000,000 rolling around the country there is no knowing what it will do. It was supposed that the endowment provided by Mr. Carnegie for the pensioning of superannuated college professors would simply serve to ease the declining years of a useful and underpaid class of public servants. Who anticipated that in less than five years it would effect profound changes in the constitution and management of our colleges, severing venerable denominational ties, tightening up requirements of admission, differentiating the college from the university, systemizing finances, raising salaries and in many more subtle ways modifying the life and work of thousands of educators?

One effect that seems not to have been anticipated is the tendency to cut off men from active educational work at an age when their services are really of more value than in their earlier years. The provision that a professor may retire on a pension after twenty-five years of teaching is liable to be interpreted in a mandatory way in some cases. When a president, who is hard up for money, considers that the retirement of one of his head professors will enable him to hire two younger men in his place and also save one or two thousand dollars, he is strongly tempted to hint to the incumbent of the chair that his room is better than his company, or even to shove him off unceremoniously on to the Foundation.

That the George Washington University has succumbed to this temptation in the recent dismissal of Prof. J. Macbride Sterrett and Prof. J. H. Gore seems to be the opinion of the executive committee of the Carnegie Foundation. As this is the first case where the Foundation has withdrawn its support from a university on account of its failure to maintain the required standards it may be of interest to quote in full President Pritchett's letter announcing this action:

JUNE 4, 1900

President Charles W. Needham, The George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR—I am directed by the executive committee of the Carnegie Foundation for the

Advancement of Teaching to send to you as president of the George Washington University the following communication:

The George Washington University reported to the Foundation a productive endowment of \$219,832.96 as of date August 21, 1907. In the financial statement submitted some time since it reported as of date October 3, 1908, a productive endowment of \$123,500.

The rules of the Carnegie Foundation require that an institution, to be entitled to the privileges of the retiring allowance system, must have a productive endowment of not less than \$200,000. This proviso was made because experience has proved that no college can maintain fair educational standards without adequate endowment.

The examination which I have just caused to be made of the George Washington University shows that its announced standards of admission to the various schools are not enforced.

In the college division of the university regular students are admitted with reasonable regard to the stated admission requirements, but of the total enrollment more than one third are special students. The value of the A. B. degree, however, is seriously lowered by the lax administration of the College of Political Sciences and the Division of Education, to which admission is granted with little regard to the published entrance requirements. The Law School announces a four year high school education as a prerequisite for admission, but does not enforce it. Similarly in the Medical School the announced requirements for admission have been repeatedly evaded. If the entrance requirements to this school were actually enforced, the enrollment would be so greatly reduced that the department could not continue; a result, I may add, entirely in the interest of medical education, since the District of Columbia and the region about it are over-supplied not only with physicians, but with weak medical schools.

The executive feels compelled also to protest against the extraordinary action of the institution in forcibly retiring two professors, both of whom are in the prime of their active teaching, on the ground that the institution needs to save money by the employment of cheaper men. Such action is not only an abuse of the privileges of the retiring allowance system, but it is entirely contrary to the spirit in which this Foundation was conceived and is a blow at academic dignity and academic freedom.

The committee further calls your attention to the following extract from the rules for the admission of institutions, "The Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching reserve the right to discontinue the privilege of participation in the system of retiring allowances of the Foundation whenever, in the judgment of the trustees, an institution ceases to conform to the regulations maintained by the trustees. Such withdrawal shall not, however, result in the discontinuance of retiring allowances already granted."

The executive committee, by virtue of the authority conferred upon it under the bylaws, in view of the conditions existing in the

George Washington University referred to above, conditions which are entirely out of harmony with the educational ideals for which the Foundation stands, informs you with great regret that the relation of the George Washington University as an accepted institution is terminated with this date.

I am, Very truly yours,

(Signed) HENRY S. PRITCHETT,
President.

The Foundation has granted a retiring allowance to both the dismissed professors, altho it had to stretch a point in the case of Professor Sterrett by counting the ten years he taught in Seabury Divinity School, Faribault, as part of his twenty-seven years of service. Professor Sterrett is now sixty-two years old and Professor Gore only fifty-three. Both men have a high reputation as teachers and authors, in the fields, respectively, of philosophy and geodesy.

It will be noted that the action of the Carnegie Foundation is based primarily upon the reported impairment of the productive endowment of the university below the minimum of \$200,000. President Needham, on the other hand, states in an interview that "the total assets" of the university are greater than they were in 1900 and also that "the standards of admission have been advanced and are honestly upheld and administered."

That the university is running on a narrow margin is shown by the president's statement that the students' fees pay 63 per cent. of the cost of their education. This is not necessarily to the discredit of the institution. Its financial difficulties are caused by its efforts to expand into a metropolitan university of the standing of Columbia and Chicago. Its plans are ambitious, but not impracticable, and we hope they will be carried out. There should be a great university at Washington; if not a national university as advocated by President Hoyt and others crowning our State university system, then certainly an independent institution of the high character that the George Washington University aspires to be.

The national capital affords a unique opportunity for advanced graduate work, particularly in connection with the scientific departments of the Government, and for the establishment of a school of political science in preparation for consular,

diplomatic and administrative positions. Dr. Richard D. Harlan, of Washington, is leader of a movement to raise an endowment for the university which shall enable it to take full advantage of its strategic position, and those who wish to help the institution should write him for its aims.

The action of the Carnegie Foundation will have a good effect on other institutions in making them more careful to guard against laxity of standards and mistakes of administration. It may also have a good effect on George Washington University in rallying its friends to its support and raising its endowment far above the minimum stipulated by the Foundation.



A National Disgrace

A statistical investigation which promised to yield important results was brought to sudden termination a few weeks ago, in one of our largest universities, because it was discovered that nowhere in the United States of America does there exist such a thing as a table or other record of the areas of the towns or townships composing our forty-seven commonwealths. This fact seemed so scandalous as to be almost incredible. To make sure that there was no mistake about it, inquiries were sent to the Geological Survey, to a prominent official of the Census Office, and to the Secretary of State of every commonwealth in the union. Answers were received to all but three or four of the letters of inquiry. The result was as had been anticipated. Not only is this information not to be had from any authoritative source for the United States as a whole, but it is not to be had from any State records of the States themselves.

We call this state of things scandalous, and it is. Here is an elementary fact of our political geography, essential for a hundred statistical inquiries, if these are to be made more detailed and thoroughgoing than a crude comparison of State with State; yet neither State governments nor the National Government have had the sense to provide it. What makes the neglect more disgraceful, however, is the circumstance that this particular fact is indicative of the whole attitude of both

State legislatures and the National Congress toward attempts to obtain scientific knowledge of the American population and its doings. Congress has never yet acted upon a census bill without sacrificing scientific considerations to political jobbery and the personal rascalities of individual Congressmen. In fact, if any one desired to prove the thesis that members of the National Congress in both the House of Representatives and the Senate since the Civil War have been generally unfit to represent an intelligent people, he would need only to analyze the votes on the decennial census bills without bothering to dig into the rottenness of currency and tariff legislation.

Since 1881 Congress has increased the average yearly expenditures of the Federal Government from \$258,349,469 to \$555,522,640. What proportion of this doubling up of the budget has been necessary we do not undertake to say. Nobody but a fool supposes that a very large part of it has not been the price of stupidity, jobbery and graft. Yet, with millions of dollars to waste, Congress can never find money enough to pay for obtaining necessary information about the nation and its interests, and putting it at the disposal of persons who know how to analyze and to use it.

We will call attention to one more instance. In a recent number of *Science* Professor Franz Boas has properly deprecated the loose discussion of the alleged dangers of race intermixture thru our great and miscellaneous immigration. He points out that it is quite impossible for any one to make true scientific predictions in these matters because we have no adequate statistics of intermarriages of nationality with nationality. Again, the passion and bitterness that are wasted over the question of white and negro intermixture lead to nothing, because, with an unprecedented opportunity for making invaluable scientific studies of the effects, in heredity and otherwise, of such intermixture, we have not as yet taken the first steps toward obtaining the necessary statistical data.

It is quite true that the decennial population census should not be loaded down with so many inquiries that no part of the work can be well done. But that is no longer necessary. We now have a

permanent Census Bureau, organized to carry on a continuous collection, tabulation and publication of statistical data. With this equipment for the work, there is no excuse for neglecting to obtain, among other desirable stores of information, the following particulars which are of elemental necessity for any real discussion of our social problems, namely: (1) A complete table of local areas; (2) a complete table by units not larger than townships of the distribution of our foreign born nationalities; (3) a complete record of the intermarriages of nationalities; (4) a thoroughgoing statistical description of the colored population.

That we do not already possess this information is a national disgrace.



Another Step Forward

IN a recent article in *THE INDEPENDENT* one of our writers suggested the federalizing of our agricultural colleges at Washington. This led to a correspondence, suggesting that the thought be worked out formally, and that the writer of the article propose some method whereby, at Washington, there might be a sort of clearing house of the several State colleges and experiment stations. There seems to be no good reason why we might not have an American University of Agriculture at our national capital, which might serve the purpose suggested, and at the same time go farther, in doing such advanced work as might be classed as strictly university work; a school for the graduate work of those who have already passed thru the State colleges or otherwise secured graduate privileges. We are rapidly accumulating the problems for such a university. Our Department of Agriculture is handling some of these questions as well as it can with its present organization.

But leaving this question for the present, why should there not be a conference or university convocation of all our State industrial colleges at Washington once a year, possibly during the month of September; a convocation of the presidents or deans of the colleges and such professors as may be elected by the faculties?

More specifically, what would be the

object of the conference? This would surely unfold and shape itself with freedom, but we might anticipate the discussion of the most important annual discoveries and experiments of the State colleges. These would be sifted, compared and possibly corrected. Certainly a review of localized work by a body of pronounced experts, trained to the broadest generalizations as well as the keenest analysis, would be of national value. A second object would be to take charge of interstate problems of an agricultural and industrial sort. Production is not limited by State lines, and the marketing of agricultural products reaches from California to Maine. We cannot, much as we would, confine the codlin moths, the gypsy moths, the root galls, the blights and the beetles. In the third place, the conference would prevent an iterant waste of force in experimentation. This is an important matter to be attended to, in order that the bulletins sent out to the farmers shall not traverse the ground of experiment repeatedly, and frequently with contradictory conclusions.

A fourth purpose of the convocation might be to publish the more important discoveries, of course with due recognition of State investigators, but with added authority. A large amount of the best work that is now done is never heard from outside of narrow areas. Nor is there any reason why a national body of this sort should not serve as an arm of the International Institute of Agriculture, which is to meet annually in Rome. In this way an invulnerable world's peace organization would come about; a force, in every fiber of it, making for human good will and co-operation. The final world's organization will have to be on an industrial basis.

Congress might advisedly be asked to appropriate an adequate sum to pay the expenses of the convocation and to carry out any experiments proposed for the national welfare. The whole country is vitally interested in the increase of our productive power. The food problem is going to press keenly, and very soon we have got to make two blades of wheat grow where one grew before. Our corn must yield one hundred bushels to the acre and we must stop the waste of

one-fifth of our crops by insects, blights and our own heedlessness or ignorance. Our population will number two hundred and fifty hungry millions by the end of the present century. There are no more wild lands to pour the tide of immigration into or to be filled up by our natural increase. The tide is already backing up to reoccupy the deserted farms of New England. What we need is national organization on an industrial foundation.



Gatun and the Soo

The favorite argument of the American engineers who differed from their foreign colleagues in preferring a lock canal at Panama to a sea level has been the success of the Sault St. Marie Canal, which has been carrying in safety a larger traffic than the Suez. The favorite disaster prophesied by the opponents of the lock canal has been that some day a big liner, thru mistaken orders, would bump against the upper gate at the Gatun dam, and breaking thru, fall all the way down-stairs into the Atlantic, 85 feet below. This would drain the lake and it would take the Chagres River a year or two to fill it up again. An accident very much like this happened at the Soo last week, when the engineer of the "Perry G. Walker" went ahead instead of back, as the captain signaled, and rammed the lower gates while the upper gates were open. The "Crescent City," which was entering the lock from above, was sunk, and two other vessels damaged. The flood of water is not yet checked, and it may be months before the locks can be reconstructed, and this at the beginning of the busy season. Of course, the accident will revive the agitation for a change in the plans of the Panama Canal, but it is not likely to effect it, for the possibility of such a mishap has been sufficiently considered and so far as possible provided against. Vessels are not to be allowed to use their own steam in passing thru the Gatun locks, but will be towed thru by electric power under the control of the lock superintendents. There is also to be an extra set of emergency gates at the top, which will shut off the water if the locks should go, and the flight of locks being in duplicate, traffic will not be interrupted

What would the American people think of it if a young man who confesses forgery were told by the judge that sentence would be suspended if he entered Harvard as a student, or if he would join a plumbers' or carpenters' union? Should we not be told that these are no reformatories to which criminals can be condemned? And yet that is just what a judge in this city did in the case of a young fellow whose father had got tired of paying his forged checks. The late Rear Admiral Thomas, while in command of the Atlantic fleet a year ago, made a protest against the practice of enlisting incorrigible boys in the Navy, and gave notice that when such cases were discovered they would be dismissed from the service. The other day the United States Commissioner at Honolulu complained to a district judge against the practice of shipping criminals in the local jails as sailors. Seamen are a self-respecting class, and ought not to be so humiliated. We observe a serious protest in the *Coast Seamen's Journal* which deserves the attention of the courts.



There was a time, within the easy memory of old men, when the ministry was almost the only learned profession, and college presidents were all clergymen. Now the ministers are almost crowded out of the presidencies, not because the profession is less learned, but because the learned professions have so multiplied. Dartmouth College has just chosen its first president in all its history who is a layman, Prof. E. F. Nichols, of the department of Experimental Physics at Columbia University, who was formerly in the Dartmouth faculty, and is a man of broad interests. Dartmouth has had a magnificent succession of clerical presidents, such as Nathan Lord, Asa D. Smith and Samuel C. Bartlett, not to go further back, and ending with William J. Tucker, under whom the college has made wonderful advance. We will now see what a layman and a physicist can do.



An illustration of the disorganization of parties is the combination of Democrats and Republicans to organize the Illinois Legislature by defeating the regular Republican candidate as leader, and

then defeating for Senator a man who had carried the Republican primaries by a majority of 50,000, by the aid of a fusion of members of the two parties, and electing a Republican as Senator who was acceptable to the less estimable elements in the two parties. Are they Republicans? Are they Democrats? What separates the two? Even as President Taft asks, What is the difference if Republicans want a specified high tariff for "protection" and Democrats vote for the identical tariff for "revenue"?

The sale of the Duke of Norfolk's Holbein, which came so near coming out of the country has raised the proposition that Great Britain should have a law retaining art treasures, such as Italy and France have. In those countries a man cannot allow a valued work of art to leave the country without the nation having first the right to buy it at its own price. That will do for those countries, but Great Britain yet holds to free trade, and under that principle there should be no restraint to trade, and pictures should freely go to the country that most values them and will pay the most for them.

It is not agreeable to see the Irish members of Parliament voting with the Opposition against the finance bill on its second reading. To be sure, it had a large majority, but the action of the Irish members puts them against the most liberal budget ever offered, and aligns them with the Lords of the Upper House, who are the persistent enemies of all their ambitions. And the chief argument yet given by them against the bill is that it puts a tax on the poor man's whisky! If it could only legislate whisky utterly out of Ireland it would be the greatest blessing to that island.

One of the elder missionaries in Hawaii, in a paper before the Social Science Association says:

"In no part of the world do we find a population of more mixed races and nowhere do we find the individual of more more fully and cordially reserved. The Chinaman is not liable to have his queue pulled nor the Japanese lady her peculiar dress ridiculed. The respect of man for his manhood is cordially conceded rather than for his education, his

wealth, the color of his skin, or of his hair, or for the race in which he chanced to be born."

This shows superior civilization to what we often see in this country. But our civilization was not created by missionaries.

The Germans derive some fun out of the behavior of their Kaiser. It must have been in Leipzig, or somewhere thereabout, where in pronunciation *g* and *k* get badly confused, that a teacher gave a lesson in dictation to his scholars. "*Der Geiser* [geyser]—he has long spells of quiet, but the longer they last the more violently he boils and gushes when the outbreak comes, as come it must." Fritz got it all right but one word mis-spelt. He had *Kaiser* for *Geiser*, and he had to stay in an hour in expiation.

So it is announced in his *Commoner* that Mr. Bryan will be a candidate for the office of United States Senator from Nebraska. That is legitimate, and it is frank to announce it a year beforehand. The nomination comes under the direct primary law, and it will be interesting to see whether the people are yet tired of his unsuccessful candidacy.

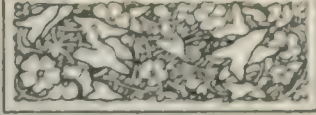
Edward Everett Hale was in the habit of illustrating the diverse senses in which such words as *church* are used, much to logical mystification, by reminding his hearers that one man says his letter goes as fast as the post can carry it, while another sticks still as a post.

The fact is to be noticed that M. Briand, the French Minister who has introduced the bill forbidding employees of the Government to strike, is a Socialist. This shows his belief that no striking would be allowed in a Socialist state.

Another treaty of the right sort has been made between Venezuela and Colombia, which settles all disputes, even those of boundary and "honor." South America thus sets us another example.

If classical music should ever become popular which would it be?

Is the shed in which a dirigible is kept to be called a "dirage"?



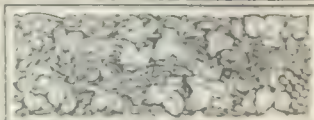
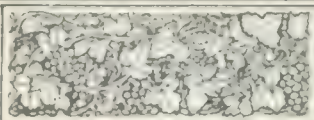
Choosing a Profession

THE present is the commencement season. Thousands of young men are now just at the borderland between the school, the college and the ever mysterious world of business. Some of the more fortunate graduates have their futures all marked out for them. They will step into places that parents or friends have made for them, and their lives will flow on and on as it were to the sound of sweet music. With the majority *what to do* will presently become a problem. It sometimes seems as if there was nothing for some men to do. There is much that is exceedingly discouraging at the very best in exchanging the intellectual cloister for the market place of commerce. Horace Greeley is credited with a blunt and contemptuous reference to "college graduates and other horned cattle." Not any too much time is given to some to make a choice. The tremendous need is for something to do. All men cannot be bankers. There must be some work done outside the church, the law and medicine. While the newly diplomaed graduate pauses to survey the field it may be that the idea of engaging in the life insurance business has not occurred to him. Too often is life underwriting looked upon as the last refuge of him who has failed in all else. If, however, a man deliberately chooses this line of work and enters upon doing it with all his might and brings into his work all the enthusiasm, all the skill, all the talent that he had given him when life with all its mysteries come to him he will presently find the writing of life insurance to be a great work. It may be said regarding this profession that of all the avenues open to the young graduate there is none that offers a better or a larger opportunity to test his mettle than this same business of life underwriting. One very attractive feature about it lies in the fact that no outlay of cash capital is required. The "grad" does not have to buy an expensive "good will." All he has to do is to use faithfully, skillfully and conscien-

tiously his God-given powers, and if he has it in him success is certain. The compiled statistics of Yale University, class of 1907, cited by The Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, show that the man who made the most money during his first year out of college made \$3,700 in life insurance soliciting. Possibly these lines may meet the eye of a man standing uncertainly at the crossroads and who may not have considered the profession here suggested. Possibly also in such a case these lines may help to solve a problem for him. Some life insurance presidents receive as much salary as does the President of these United States.



WHEN a man asks a woman to marry him it would be a most excellent preliminary if she were to say to him, "Are you insured?" and to base her answer to his proposal upon his reply to her counter question. Most men think they would do anything for the girl of whom they think enough to want as a wife. Sometimes a man under such circumstances offers to die for the girl to show good faith. But after the sounds of the wedding march have died away, the rumble of the carriage wheels driving home from the marriage ceremony have ceased, and the honeymoon is over, too many men neglect the matter of insurance. They take long chances and they make the girl take still longer chances with added handicaps. They forget that if the girl who has become the wife found it difficult to make a living before marriage, without dependents, her difficulties will be tremendously increased as a widow with one or more children. Most husbands are very selfish and very thoughtless if they neglect to insure. The girl should remember also that it will be much easier for her to dictate insurance before rather than after marriage. There is more to commend the excellence of insurance in a matrimonial alliance than is the case with too many other marriage settlements.



Industries and Crops

EVIDENCE of improvement continues to be seen most clearly in the condition of the steel industry and in building operations. May's pig iron output was 1,880,098 tons. This is the best record made since October, 1907, and it exceeds that of May, 1908, by 70 per cent. At the end of the month the weekly capacity of furnaces in blast had risen to a rate of 23,000,000 tons a year. Large quantities of rails have been ordered. Wages have been increased for 19,000 men by the Pennsylvania and Cambria companies. Work has been resumed in the National Tube Company's plant at Wheeling, where 5,000 men have been idle for more than a year. In the building trade, reports to *Bradstreet's* from 104 cities show that May's record exceeds that of any past month since such statistics have been gathered, the advance being 11.2 per cent. over April, and 75.7 per cent. over May a year ago. For the five months since January 1 it is 73 per cent. The crop reports of last week were not wholly favorable. Winter wheat's condition has declined since May 1 nearly 3 points, and a crop of about 400,000,000 bushels is indicated, against last year's 438,000,000. The spring wheat area shows an increase of 1,183,000 acres, or about 7 per cent., the condition is good, and a crop of about 253,000,000 bushels is expected. This would make a total of 653,000,000. Last year's was 664,600,000. Oats are low in condition, but a crop largely exceeding last year's is promised. A considerable increase of the yield of barley is indicated, owing partly to an increase of acreage. The general average condition of crop growth is 4 per cent. below that of one year ago, but 8 per cent. higher than that of two years ago.



Chinese Loans

THE most significant and important feature of the movement for participation in Chinese loans by a syndicate composed of J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn,

Loeb & Co., the National City Bank and the First National Bank, is that it has the aid and moral support of our Government. This has been shown in various ways, notably when the announcement of purpose or of rightful claim was made by our Ambassadors at the three European capitals. It is understood that the agreement or protocol signed on the 6th for the loan of \$27,500,000 by British, German and French bankers carried an option on future loans, with control of supplies of railway material in the lenders' interest. Our Government may reasonably object to such provisions, in the interest of our export trade, but its favor is warranted by considerations of greater weight. Our political influence can be most effectively exerted in China, and for China's welfare, when it is supported by the honest influence of American capital present in that country. The movement promises to be one of far-reaching importance. The syndicate is one of almost unlimited resources. There should be a fair market here for Chinese bonds. It may be noted that those of several recent issues placed abroad are now from 2 to 8 points above the prices at which they were originally sold.



....The oldest bank in New York, and, with the exception of the Bank of North America, in Philadelphia, the oldest in the United States, is the Bank of New York, which opened for business on June 9, 125 years ago, at 67 St. George's Square, now called Franklin Square. It was organized by Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury. Gen. Alexander McDougall was president, and among the directors were Isaac Roosevelt, John Vanderbilt, Samuel Franklin and Joshua Waddington. After three years the bank was moved to 11 Hanover Square, and ten years later (in June, 1797) to its present location, at the corner of Wall and William streets. This was one of the few banks that were allowed to come into the national banking system without change of name.

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Survey of the World

President Taft's Tax Message

It was known at the beginning of last week that the President had decided to send to Congress a message recommending that a tax be imposed upon the net income of corporations, and that a resolution be adopted for an amendment to the Constitution granting to the Federal Government the right to collect an income tax. On the 16th this message was received. Having referred to the adoption by the House of his suggestion concerning an inheritance tax, to indications that the Senate will not concur, and to the pending proposition in the Senate for a general income tax, "in form and substance of almost exactly the same character as that" which was held by the Supreme Court to be forbidden by the Constitution, he says:

"The decision of the Supreme Court in the income tax cases deprived the National Government of a power which, by reason of previous decisions of the court, it was generally supposed that Government had. It is undoubtedly a power the National Government ought to have. It might be indispensable to the Nation's life in great crises. Altho I have not considered a Constitutional amendment as necessary to the exercise of certain phases of this power, a mature consideration has satisfied me that an amendment is the only proper course for its establishment to its full extent. I therefore recommend to the Congress that both Houses, by a two-thirds vote, shall propose an amendment to the Constitution conferring the power to levy an income tax upon the National Government without apportionment among the States in proportion to population. This course is much to be preferred to the one proposed of reenacting a law once judicially declared to be unconstitutional. For the Congress to assume that the court will reverse itself and to enact legislation on such an assumption will not strengthen popular confidence in the stability of judicial construction of the Constitution. It is much wiser policy to accept the decision and remedy the defect by amendment in due and regular course."

Enactment of the proposed income tax bill, he continues, would not bring in

money to meet the present deficit, for if the court should stand by its former decision no tax would be collected, and if that decision should be reversed there would be no collection until after protracted delay. As to difficulty about securing the approval of three-fourths of the States, he says:

"Of course no one can speak with certainty upon this point, but I have become convinced that a great majority of the people of this country are in favor of vesting the National Government with power to levy an income tax, and that they will secure the adoption of the amendment in the States if proposed to them."

Having pointed out that the court's decision in the income tax cases left the National Government power to levy "an excise tax which accomplishes the same purpose as a corporation income tax and is free from certain objections urged against the proposed income tax bill," he continues:

"I therefore recommend an amendment to the Tariff bill imposing upon all corporations and joint stock companies for profit, except national banks (otherwise taxed), savings banks and building and loan associations, an excise tax measured by 2 per cent. on the net income of such corporations. This is an excise tax upon the privilege of doing business as an artificial entity and of freedom from a general partnership liability enjoyed by those who own the stock. I am informed that a 2 per cent. tax of this character would bring into the Treasury of the United States not less than \$25,000,000.

"The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Spreckels Sugar Refining Company against McClain seems clearly to establish the principle that such a tax as this is an excise tax upon privilege and not a direct tax on property, and is within the Federal power without apportionment according to population. The tax on net income is preferable to one proportionate to a percentage of the gross receipts because it is a tax upon success and not failure. It imposes a burden on the source of the income at a time when the corporation is well able to pay and when collection is easy.

"Another merit of this tax is the Federal supervision, which must be exercised in order to make the law effective, over the annual ac-

counts and business transactions of all corporations. While the faculty of assuming a corporate form has been of the utmost utility in the business world, it is also true that substantially all of the abuses and all of the evils which have aroused the public to the necessity of reform were made possible by the use of this very faculty. If now by a perfectly legitimate and effective system of taxation we are incidentally able to possess the Government and the stockholders and the public of the knowledge of the real business transactions and the gains and profits of every corporation in the country, we have made a long step toward that supervisory control of corporations which may prevent a further abuse of power."

In conclusion, he again recommends the adoption of the resolution for an income-tax amendment to the Constitution, and the enactment of the proposed tax on net income of corporations, "either as a substitute for, or in addition to, the inheritance tax."—It was generally admitted that the message, and the advocacy of Mr. Taft's policy by Mr. Aldrich's committee, would divide the insurgent forces. Some said Mr. Aldrich had procured the President's help as soon as he saw that the income tax bill had a majority in the Senate; but it appears that the net earnings tax was suggested by the President to Mr. Payne before the House bill was passed. A statement issued by five Republican insurgents said that it was their duty to continue to work for an income tax bill, but that they would gladly support a resolution for an amendment to the Constitution. The insurgents were reported to be in an unpleasant frame of mind. Some of them were saying that while the President had not used his influence in support of their efforts to prevent revision upward, he had interfered to their discomfiture when Mr. Aldrich's supremacy was in danger. The net earnings tax was opposed by some upon the ground that it would bear heavily upon persons owning small quantities of stock, but would not touch great fortunes invested in bonds, also because corporations could shift the burden to consumers. Attorney-General Wickersham was engaged last week in preparing the corporation income amendment. It was desired that the net earnings or income subject to tax should include the sum required for interest on bonds, but such inclusion is said to be prevented by court decisions, and at the end of the week it was understood that the interest fund

must be excluded. It was pointed out that the President had erred in speaking (in his message) of "putting on the statute book a law already there and never repealed" (meaning the income tax law of 1894), because that law expired by limitation in 1900.

The Tariff Debate

In the tariff debate, the committee's provisions concerning the free admission of sugar and tobacco from the Philippines, under limits of quantity, were adopted, the committee having reduced the limit for cigars from 150,000,000 to 70,000,000. It was asserted by two or three of the insurgents that the provisions relating to sugar were in the interest of the trust. Mr. Root opposed the modification of the limit for cigars, speaking earnestly of our duties and responsibilities in the Philippines. Mr. Borah argued that independence should be granted to the Filipinos. Mr. Stone's amendment, granting independence twenty-five years hence, was lost, 18 to 44. The final vote on the committee's Philippine sugar and tobacco schedule was 42 to 28. When the rates on print paper and wood pulp were taken up, Mr. Brown moved that both products be put on the free list. This was lost, 29 to 52. The committee had reported \$4 per ton for print paper, against \$2 in the House bill and \$6 in the present law. It was supported by a vote of 44 to 32. In the discussion the report of the Mann committee to the House was cited by those who urged that the duties be removed. On the 18th there was another factional dispute on the Democratic side, the leading speakers being Mr. Bailey and Mr. Hughes. These and other Democratic Senators explained and defended their votes in support of certain protective duties. The Democratic platform and Mr. Bryan's defeats were again considered. On the following day it was agreed that the Bailey and Cummins income tax bills, together with the two tax measures recommended by the President, should be taken up at the same time, but that work upon the tariff rates should first be finished. The committee has decided to restore the duty of 15 per cent. on hides.

Patrick Calhoun Not Convicted

At the end of the long trial of Patrick Calhoun, in San Francisco, on the 20th, the jury reported that an agreement could not be reached. Ten jurors had voted on the fifth and last ballot for acquittal and two for conviction. On the first ballot there had been four votes for conviction. Otto Hildebracht is the juror who prevented acquittal, for Theodore Binner, his associate in the minority, had offered to join him if he would go over to the majority. Prosecutor Heney said he was ready to begin a new trial on the same indictment. Mr. Calhoun said to reporters, after the jury had been discharged:

"The judge was hostile, the Assistant District Attorney bribed, and the administration of the criminal law of this State disgraced. I propose at the proper time, and in a proper manner, to submit formal charges against Assistant District Attorney Francis J. Heney for receiving bribes as a public officer, and against Rudolph Spreckels and James D. Phelan, who financed the prosecution, for having paid them."

Mr. Calhoun is president of the street railroad company. It was charged that he, for the company, paid \$200,000 as a bribe to obtain from the Board of Supervisors a permit for the use of the overhead trolley in the streets. The prosecutors had the confessions of several of the bribed supervisors, and it was for his connection with this transaction that Boss Ruef was convicted, in December last. It was alleged that parts of the \$200,000 were taken by Ruef and Mayor Schmitz, and that the remainder of the money was distributed in the Board of Supervisors by the board's chairman, James L. Gallagher. The latter had made full confession. There are more than a dozen indictments against Calhoun. In the one upon which he was tried he was accused of bribing Supervisor Nicholas with \$4,000 to vote for the overhead trolley permit. Nicholas had admitted that he received the money. The prosecutors sought to trace the \$200,000 from the beginning, alleging that it was sent from New York, was taken from the San Francisco Mint by Tirey L. Ford, the company's general counsel, and then paid to Ruef, Schmitz and the Supervisors. The trial consumed a little more than five months.

The Cuban Government on Saturday last published a statement concerning Spain's claim that Cuba should assume a part of the Spanish colonial debt. This claim was presented in Havana on May 27, when the Spanish Minister expressed the desire of his Government to make commercial treaties with Cuba. The reply is reported as follows:

"The State Department, after duly considering the note, replied on June 18 that the question having been settled in 1898, and the action then taken having been sanctioned subsequently by his Catholic Majesty, and Cuba's Constitution forbidding recognition of such a claim, Cuba must refuse even to discuss the colonial debt, although she was well disposed to negotiate a treaty to make closer her friendly and commercial relations with Spain."

The debt exceeds \$300,000,000, and it was incurred mainly in suppressing revolutions by which the Cuban people sought to gain independence.—It is understood that President Gomez has been officially informed that our Government is dissatisfied because the recent contracts for rifles and artillery were made in Europe, American manufacturers not having been permitted to bid. He has been reminded that Cuba really owes the United States several millions, the cost of intervention.



The Japanese Strikers in Hawaii

A majority of the Japanese who were arrested in Honolulu week before last have been held for trial, and nearly twenty more have been indicted and arrested. Among these are M. Negoro, editor of the *Jiji*, and three members of the staff of the *Jiji* and the *Nippo*. These Japanese papers have supported the strikers, and the four men are held for inciting the strikers to commit murder, owing to the evidence relating to their attacks upon Sheba, the editor of the *Shimpo*, a paper which has opposed the strike. Negoro was educated at the University of California. He has cabled a complaint to Ambassador Takahira, asserting that his office was searched and his private papers taken in violation of his treaty rights. He has also brought a charge of burglary against the sheriff. About 2,000 strike-breakers are employed in the places of

the workmen who are out. On the 17th, a convention representing the 9,000 Japanese workmen on the island of Hawaii voted that they would neither strike nor assist the strikers on the island of Oahu, but would ask for an increase of pay, relying upon the fairness of their employers. The Japanese Consul-General, Senichi Uyeno, emphatically opposes the strike, commending the attitude of the planters and advising them not to yield. In dispatches to Tokio he asserts that the disturbance is due to Japanese Anarchists who have organized the workmen for their own pecuniary profit. He approves the arrests made and says that the condition of the Japanese laborers would be improved by the conviction of the indicted men. So far as can be learned, the Tokio Government does not regard the disturbance as a matter of serious importance. It is estimated that the Japanese are now about one-half of the population of the Hawaiian Islands.



The Revolt at Davao

Since the recent revolt of a part of a company of the constabulary at Davao, on the southeastern coast of Mindanao, in the Philippines, no further disorder has been reported. One sergeant and twenty-two privates, all Visayans, mutinied and attacked the company's quarters, wounding a native officer named De Goicouria. This was in the night. Captain Allen Walker, governor of the province, at once gathered the resident Americans and the sixteen loyal soldiers of the constabulary in a large church, barring the doors and windows, making loopholes for rifles, and in other ways preparing for a siege. On the following day the mutineers attacked the church, fighting for three hours, but it was ably defended and they could not break in. The defenders were assisted by several American women, who were cool and brave in the face of danger. Word had been sent to another company of constabulary, stationed at Nati, 46 miles away, and when these loyal soldiers arrived the mutineers fled to the mountains, where, at last accounts, troops were pursuing them. One American civilian, named Libbey, was killed, and

four of those in the church were slightly wounded. In the attack upon the church at least one of the mutineers was killed. The cause of the revolt has not been reported. It is said that there were complaints about food. The authorities express great confidence in the loyalty of the constabulary. Davao is the center of a promising district, which American planters are developing.



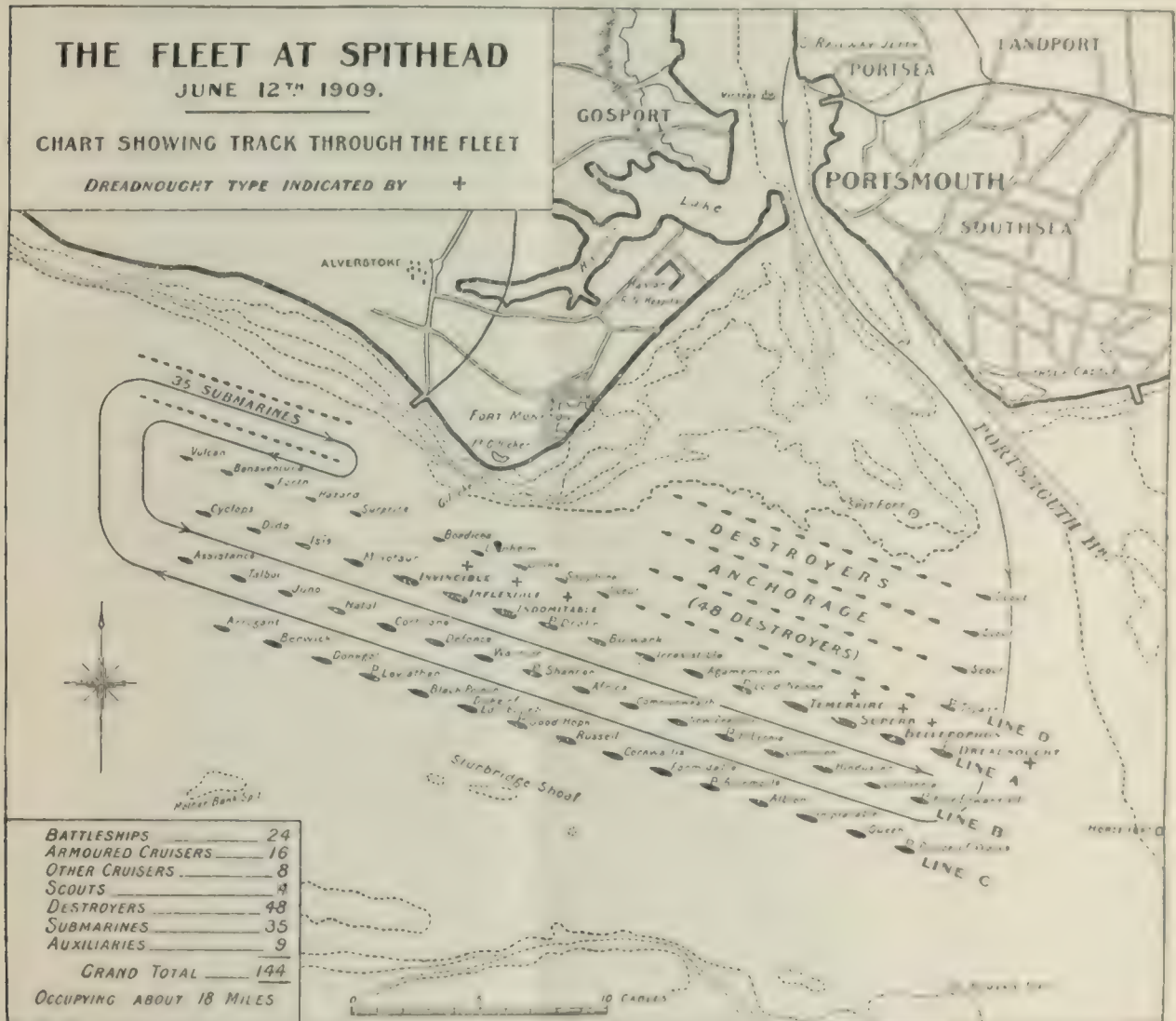
South and Central America

After she had been watched for several days by agents of three Washington Executive Departments, and blockaded by revenue vessels, the small steamship "Nanticoke" cleared from a port near Norfolk on the 17th, and went to sea with an escort of honor, in the form of the revenue cutter "Pamlico," our Government thus making amends for its suspicions and surveillance. Inspection showed that there was nothing contraband in her cargo. All the stories about piano boxes full of rifles for Castro's men were forgotten. As we said last week, she has been purchased by the present Venezuelan Government to be used against a Castro navigation monopoly on Lake Maracaibo.—Dr. Paul, Venezuela's special envoy to Europe, has sent to President Gomez a vigorous protest against his recent removal from office. He has had charge of the successful negotiations for a settlement of Castro's controversies with France, Holland and other European Powers.—A revolution is said to be at hand in Honduras, in the interest of ex-President Bonilla, who has been living in New Orleans. The cities of the north coast are reported to be in revolt against President Davila.—President Reyes, of Colombia, sailed from Santa Marta for England on the 13th, and it is said that he has given up his office in disgust. His support of the tripartite treaty concerning Panama was disapproved by a majority of the Colombian people. There are reports that he narrowly escaped assassination in Cartagena. It is said that he will return only in response to a popular demand, or if a revolution should take place. Vice-President Holguin, who holds the office in his absence, is his intimate friend.

The British Finance Bill

The debate in the House of Commons on the finance bill is very interesting even to foreigners, because it is not so much a discussion of the specific proposals as of the fundamental principles of taxation. The Opposition calls it a vindictive budget and charges the Liberals with making an attack upon their chief enemies, the liquor and landed interests.

laid upon distilled liquors will cause beer to be generally substituted for them. In England about \$17 per individual is spent annually for alcoholic liquors; in Scotland \$12. The Opposition points out the difficulty of assessing the value of undeveloped minerals and one speaker suggests that the only way to do it will be to provide every tax gatherer with a divining rod. But the chief attack on the bill



THE STRONGEST NAVY IN THE WORLD.

The Atlantic Squadron of the British fleet as reviewed by the Imperial Press Conference.
From the London Times

"Vote for us or we will tax you out of existence" is alleged to be their policy. The increased burden laid on the distilleries has cost them the support of the Irish members and alienated some of the Scotch. The Government is charged with inconsistency in taxing whisky, beer and tobacco as luxuries and letting other luxuries go free. The measure is defended on the ground that there are widely diffused luxuries which can easily bear an increase; that the heavier burden being

is directed against the proposal to levy a tax of 20 per cent. on the unearned increment of land whenever it is transferred. The argument of the Opposition as expressed by various speakers is that this is robbing Peter to pauperize Paul; that it is impossible to assess the site value of land as apart from its improvement; that if the Government takes away from the owner part of his profit when the land rose in value it should reimburse him for part of his loss in case it decreased in

value; that if, as the Lord Advocate had said, "the land as distinct from the improvements upon it belongs to the nation," why not take it? Why take only a fifth of the increase? "The law officers of the Crown were actually compounding a felony." It was further argued that land does not differ from other wealth in owing its value to the community; that physicians' fees were greater and authors sold more books than formerly because there were more people, and that this "unearned increment" must also be taxed to be consistent. In reply to this the Government speakers held that the distribution of wealth thru the old age pensions and the like was more beneficial to the community than its distribution thru the extravagant expenditure of the rich; that, so far from its being impossible to separate ground rent from the rent on improvements, it was a matter of daily calculation in real estate dealings, and that the city of New York has had no difficulty in applying such a system of separate assessment; that it is an absurdity to hold that the taxation of any form of profit involves compensation by the Government when there is a loss, for example, everybody approves of the income tax (in England), but in case a man has no income the Government does not give him one; and that

Land differed from other property in several distinctive features, its existence did not depend on the owner, it was limited in quantity, it was absolutely essential for the existence of the community, and it owed its value to the community and not to the owner. In so far as it did not it was not proposed to tax it. Lastly and by no means least in the view of the tax collector immobility was a distinctive feature of this property, and the taxation could not be avoided.

The Meeting of the
Czar and Kaiser

The conference of the Emperors of Germany and of Russia concluded on June 18 with a banquet on the Russian imperial yacht "Standart." Nothing is known of the political results of the conference but it is assumed that the conversations of the two sovereigns and of their foreign secretaries, Isvolsky and Schön, related chiefly to the Turkish difficulties in regard to Crete and Bulgaria, and to the Russian military occupation of northwestern Persia. An unfortunate incident occurred during the conference when a

British lumber steamer, the "Woodburne," coming out of the harbor of Fredrikshamm, Finland, was fired upon by a Russian torpedo boat. The vessel was in charge of an authorized Finnish pilot, but it appears to have gone within the lines reserved for the royal yachts or at least to have headed in their direction. The torpedo boat fired three blank shots as a warning, promptly followed by four projectiles. A four-inch shell struck the "Woodburne," wounding a British fireman and slightly injuring three others. The fireman was sent to the hospital and has received a gift of \$100 from the Czar. The affair has caused very little public excitement in England and has been mentioned in only one Russian paper.—The Czar intends to visit England before long on his yacht and later France and Italy. The Socialist members of the House of Commons have violated international courtesy by denouncing and even threatening the Czar on his coming visit. A meeting of protest will be held by the Socialists in Trafalgar Square on July 18.—The President of the Duma, and fifteen Deputies and five members of the Council of the Empire have left St. Petersburg for a visit to London, where they will be entertained by the King, Lord Mayor and members of Parliament. While this visit is unofficial, the delegation is of a more important character than that which visited England in 1906, which was composed of the Radical members of the dissolved Duma, while this includes representatives of various parties.

The desire of China
The Chinese Loan to borrow \$27,500,000 for railroad construction

has caused a great deal of financial and political wrangling in Europe during the past few months, for German, French and English financiers insisted upon having a share in the loan and invoked the aid of their governments to secure it. Finally the matter had been arranged to the satisfaction of these three nations, and of China, when a protest was interposed by the United States in behalf of its own money-lenders. The protocol of the agreement had been already signed on June 6, but had not been confirmed by imperial edict. According to this agreement the loan of

five and a half million pounds sterling was to be divided equally between German, French and British banks, the price to China to be 95 and the expenditure of the funds to be under the supervision of auditors appointed by the banks, while the Chinese authorities would have full control of the construction and management of the railroads. Of this fund \$2,500,000 was to be devoted to the redemption of the bonds sold to Belgium by the original American concessionaires of the Hankau-Canton Railroad, and the rest spent in the construction of the railroad. The northern portion of the railroad was to be constructed under a British engineer-in-chief and the southern under a German engineer-in-chief. When the American Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Fletcher, protested to Grand Councilor Chang Chih-tung, who had charge of the negotiation for the loan, he was informed that it was too late to reopen the question. Mr. Fletcher insisted upon America's right to participate in the loan on the ground that China had agreed in 1904 not to conclude any foreign loans without consulting Great Britain and the United States. Ambassador James Bryce has expressed to our Government the desire of Great Britain that the American protest be withdrawn as the agreement had been concluded after prolonged and delicate negotiations and it would have a very bad effect to repudiate it. The French Government has taken the same position. German banks also resent the intrusion of the Americans, but so far the German Government, anxious to maintain good relations with the United States, has declined to give them official support.



French Affairs

England is not the only country where the financial question is a grave one. The French budget for 1910, several months overdue, has been at last presented by M. Cailiaux, Minister of Finance, and bears evidence of some hard thinking on the part of the Cabinet. A deficit of \$21,000,000 is manifested, of which \$9,000,000 is postponed to the next year. To cover the rest of the deficit the Government proposes a new tax of a cent a liter on gasoline for automobiles, a dog tax, and stricter enforcement of taxes on colonial obligations and mines, and a new inher-

itance tax. For the proposed system of workingmen's pensions it will be necessary to levy still heavier taxation on capital. The law for this which was passed by the Chamber of Deputies two years ago is now under discussion in the French Senate. It provides for a contribution from the workingmen supplemented by the employers and by the state. The pension bill for railway employees is farther advanced, but may be held up for the purpose of incorporating it with the general pension system. The Minister of Public Works, however, holds that railway servants play so important a part in the economic life of the nation that they merit special treatment. If the Government, however, continues its policy of taking over the railroads, all these employees will in time have the same status as the postmen and other civil servants. The railroad pension bill, as amended by the Senate, places the age limit for pension at fifty years in the case of trainmen and fifty-five for the office force. The total cost of the pension system when in full operation is estimated at \$7,000,000 a year, for there are about 308,000 railroad employees to provide for.—The Government naval program, about to be presented to Parliament, involves an expenditure of \$600,000,000, covering a period of ten years. Six battleships of the "Danton" type, six of the "Republique" type, and four armored cruisers of the "Gambetta" type are included in the estimates.—The decline in the birth rate, which has caused so much anxiety to French economists and moralists, has apparently been checked. In 1907 the deaths exceeded the births by 19,829, while last year there were 46,441 more births than deaths. In 1908, forty-five departments showed an excess of births over deaths, compared with twenty-nine departments the year before. The Paris district is one showing an excess of births. The actual increase in the number of births over the whole country amounts to only 18,067, for the gain in the population is largely due to the fall in the death rate, which shows a decrease of 48,266 below that of 1907. The number of marriages celebrated in 1908 was 351,928, a larger number than any year since 1873. Divorces have increased from 10,038 in 1907 to 11,515 last year.



MT. RAINIER AS SEEN FROM THE DOME OF GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The Exposition

BY MATEEL HOWE

[Our readers will remember a previous article in *The Independent* by Miss Howe, entitled "How an American Girl Made Up with the English." Miss Howe is the daughter of the editor of the Atchison, Kan., *Globe*, and has already had many articles printed in the magazines. As she lives in Portland, Ore., we asked her to go to Seattle and spend the summer week at the Exposition, so as to write the following article.—EDITOR.]

I HAVE seen six expositions, all told, and have got so tired and weary at all of them that the very thought of an exposition, as a rule, brings on a headache, backache, footache, eyeache, and a bad humor generally. But when I arrived in Seattle on the afternoon prior to opening day I, contrary to all expectations, was in a very good humor and expecting to have a very good time. Half a dozen letters preceded me and heralded my arrival to the management of the hotel where I had elected to stay, and I had been assured from the owner of the hotel—who is also president of the Exposition—down to the assistant clerk or something, that I should be most carefully looked after and given special at-

tention. When I announced that I intended to visit the fair, everybody I knew or even met casually knew somebody who had a position of trust in the hotel, and they, one and all, insisted on writing to their influential friends about me. As a consequence and result of all their combined labors I was given a small back room with bright cerise walls and red carpets, situated almost on top of a huge steam shovel that operated all night long and made sleep, like politics, an iridescent dream. So my first view and impressions of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition were very much colored and distorted by that clanging, shrieking monster, and it was not till after several days of rest and quiet that I could forget

my troubles and see things as they were and are.

To me all expositions look more or less alike on the outside, differing chiefly in point of size and beauty. The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition—A-Y-P for short—belongs away down the list in point of size but away up the list in point of beauty. Taken as a whole the general effect is beautiful. The buildings, of a deep creamy restful tint, are arranged in a circle around the Grand Central Court—what would an exposition do without a Grand Central Court?

The Government Building is at the head of this court, and the view from there is very lovely. On all sides of the buildings and the grounds and directly in front is a series of cascades, ending in a circular basin with a geyser fountain. From here are gardens making an outlook to the foot of the grounds, where lies the beautiful timber-bordered Lake Washington. In the distance, many miles away but seeming very, very near, is the massive snow-covered Mt. Rainier. This makes a vista worth while looking at, and the fact there is always a group looking shows that others agree with me. Of course, at night the cascades are flooded with colored electric lights—just as at all fairs. Even when there is a

glorious shining moon to silver the waters, the blue, green and red lights still flash off and on at intervals and put the moon quite to shame with their gaudiness. But falling and splashing waters are always pretty, even when they are reddened and greened and blued, and so the cascades are always good to see. The largest buildings border this court and the others fall in behind.

The architecture is universally good and the general effect is very pretty. Pretty seems the right word to describe the fair. It seems right to apply the word "pretty" just as at St. Louis the word "stupendous" seemed best. It is a pretty little fair—perhaps even a beautiful little fair. Certainly, it is very, very pretty.

The Lewis and Clark Fair, at Portland four years ago, was not so large as the A-Y-P nor quite so pretty. The Pan-American Exposition was larger than the one here, but not half so pretty. It seems absurd to even compare this with the World's Fair at St. Louis, and yet as others do so shall I. But that at St. Louis was a world's fair, and all the civilized and semi-civilized world was represented. It was so huge that one could not see it all in a month, even if he went to work conscientiously to sight-see and



THE FINE ARTS BUILDING

One of the permanent buildings that will revert to the University of Washington.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE
EXPOSITION GROUNDS, PORTLAND, ME., 1894.

kept at it. The Agricultural Building there could almost have held all the buildings of the Seattle fair. There, every State had a magnificent building as well as the foreign countries. Here, Japan and Canada are the only foreign countries represented, and but six States have buildings. There, one took a trolley to get from one part of the grounds to another. Here, one walks or takes a wheeled chair. There is nothing overwhelming in the least about this Exposition. But it does not represent the world or even the United States, but just a part of the great Northwest. Considering what it does represent it is in every way creditable. But it should not be compared with the fair at St. Louis any more than a county fair should be compared to it. And yet, since we have compared, I must say I think this fair prettier, even, than the huge one at St. Louis. Its grounds make it so.

Out West, when they build fairs, they do not go to the edge of the city and find a few vacant lots, tear down numerous buildings and erect a fair as in the East. They go out in the timber and cut down trees and erect their fairs in the cleared spaces. The trees still crowd the cities of the Northwest, and while there are no vast forests just adjacent, there are trees everywhere, and every uncultivated spot is covered with the forest monarchs. So

when Seattle built her fair there were trees to cut down and growing things to clear away. But wherever a tree was wanted it was left. Wherever the architect, and he was a good architect, wanted a background of massive firs, he left them there. In the grounds he wisely left much of the natural shrubbery and tender young trees and bushes. Moreover, this is a fresh, green country where it rains much, and the foliage and grass and flowers reach a marvelous perfection. There is room here, too, lots of room, so the buildings are not crowded together, and nearly all of them are set in beautiful lawns. There are flowers everywhere that only the West, outside of the tropics, could furnish. I said the fair was pretty. Perhaps I should say beautiful. Certainly the grounds and surroundings are beautiful, and one cannot but grow enthusiastic over them. The flowers are not in set beds or formal gardens, but scattered everywhere. They are just beginning to bloom now, and unfortunately the pictures do not show them as they should. Unlike other fairs, the grounds are not cheapened by numerous and hideous imitation statues and plaster of Paris cupids and dryads. There is absolutely none of this and the relief is great.

No fair ever had a lovelier setting than this one. Portland's, too, had a beautiful



EXPOSITION BUILDINGS.

European Building, and Philippine Building. Geyser basin in center.

location, and the trees and flowers were its chief charm. The Exposition is about twice the size of the Lewis and Clark Fair, and the buildings are of a much better style of architecture. In St. Louis one carried away an impression of massiveness; in Buffalo one remembered chiefly the illumination; here the principal charm and lasting impression is of the beauty of the surroundings and of the trees and natural gifts that make the Northwest so fascinating.

At night the charm of the fair is lost. There is no Niagara near to furnish unlimited power for illumination and make a fairyland of it as at Buffalo. It is illuminated, to be sure, and the buildings outlined with lights, but that feature cannot be compared to Buffalo's any more than the grounds at Buffalo can be compared to those here.

I am dwelling chiefly on outside charms, because there is not much to be seen inside the buildings. It is early, of course, and some of the exhibits are not in place, but it is not too early to judge of what they will be. The Government Building is quite finished and is interesting and instructive to all those who have never seen a government building. But having seen one you have seen them all, and I have seen the models of ships and of lighthouses, and pictures of the Yellowstone, army uniforms, historic flags

and Filipino villages in miniature very often. I had the advantage of seeing the fair with a friend who was new to fairs and she found much to interest her in this building, especially in the old bills and legal documents. I think a small fair fails chiefly with its exhibits. At St. Louis there was so much to see. The foreign governments sent their most wonderful and beautiful treasures and built models of historic palaces to show them in. Here practically the only foreign exhibits are very mediocre displays by very small shopkeepers, who make a business of following fairs. Japan, for all her war talk, has the one foreign building excepting Canada's, tho it is not yet open. It is a very interesting building, however, and the Japanese displays are nearly always sure to be good. Japan had by far the finest exhibit at St. Louis of any country represented there. The Filipinos have a small, but interesting, building. Hawaii, too, has a building, but none of the exhibits are yet in place. The Alaskan Building is large and the exhibits interesting if one cares for Indian baskets, curios and pictures of scenery. The art gallery, tho small, is excellent. This is probably the second best feature of the Exposition. No exposition need be ashamed of the collection shown here. The pictures are few but of the highest quality. Botticelli, Romney,

Lely, Rembrandt, Turner, Millet, Bernet, Lorraine and Van Dyke are names found on one page of the catalog. There is an excellent showing of the famous Barbizon school, and others from Americans past and present.

The Art Gallery is one of the permanent buildings that will be given to the University of Washington as soon as the fair is ended. The university, by the way, originated and started the idea of

climb so far heavenward and grow so big that apple trees and maple seem like bushes in comparison.

The Forestry Building, even on opening day, was completely finished and ready, as were most of the buildings. This fair was not postponed one day, and it was wonderful to me how complete everything was. The grounds were in perfect readiness and there was no crudeness of preparation apparent. The



THE FORESTRY BUILDING.
Built of Washington timber.

the A-Y-P, and fortunately will profit by its energy. The university is adjacent to the fair and all the fair grounds will be part of the university grounds after September. Another building that will go to the university is the Forestry Building. This is probably the most interesting building on the grounds to Eastern visitors. It is built entirely inside and out of massive logs in their natural state, and is not only impressive and different but beautiful. It will surely make going to school more pleasant, for it seems like a large club house where one would naturally have a good time. This Forestry Building is not unique with the A-Y-P, however, for they had one in Portland at the Lewis and Clark Fair, and still keep it in their midst to show admiring visitors from back East, where fir trees don't

Midway, called the Pay Streak here, was probably less ready than any other part of the grounds.

I fear old age has overtaken me at last, for I am unable to get up any enthusiasm whatever for Midways, Pikes or Pay Streaks, or whatever they may be called. The Eskimo Village and the Tickler, the House Upside Down and the Magic Maze have long since ceased to appeal to my sense of humor. No longer does it cause me any beautiful creepy thrills to whirl madly around dark corners on scenic railways and suddenly plunge downward a few hundred feet. The "Spielers" used to amuse me very much, but either it is the afore-mentioned "old age," which has prejudiced me, or the shows have chosen very mediocre performers to cry their wares.

Aside from the Igorrote Village the Pay Streak is not what one might expect, nor is it to be compared to any of those in the Eastern expositions. Its chief lack is a first class cafe.

My ideas of a good time at an exposition is to take dinner out of doors in the evening in an unique and artistic cafe where there are crowds of people and good things to eat, good music and singers. One gets so tired and hot and "achy" doing a fair, that in my opinion it is an actual duty of the management to see that there is at least one absolutely first class and attractive cafe where one can rest and eat and forget one's weariness. I remember a lovely little cafe in Buffalo, and there were many in St.

profusion down town, on the hills and out near the grounds. I tried one down town with disastrous results, and I should advise any one coming to see the fair to try an hotel up on the hills or out on the grounds. When inquiring for accommodations be sure to ask about excavating. Seattle, looking forward a hundred years or so and getting ready for the population she expects to have then, is leveling hills, tearing down streets and opening up others. This is all very pleasant for the coming generations, but a bit hard on weary fair visitors unless they are used to excavating and have a fondness for steam shovels. If not, I strongly advise an hotel rather far out! I stayed at one on a hill about eight



MUSIC TEMPLE.

It is pure Colonial in style and commands an impressive view of the Formal Gardens and the Court of Honor.

Louis, to add to the joy of things. The New York Building, always the center of hospitality, has a pleasant restaurant attached, but this is not open to the general public.

But as one can see the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in two or three days at the most, not many meals are wanted, and there are plenty of good hotels and cafes down town. There are hotels in

blocks from down town, and not the least pleasant part of my visit has been the glorious view of the glorious Puget Sound and of the sunsets, that each evening put to shame even the wonderful Turner out in the Art Gallery.

In the East they often speak of Roosevelt's luck. Out West we talk of Seattle's luck. So every one expects Seattle's first exposition to be a great success

before the summer is over. It opened gloriously with most perfect weather. Several regiments of the army were here, most of the Pacific Squadron and two Japanese warships, to help in the opening. One of the interesting sights of the exposition has been the slant-eyed sailors wandering around the grounds hand in hand, and having such a good time that they made even the weariest feel better.

I have said all expositions are alike, but the A-Y-P is unique in one particular. It does not represent anything past, but stands for the Alaska and Pacific of today and of the future. It does not

commemorate anything that has been done but things that are expected to be done. This makes a step forward in expositions and Seattle should be proud to be the pioneer. She has built a fair in every way creditable. It is a pretty little fair, certainly, and the country about, the mountains, the ocean and the mystery-brooding forests make it even a beautiful little fair. Nature has been kind to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition as she has been kind to Seattle. A visitor, especially one from the East, will never forget the fair here, and chiefly because of the beautiful setting it rests in.

SEATTLE, WASH.



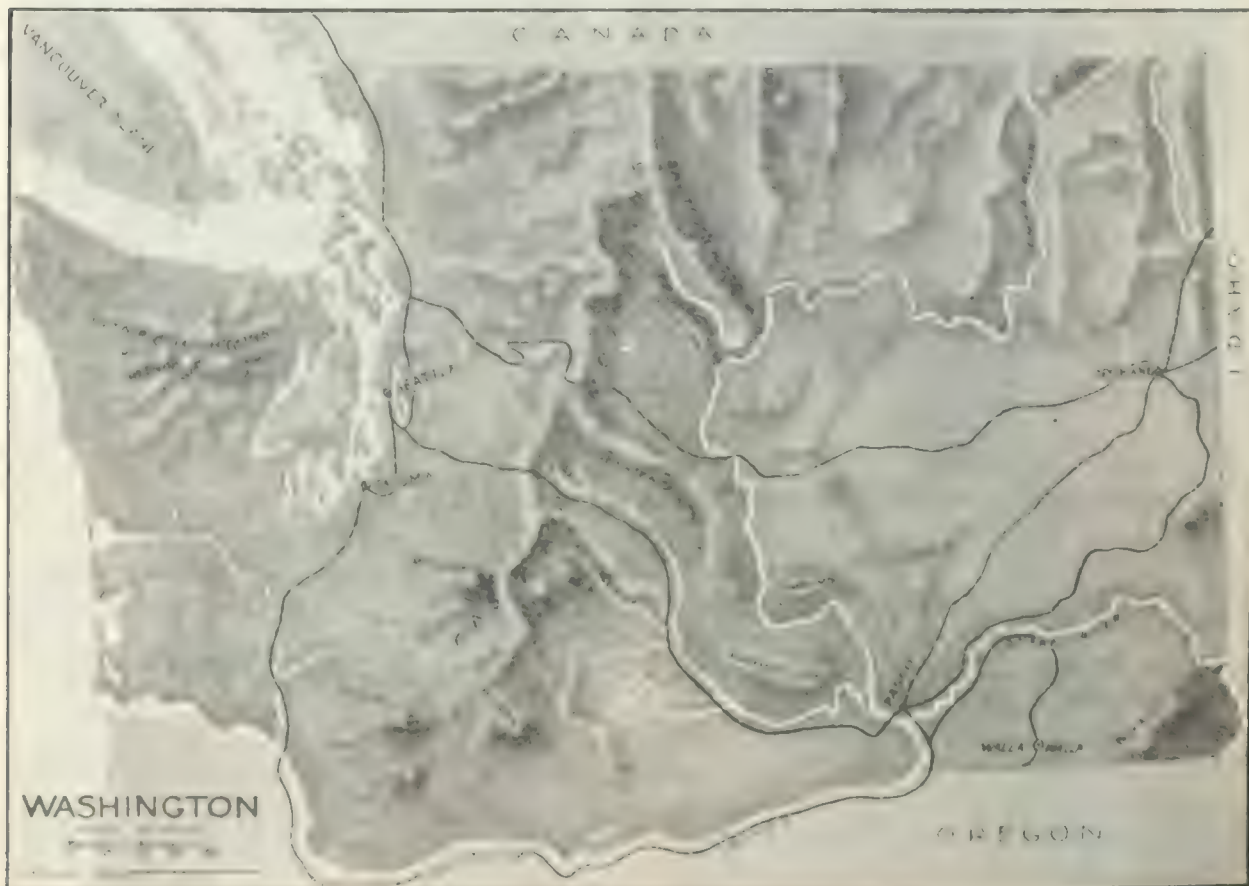
'The Puget Sound Region

BY RICHARD A. BALLINGER

THE SECRETARY OF THE INDEPENDENT AND EX-MAYOR OF SEATTLE

PUGET SOUND is the great Mediterranean Sea of the American Continent. It is a vast inland waterway, and with its inlets and bays furnishes a world harbor which calls for no aids to commerce except ships and docks.

It is destined to command a larger measure of trade and commerce than any similar body of water in the world. It lies wholly within the State of Washington; its shore line, exclusive of that of the Strait of San Juan de Fuca and the





villages and lumber mills. Its shores now contain a population of a half million people. The commerce and principal cities are reached by four transcontinental railroads and a fifth will shortly be added. It is nearly eight hundred miles nearer by sailing course on the short circle to Hongkong than San Francisco.

The entire western slope of the Cascade Mountains, through which Puget Sound enters, far up toward the Columbia basin, contains a remarkably valuable growth of merchantable timber

of approximately two hundred billion feet of lumber. Lying between Puget Sound and the Pacific Ocean are the Olympic Mountains, unparalleled for scenic beauty. In the Cascade range stands Mount Rainier, at an altitude of 14,520 feet.

archipelago of islands known as the San Juan Islands, is 1,135 statute miles in extent. The shore line of the islands of the San Juan archipelago is approximately 310 statute miles, and that of the Strait of San Juan de Fuca, on the American side, 100 miles. Its depth of water in the principal channels and harbors makes it accessible at all times to the largest vessels afloat. It lies within a temperate region, always free from extremes of the elements. Twenty-five years ago on its shores was but a sparse population, principally fishing



1—The Imperial Limited. The train is ascending to Selkirk Summit, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, Selkirk Mountains, Canada.

2—Mt. Stephen. One of the Rockies seen from across the Kicking Horse River, Field, B. C., Canada.

3—Cantilever Bridge, over the Fraser River, near Cisco, Canada.

Flowing from the Cascade slope on the west into Puget Sound are abundant rivers containing water power of inestimable value and sufficient for the needs of the highest possible commercial development. The Cascade Mountains are rich in mineral, containing gold, silver, copper and other minerals, and there is also a large area of coal deposits. Tributary to this region on the east, across the Cascades, are some of the most fertile lands on the continent, semi-arid in character and partially irrigated. These are considered an important element in the future commerce of the Northwest. The lumber mills at various places on Puget Sound, such as Bellingham, Everett, Seattle, Tacoma and Port Blakely, without doubt cut more lumber than any other mills in the world; the greatest shingle producing mills of the world are

located in the vicinity of Seattle at Bel-lard.

Considering the advantages in wealth of timber, minerals, fisheries and agriculture, in conjunction with climatic conditions, rail and ocean transportation Puget Sound is the most favored station for the development of trade and commerce upon the continent. Its rapid development has brought to its shores a class of industrious and capable citizens, fully appreciating their natural advantages and possibilities. In this land—its breadth of ocean and plain, its lofty mountains—the grandeur of Nature's plans enlarges the mental vision and activities of the people who are continually associated with these conditions; hence they are bolder and broader in their undertakings, and thereby human energy is vastly intensified. The new fields of



CAPTION, C. H. GAVES.
STEAMER ON THE POINT OF DEPARTURE FOR CATT NOVI.
Taken from the Seattle Wash.



Copyright, H. C. White Co.

FISH WHEEL. COLUMBIA RIVER, OREGON.

This device will take out half a ton of salmon daily.

activity, limitless in their possibilities, tend to widen the scope of individualism and to develop a type of manhood commensurate with their physical surroundings. Of all portions of our country there is none in which life is more intense and business more active.

Twenty years ago this coming winter the writer reached Puget Sound by way of Vancouver, B. C., sailing on the "Islander" to Seattle, a city just rising "phoenix-like from the ashes" of a great conflagration. From Seattle I proceeded to Olympia, the capital of the new State, on the small steamer "Fleetwood." I arrived at the capital at night, at what was known as the "long wharf," at which landings had to be made when the

tide was out. I had a traveling man as companion. We went ashore and walked something like a mile before reaching the town. My companion remarked that "this was the first inland seaport town he had ever landed at."

Olympia, standing at the head of Puget Sound, and because of the extreme height of the tides, is not always accessible to deep draft vessels, but by Government aid has been made reasonably so.

With the development of Oriental trade and Pacific commerce and the growth and development of Alaska, the possibilities of trade and commerce on Puget Sound are limitless.

WASHINGTON D. C.





The New President of Dartmouth

Professor Ernest Fox Nichols, D.Sc., formerly head of the Department of Physics at Dartmouth College and now professor of experimental physics at Columbia University, was, at a meeting of the trustees of Dartmouth College on June 8, unanimously elected president of Dartmouth, to succeed Dr. W. J. Tucker, who resigned on May 15, 1904, on account of ill health. Professor Nichols, altho not a graduate of Dartmouth, is an American born. He received his degree of Doctor of Science in 1903. Dr. Nichols was born in 1874 in Lawrenceville, Kan., and was graduated at the age of nineteen from the Kansas Agricultural College. Following a short period of teaching and research in physics and astronomy at Colgate University, where he remained six years. Under leave of absence he studied at the University of Berlin, where he made several important discoveries. In 1900 Dr. Nichols was called to the professorship of physics at Dartmouth. During the incumbency of the professorship of physics at Dartmouth, through his researches on the heat received from the sun, he discovered the existence of the most sensitive and delicate experiments of heat which have ever been made. In 1901, collaborating with Assistant Professor Hall, he discovered the pressure of a beam of light. His investigations in physics and astronomy have brought him many distinctions. His new appointment at Dartmouth belongs to the best class of scholars and his administration may undoubtedly be expected to be extremely beneficial to Dartmouth.

Alaska and the Yukon

BY JOHN G. BRADY

EX GOVERNOR OF ALASKA.

THE old saying, "Familiarity breeds contempt," does not hold good with Alaska; on the contrary, it begets a fondness which swells into enthusiasm as one fact after another is discovered and demonstrated. In some way or other the country has a drawing and winning effect upon most persons who have lived there, if only for a short period. Some are attracted by the beauty and magnificence of the scenery, and others find rest and returning vigor in the mildness and evenness of the climate; some, again, attracted by the wonders of the vegetable and animal kingdoms, and others, the majority perhaps, delve into the richness of the mineral treasures. The adventurers into British Columbia, the Yukon territory and Alaska are a hardy and buoyant stock. The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition will in large part tell their story. All Eastern people who are lovers of their country and who wish to become informed as to its extent and mightiness will make every effort to visit Seattle and not simply see, but study, the exhibits which have been gathered and displayed for a purpose. It will be accurate knowledge easily, cheaply and delightfully obtained. It is proper that these fairs be prepared as kindergartens for children of a larger growth, and for my part I should rather vote millions for world's fairs to enlighten and build up humanity than millions for armaments to darken and destroy.

Those who have gotten up our physical geographies were pumping from dry wells when they came to treat of the northwest coast of America. Much that was given was erroneous. For instance, Mount St. Elias in one edition of the Encyclopedia Britan-

nica is spoken of as a burning volcano. Many well educated people well along in middle life become impatient when the deficiency is revealed to them. It is well that this is so, for by a reasonable amount of diligence they can make good the loss and have much pleasure in acquiring in-

formation so much at variance with preconceived ideas. The Yukon is one of the mighty rivers of the globe. Captains who have had their training on steamboats upon the Mississippi and who now have been a number of years on the Yukon believe that during the months of navigation as great a volume of water is discharged into Bering Sea as into the Gulf of Mexico. Its headwaters begin in the mountains east of Skagway, in British soil, somewhat south of the sixtieth parallel, and flow in a generally northwest direction. Two branches, the Lewes and the Pelly, unite at Selkirk, at which point it takes the name Yukon. On its northern trend it receives the volumes of other large tributaries before Dawson is reached, near the mouth of the Klondike. Keeping a still northerly course it crosses the boundary line in lat. 141°, 90 miles from Dawson. Holding still its main direction at Circle City, it widens into numerous channels and great flats till a few minutes north of the Arctic Circle, where it is joined by the Porcupine, coming in from the northeast. Here it bends and takes a generally southwest course, gathering as it goes the Tanana, coming up from the southeast, and farther on the Koyukok, a mighty meanderer from the north, and at last discharging thru numerous channels over an immense delta into Bering Sea. It is navigable for large steamboats as far as Dawson, a distance of 1,000 miles. From



Thlingit Totem
Mangel, Alaska.

that point smaller steamers ply to White Horse, 112 miles by rail to Skagway. The summit is but 20 miles from this town and is at an elevation of 2,700 feet. This great river drains a mighty basin.

Many good things are found stored therein, and it does seem as tho the Creator intended it for the use of his creatures. Gold has been found on most every stream thruout the length of the valley where men have made an effort to reach bedrock, even far beyond the Arctic Circle on the headwaters of the Koyukok. The production of this metal, which influences mankind so powerfully, will be well illustrated in the Exposition. It will repay the visitor to give it more than a passing notice. Nature's mills have been grinding and reducing and sluicing in past ages; what has been sep-

thawing process in all its details well illustrates one of these.

Those who made for California in '49 had but one purpose, to dig out their pile and return to enjoy it. It was much the same with those who stampeded to the Klondike in '98. But California had many things beside gold; and of how much more importance have they been than the annual output of her yellow metal. The same will prove true with the Yukon and the other great valleys.

Right here I want to refer to the story of Prof. John Macoun, naturalist and botanist of the Geological Survey of Canada. In 1877 he was asked by the Premier to write a report on the capabilities of the Northwest. He found that the possibilities were unlimited and that it was only a question of the capacity of



arated from the lodes has been gathered and frozen securely in her safe deposit vaults. Nearly every camp has its own peculiar gold. There is a wide difference in regard to shape, size, color and fineness. Dealers and miners become wonderfully accurate in these matters. Gold production in the north called for new methods, and these were introduced and improved upon year by year. The

the cultivators. They came and have shown their ability to do things. Manitoba demonstrates what Professor Macoun pointed out in 1877. Again, in 1902, it was suggested that this same man, in the ripeness of his knowledge and experience, examine the Yukon country for his government. He did so, and in the following year, April 17, he gave his evidence before the select Stand-



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF NOME.

ing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization of the House of Commons. He reached Dawson, July 10, 1902. It is in lat. $64^{\circ} 15'$, which is about four degrees north of the northern extremity of the coast of Labrador. He found on that same day, July 10, red currants, blueberries and strawberries perfectly ripe on the hillsides, and even he was more than astonished. A species of rose which bloomed June 3 of that year 9 miles from Ottawa bloomed on the hillside at Dawson June 2 of the same year, as he was able to prove by a friend who had plucked the flower. He found one strange thing after another which upset all preconceived ideas and set him to thinking. He found beautiful spruce 10 to 20 inches thru and 100 feet tall upon the exposed hillside; white spruce, the cleanest and most beautiful he had ever looked at. His study brought him to emphasize the fact that frost is an important factor in agriculture. It conserves the moisture in what would be a dry and arid region, and grudgingly but surely gives it up under the pumping influence of the sun's rays as they daily increase in intensity. How wonderfully wise it all is and how far removed from our previous conceptions of wisdom! As our living must come from the earth agriculture is of more importance to us all than any other industry. I am constrained to

quote the closing paragraph of his evidence: "Now this wheat (showing a sample) was grown in the Yellowhead Pass, 150 miles northwest of Edmonton, four years ago last fall. Now the reason I brought this up, gentlemen, is to show you this, that, according to my standpoint thirty-one years ago, that Edmonton was outside where you could raise wheat with safety. Now, here is grain raised up in the mountains 150 miles northwest. Now the Peace River country has been spoken of as unfitted for wheat raising by some parties. I tell you the Peace River country is well fitted; in fact, I reported the same year I was at Edmonton that the land in the Peace River country was better and better suited for grain than the Edmonton district. I wrote that thirty-one years ago, and it is true yet. Now, you will be considering railway matters. I am the discoverer of that Pine Pass, away up on the Peace River. I discovered it thirty-one years ago. Beyond that pass you begin to descend to the Pacific Ocean, and along there thru that part of the interior of British Columbia, I tell you, gentlemen, the day is coming when they will be growing any amount of grain up there, and away up into the Yukon. In my report on the Yukon that is just now being printed I have added 100,000,000 acres more to our available



FORT WRANGLE, ALASKA.

land for settlement than I could have twenty-five years ago, because our people are prepared now to believe it."

Since these brave words were printed our own agricultural stations have accomplished great things under the direc-



DOG TRANSPORTATION COPPER RIVER VALLEY.

tion of Prof. C. C. Georgson, a cultivated Dane. His annual reports are full of information. He has compared districts of Alaska with Finland, and feels sure that they can comfortably support a population of 5,000,000 souls. The exhibits of grasses, berries, vegetables, grains and mosses will be of the greatest interest to thoughtful visitors. The native grasses are abundant and nutritious. They mature their seeds north of the Arctic Circle; and where they cease the deer moss carpets the earth to the rim

will be one of the main purposes of the managers of the exposition to give the facts of rainfall, heat and cold, effects of ocean currents on the long coast line, and illustrate these facts in many taking ways to make them real and impressive.

Surely Alaska is a goodly heritage, and we now hold in grateful memory William H. Seward, Charles Sumner, N. P. Banks, yea, Andrew Johnson, because what was called "folly" has proved to be wisdom. The present population is small, possibly 35,000 natives and about



THLINGIT FISHERMEN, SITKA

of the frozen ocean. The possibilities for stock raising and dairy farming are almost beyond calculation. Sunlight and moisture sufficient for plant life are unfailing. The limits of this article will not allow even a brief discussion of other rich resources—furs, copper, lead, silver, tin, gypsum, marble, iron, coal, fish and timber. There will be exhibits of these to teach what has been accomplished and to arouse the interest of the incredulous. The climates of Alaska are not understood by Eastern people, and no doubt it

the same number of whites. The aborigines are a good stock, and with fair treatment and encouragement will do their full share in labor and development. They are doing it today in the fisheries, the logging camps and in the mines. We can hardly contemplate the history of our ownership of the vast possession for the past forty-one years with pride. In the main our conduct has been that of indifference and neglect. Altho under treaty obligation to maintain the Russian people who chose to remain, in the en-

joyment of all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States, we kept up a military and custom house officer rule for seventy years. The civil code which became law in 1884 was, to put it mildly, a curious piece of statesmanship. Allow me to cite one instance. Senator J. P. Jones, of Nevada, because he owned an interest in the Treadwell mines, saw to it that all the mining laws and rights incident to mining were extended to Alaska in the organic act. A wise and salutary

act, for mining has gone on with no more difficulties than occur elsewhere. But



SEEK-SAHTEE.

the same act expressly forbids the extension of the land laws. The pioneer could get title to a mine, but not to a piece of land where he would chose to build a home. The coal land laws were extended in two or more acts, and yet after years of delay and millions spent in development and surveys and other expenses, titles for various reasons are withheld. There is not an acre yet surveyed, so that the pioneer homesteader who wishes to be assured of title when he complies with the

law, has no inducement to enter. The whole business is a disgrace.



THLINGIT LOGGERS, SITKA.

and perhaps the best way to cure it and atone for past evils is to cut Alaska off from the General Land Office at Washington and create it into a separate and independent land department subject only to the Secretary of the Interior and to Congress. A commissioner on the ground with young men under him would soon get the valleys marked out for ownership. The experience which Alaskans have had already with the General Land Office at Washington does not cause them to love it. Every acre of Alaska should be surveyed; the valleys first and then the higher altitudes. After learning the richness of the Seward peninsula it would be sheer rashness to assert that any acre at any level is worthless. Survey Alaska and let the people own it.

The next need is railway transportation. The whole southeast and southern coast has good harbors, which are accessible at any season, and for the most part rates are reasonable. But when one leaves the coast and starts inland the unit is no longer the ton, but the pound. At the road house 50 miles in from Valdez the price of oats and hay for your horse is 20 cents per pound. Alaska needs railroads, and it cannot develop without them. Trails and wagon roads serve their purposes, but how can such mighty resources be developed and distributed by such frail means? The world needs butter and beef, coal and copper, and railroads are a necessity in dealing with these things in Alaska. If

we have learned anything by the general agitation of railroads in the past few years, let Congress take up this vital subject of transportation in Alaska, where its laws are the only laws and are as direct and immediate there as in the District of Columbia. It has more warrant to aid and foster the building of a half-dozen roads thru Alaska today than it had when it first encouraged the building of roads across the continent. Let Alaska have the benefit of what has been learned. The people expect Congress to be as liberal and generous in railroad matters as it has been in the Philippines. The people want their roads for service, and are willing to pay generously, but they do not want to be taxed in every service to meet interest on millions which have not been spent. If these roads should be confined to transportation only now is the time for Congress to act. Surveying of the lands and railroad construction aided and founded on proper principles by Congress are the imperative needs of Alaska. Canada is wise and active. She has surveyed vast areas, and is bending her whole strength in railroad construction. Her agents are in our border States and are taking young American families by the thousands and money by the millions. It is time to make strenuous efforts to secure a part of these for Alaska. Let every one then who can visit the Exposition and learn something of the worth of our Northwest possession.

NEW YORK CITY



ALASKA SALMON BERRIES

Jesse James's Church Collection in Brasstown Valley



BY MRS. L. H. HARRIS

“**M**ISTER,” said Pappy Corn, as they sat under the horse-apple tree in Pappy’s yard, “did I ever tell you about the time Jesse Jeems took up the collection at old Zion Church?”

“No, you never did.”

“Brother Milam was our pastor then, and he’d been tryin’ for a year to raise enough money to put a new roof on the church, but it was like skinnin’ a flea for his hide and tallow. Sometimes he’d git a dollar, sometimes a couple of nickels. At last the old roof got so bad that the congregation mighty nigh turned Methodist from bein’ sprinkled and poured on so much. Milam ’lowed he’d make another effort the next Sunday night, and that he’d spend the week in special prayer that the Lord would see fit to open the pockets of his people in Brasstown Valley. Now, I ain’t sayin’ the Lord couldn’t t’ar a man’s clothes off of him if he had a mind to, but it’s one of my deepest religious convictions that human agency will do more to open a man’s pockets than prayer, and I wa’n’t expectin’ as good luck as usual this time, for some jackass had started the report that Jesse Jeems had been run out of Missouri and was hidin’ here in the valley on Liquor Ridge, and a heap of folks was afeerd to come out at night.

“Now, in them days, Tom Purcell, the one that run the sawmill down here in Brasstown Creek, was the wildest young rascal in the valley. He wa’n’t to say vicious, but just full of forked-tail mischief. This was why I had misgivin’s when he sent the message he did to Milam about the collection.

“‘Pappy,’ he says to me out there in the road on Saturday, ‘I hear the preacher aims to take another collection for the roof on the meetin’ house tomorrow night.’

“‘Yes,’ I says, ‘and I hope you’ll come prepared to do your duty, Tom.’

“‘Them’s my intentions,’ he says very

solemn, ‘and you kin tell the preacher he’ll git all he needs this time.’ With that he hiked off before I could ast him what he meant. And I reckon I would a thought no more about it if I hadn’t found, when I got down to the store, that he’d told every man in the valley the same thing. They was all speculatin’ and wonderin’ whether Tom was drunk or had got religion.

“Well, sir, you never see sech a crowd as was at old Zion the next night. Folks had forgot all about Jesse Jeems and they had all come out to see what would happen. Most of ’em thought Purcell had been converted and would give all the shingles hisself. And they were cranin’ their necks this way and that lookin’ for him. But he wa’n’t there.

“The service went on as usual ’till the sermon was over. Then Brother Milam closed the Bible, came down out of the pulpit and stood for a minute lookin’ at the congregation and combin’ his long white beard with his fingers.

“‘Brethren and sisters,’ he says very soft and tender, ‘you know how often I have tried to raise the money to put a new roof on old Zion Church, and you know how I have failed. I am here to confess that one cause of my failure was a lack of faith. I never had the courage to believe that I could get the money. But, brethren,’ he says, liftin’ his voice to a sort of anthem pitch, ‘I have spent this week in prayer, and at last it has come to me in a way that I can’t help thinkin’ is providential that we’ll collect enough money not only to put on a new roof, but to git a set of hymn books besides! For days I have had strange assurance, and when I came here tonight and seen so many more out than usual. I knowed the Lord was with us’—Milam was so good. Mister, any little thing would increase his faith to the miracle point. He was the only man I ever knowed that wouldn’t a been surprised if he’d drawed up a six foot angel in his

well-bucket, or if he'd opened the Bible and one of 'em had flew out in his face. I never shall forget the shinin' look he had that night as he turned this way and that talkin' to the congregation about his assurance, as if he'd got their promissory notes in answer to his prayers.

"He 'lowed for us to set and sing 'Am I a Soldier of the Cross,' and for every one that felt inclined, to come forward and lay his offerin' on the table.

"Well, sir, we were jest gettin' warmed up to the tune when I see the meetin' house door on the women's side open, and a man step in. He locked it, put the key in his pocket, crossed over to the one on the men's side, locked that and put the key in his pocket. Then he turned around and faced the pulpit. And I don't keer how the devil looks, he ain't a circumstance to this angel of the collection that Milam had foretold: he was seven foot high if he was an inch. His boot legs reached to his thighs, and there was a pistol stickin' out of the top of each. He had two more buckled around his waist and a couple of dirks crossed on his belly. His hair reached to his shoulders, and he had mustaches that drooped under his nose mighty nigh as long as another brace of pistols. His eyes showed thru a strip of black cloth like fiery beads.

"'Mister, continued the old man after a pause, 'did you know fear is ketchin' same as the measles or the eetch, only more so? It's a sort of natural contagion and when it gits started the bravest ain't proof agin it. There were men in that congregation that had faced the Yankee guns for four years without losin' as much color as they did that night in one jump, as they looked up and seen that highwayman at the top of the aisle. The singin' died away in the back of the house as if it had been quenched by a speret. Then the folks in front twisted around to see what was the matter, and it died away in front, all except Misses Lovin'good. She carried the tune half a line further before she realized she had it all to herself, but when she looked back and seen *him*, she give a squawk like a hen that has been jerked off her nest. fell back agin the wall and begun to have one of her smotherin' spells. Nobody could a moved to go to her if she'd been

dyin'. We were skeert stiff. It's the only time I ever heerd five hundred folks' teeth chatter at the same time, and it's a terrible nervous sound. Prim Mayberry, old Jonathan Snow and me were settin' together in the Amen Corner. Prim sings bass, and his face froze in that shape, and I was afeerd his eyes would pop out. Snow looked like an old man out of Genesis with his long white beard.

"'Goddllmighty,' he says, 'it's Jesse Jeems!' and with that he began to sink slowly out of sight. As for me, I was in the battle of the Wilderness, and I was at Gettysburg, but that was the first time I ever felt my 'life runnin' around inside of me like a skeert rabbit tryin' to git out.

"Mr. Jeems stood there with his back to the door two or three minutes, waitin' for us to git used to him. Then he took his hat in one hand, his pistol in the other and started the collection. There was a passel of young hill billies on the back benches that was always misbehavin' and lookin' sassy. Well, sir, they jest wilted like gals before that pistol and them eyes. But Mr. Jeems didn't seem to git in earnest 'till he come to the front rows where the deacons and pillars of the church were settin'. He fixt his eyes on Bill Lovin'good and drawed ten dollars out of him, five out of Clem Stollins, and so on 'till he come to where old man Snow had been settin' in the Amen Corner. Mister, did you ever see a dog pint a patridge in a bresh-heap? It was like that. There wa'n't nothin' showin' of Snow but his coat-tails, and they was layin' as flat almost as folded wings on the floor. Mr. Jeems didn't say anything. He jest stood there with the nose of his pistol about six inches from them coat-tails. Slowly they riz, parted a little, and we could see that Brother Snow was on his all-fours. Then his little hickernut head come up and turned on his long neck 'till his eyes met them of Mr. Jeems. His hand went into his pocket sorter like it was sleep walkin' and he fetched out a dime. Mister, I mighty nigh fainted myself at the expression on Mr. Jeems's face.

"'Durn it,' I says to myself, 'this is no time for Jonathan Snow to be economical!'

"But 'twan't worth while to worry. When Snow seen that congested look on

the collector's face, he drew out a roll of bills the size of your fist and let it fall into the hat. Then I'll be danged if he didn't drop back in a dead faint.

"The next minute Jesse Jeems tucked the hat under his arm, drew his other pistol and begun to back down the aisle toward the door. As it banged behind him I thought of Brother Milam for the first time. He was standin' right where he was when he give out the hymn, hadn't moved a muscle, but he had the look of one who has passed thru great tribulations.

" 'Brethren,' he says, very faint, 'We'll receive the benediction.'

" 'Long about twelve o'clock that night I heerd a knock on my door. Mister, my har sot up and my jaws clamped together so I had to speak thru my teeth.

" 'Who's there?' I says.

" 'It's me, Pappy, Tom Purcell.'

" 'I don't keer if it is, Tom,' I says, 'I'm sick, and I can't come to the do'.'

" 'I jest want you to see me a minute,' he says.

" 'I've seen enough tonight,' I says.

" 'I got somethin' for you,' he 'lowed.

" 'Lay it on the steps then. I wouldn't open that do' to the Angel Gabriel if he was to tell me he had brung me a harp and a golden crown,' I says.

" 'I heerd him snicker, and then the gate slammed. The next mornin' there was an old hat on my doorstep with three hundred dollars in it and a little piece of paper with these words wrote on it: 'For Brother Milam with the compliments of Jesse Jeems.'

"The old man paused and turned the wrinkles of his face into a thin smile.

"You wouldn't a knowed this valley next day after that collection. It was so humble and quiet. Nobody singin', nobody whoopin' and hollerin' as they drove along the big road. The fox hunters stayed at home and the fellows that roosted on Liquor Ridge got sober. The shadow of Jesse Jeems lay heavy everywhere. But when Milam and the deacons heerd about what I had up here, they come hot-footed. Snow was the first to git in, then Prim and Bud Sockwell hove in sight with Milam between 'em, and you may not believe it, but it took the deepest theological argument I ever made to git them fellows to accept

that contribution. Snow was plump rabid at the sight of his bills, laying like a bunch of crisp, green leaves in the old hat, with Mr. Jeems's compliments stickin' up among 'em like a white blossom. He 'lowed it wa'n't a collection nohow, but highway robbery, and he was for givin' back to every man what had been took from him.

" 'Snow,' I says, lookin' at him hard. 'You can't find a word in the Bible agin this kind of highway robbery, but there's a right smart said in it about usury.' He was knowed in them days to be a note shaver, and that little hint about money shet him up. But Milam was the hardest to convince.

" 'Brother Corn,' he says, lookin' shy at the old hat that was settin' on the floor in front of us, 'that wa'n't a voluntary contribution to the Lord's cause from the congregation; it was an involuntary contribution to a highwayman.'

" 'That's so, Parson,' I says, 'but you'll admit that Mr. Jeems is givin' it to you of his own free will and accord.'

" 'He didn't come by it honest,' he says.

" 'It's mighty hard for anybody to come by money that way,' I answers. 'money is something that has always been cheated out of somebody before you git it, even if you didn't git it that way yourself.'

" 'I can't feel right about it,' he says.

"A preacher is a curious phenomenon in the speretual world, Mister. He lacks what you might call moral agility. You never can tell when he'll plant the forelegs of his faith on some one of the Ten Commandments and kick up in the very face of Providence. Accordingly the only way to deal with him is as if he were a child, sorter coach him along thru the snares and pitfalls of this present world. So I looked at Milam as if he'd grieved and disappointed me.

" 'Parson,' I says, 'I 'lowed you was a man of faith. If anybody had told me that an old rapsalion like Billy Corn had more faith than his preacher, why, sir, I'd probably knocked him down for insultin' you. But in this matter, I'm obliged to think that my mustard seed has sprouted higher 'n your'n.'

" 'How is that, Brother Corn?' he asted.

"'Well, sir,' I says, 'You can't never tell what Providence will do nohow. And for me, I've got the faith to believe that the particular business of Providence is to get the best of Satan, and that He always does. It is written that all things work together for good to them that love the Lord, and it do. You jest watch an evil deed far enough and you'll see it hatch out something fortunate in the hand of a good man. Now, I don't claim that this here collection was took in an orthodox manner, but I hold that when it is applied as a roof to old Zion Church, it's bein' used for the benefit of them that love the Lord, and I ain't the one to fly in the face of Providence when He gives us sech a chance as this to purify tainted money,' I says, jumping up and stamping my foot on the floor to skeer the idea into Milam's heaven-befuddled head.

"Well, sir, he took to my argument like a babe do to its milk. He 'lowed I'd

put it so clear that he could see the hand of the Lord in it—he was that kind, jest obleeged to see the finger prints of Providence in everything, and I didn't dar' to draw the theological line between Satan an' Tom Purcell, and the providential provision for a roof on old Zion, for fear it'd onsettle his mind agin. But he wouldn't be satisfied 'till we had all knelt with him in prayer for that wayward son of God, Jesse Jeems. You never heerd anythin' kinder or more forgivin' in speret than the petition he made—Milam could set an example to the angels in Heaven at that. But when they was gone, I jest lay back in my cheer and laughed till I cried at the contradictory look on old Jonathan Snow's face. He groaned, but he wouldn't say amen nary time. I've never told who Jesse Jeems really was, beca'se I know Snow would have the law on him."

NASHVILLE, TENN.



Mars Must Die!

BY LYMAN R. BAYARD

UP the Olympian height proclaims a great and bitter cry
To startled gods, that Mars is not immortal, and must die!

For so the mighty Fates have willed; tho still the thread they ply,
The shears are ready-lifted now, and surely Mars must die!

No more shall myriad hate-filled men his murder-ranks supply,
Nor give their flesh to feed his life, for guilty Mars must die!

Prepare a monstrous funeral-pyre—great cities, flaming high—
Libations pour of bitter tears and blood, for Mars must die!

Behold the mourning cavalcade of warriors passing by!
Robbers and kings and captains grieve that mighty Mars must die!

Hark to his fitting funeral-song resounding fierce and high—
Wild battle-cries and oaths and shrieks and means—for Mars must die!

But all earth's brother-men unite in one harmonious cry
Of joy supreme, that war at last shall end, for Mars must die!

ELGIN, ILL.

Mombasa and East Africa

BY DANA ESTES, A.M.

[Dana Estes, head of the publishing house of Dana Estes & Co., Boston, and the author of "Three Thousand Miles Up the Nile," "The Adriatic and the Balkans" and "Roughing It in Rhodesia," died last Wednesday, June 16, in Brookline, aged 69. He had been ill about ten weeks, his health having become undermined thru the hardships which he suffered during his 2,500-mile African trip, from which he returned the latter part of March. Mr. Estes was a native of Gotham, Me., and went to Boston in 1859. He fought in the War of the Rebellion, enlisting as a private in the Thirteenth Massachusetts, and was wounded three times at the second battle of Bull Run. After middle life Mr. Estes, having founded and conducted three or four publishing houses, occupied himself with many outside interests affecting the development of greater Boston and began to indulge himself in foreign travel. His interest in archeology led him to visit the ruins of ancient cities. His home in Brookline is stored with unique specimens of ancient art, rare books and carvings. Mr. Estes was the first American to penetrate the Nile country to Uganda and the Kongo State. He was a member of the Bostonian Society, life member of the American Archeology Institute, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Boston Memorial Association and first secretary of the Pine Tree State Club. He organized the International Copyright Association and was its first secretary. He won the series of "Chatter-box" international trade mark lawsuits by which foreigners could secure copyright in some classes of American books. His wife and three sons survive Mr. Estes.—EDITOR.]

MOMBASA, tho the chief commercial port of British East Africa, and also, for the present, of German East Africa, belongs to neither of these great African Provinces. It is an appendage of the Sultanate of Zanzibar; but, fortunately for the British Government, Zanzibar is also under the protection and administration of the British Government.

Almost to the present time, the history of Mombasa has been a long record of quarrels and bloodshed. The native name, "Mvita," means war, and never was a name more justified by history. There can hardly be any town in the world which has been besieged, captured, sacked, burned, and razed to the ground so often, and in so short a time. In 1500 it was conquered and sacked by the Portuguese Viceroy of India. It was again captured and burned, after a siege of four months, by the Portuguese in 1528. It was taken from the Portuguese by a Turkish corsair named Mir Ali Bey, who ruled as an Ottoman Sultan. It was conquered, and the whole of the mainland near overrun by wild Zimbas, a tribe of fierce warriors from the South of the Zambesi, and it has been the prey of the rulers of Muskat and the Goanese from India, and the Mohammedan Turks. In 1635 the Portuguese, being in the ascendancy along the East Coast built the great fort of Mombasa, which still remains a monument of their relent-

less rule, which was one of the greatest tyranny, oppression and extortion, and has continued more or less the same down to the present time. Again and again have the natives revolted against their brutal and arrogant conquerors, and joined with the Arabs or Turks to drive them out.

Zanzibar has always been more or less associated with Mombasa, and the latter has been under the rule of the Sultans of Zanzibar many times during its varied history. In 1830 the first trading vessel from the United States of America visited Zanzibar, when Americans introduced their cotton cloth, which became known and continues to be known as "Mericanis," and which displaced the cowrie shells as currency, and became the standard medium of exchange among the natives of the interior of Africa, and continues to be the same, more or less, to the present day.

As, in the Augustan age, all roads led to Rome, so at the present time the thoughts of the reading public are centered on British East Africa, a country almost unknown but a very short time ago. It is a vast country of about 400,000 square miles, with an extensive coast line on the Indian Ocean, extending from the boundary of German East Africa, near the island of Zanzibar, to the borders of the Italian Somaliland, which is usually called Benadir, and thence inland and northerly to the undefined and not

delimited border of Abyssinia; westward it extends to the shores of the Victoria Nyanza, and northward to the comparatively unknown country lying be-

tween Abyssinia and the Sudan, including the region of the great Lake Rudolf. This country is penetrated by the famous Uganda Railway, built with great celer-



NAIROBI STREAM.

ity to cement the union of East Africa and Uganda with the other colonies under British protection.

Mombasa, altho the starting point of the Uganda Railway, and the great commercial port of East Africa and Uganda, is a portion of the Sultanate of Zanzibar, which is also under British protection. The traveler leaves Mombasa by this railway, the bridges and locomotives of which are of American construction. For a short distance after crossing the long bridge at Kilindini, the traveler passes thru an intensely tropical section of country near the shore, where he sees bananas and other tropical plants in their wild natural state. As the train ascends, the vegetation changes, and large forest trees are the distinguishing feature of the landscape. After a considerable distance of travel, the railway passes thru a waterless desert of great extent. It is not entirely devoid of vegetation, but supports only coarse grasses, shrubs, and the mimosa, which lives on almost any semi-desert land. The travel thru this section in the dry season is very disagreeable, owing to the clouds of red dust, which fills the cars and the lungs of the traveler. After passing for a long distance thru conditions of this kind, the Plains of Athi are reached. Vegetation changes again from the tropical regions, which produce cocoa, timber, India rubber, maize and rice, and where abundant crops of cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, spices, and other products may be grown. The Plains of Athi are almost wholly treeless, but the distinguishing feature is the vast extent of wild animal life. On the south of the railway is the great exclusive preserve of the Government, but on both sides the country is completely overrun with an astonishing variety of wild game. Here are immense herds of zebra and wild ostrich, who disport themselves, as do the other animals, in the immediate vicinity of the passing trains, and are comparatively indifferent to them. The chief feature of the fauna consists of a vast variety of gazelle and antelope. There are some fifty varieties of these animals, from the dainty and beautiful gazelle discovered by Thomson, the first explorer to carry an expedition from the Indian Ocean to Uganda, to the immense wildebeest, hartbeest, and an in-

finite variety of other animals of these species. The fiercer and shyer animals are seldom seen from the train, tho occasionally groups of giraffe, and now and then a lion, may be seen. Most of these fierce animals are hidden away in the jungle at some distance from the line of the railway. Among the most formidable and dangerous animals for the hunter to encounter is the wild buffalo. It is said to be far more dangerous than the man-eating lion. There are, of course, the amphibious animals, the hippopotamus, rhinoceros, and the immense water pythons.

The animals first spoken of have become so accustomed to the presence of mankind, and the passing of the trains, that for the most part they scarcely leave off feeding to watch the passing train. Occasionally some frisky young zebra or antelope will start off and run a little way and endeavor to create a panic among his companions, but they do not go to any great distance, and stop short, as our colts, calves and sheep do, to curiously examine the monster that is puffing thru their feeding grounds. Licenses are issued by the Government to hunt all of these animals, outside of the strictly preserve grounds, but a large fee, \$250. is required, and a careful report of every animal slain must be made to the proper authorities. Special facilities are offered to Mr. Roosevelt and his party, and doubtless the severe rules are somewhat relaxed in the case of such a distinguished visitant.

The Plains of Athi extend up to the local capital, Nairobi, and the writer saw wild animals quite within sight of the city. Nairobi is an exceedingly attractive city for one so young. It is said that the site was sold to a settler for some fifty pounds, and that he abandoned it to the Government, being unable to pay the taxes. It is now a very famous center; the railway administration and repair shops make a very considerable population. It is laid out with broad, fine streets, and it is almost impossible now to purchase sites in the city. They are held by speculators, who will let them on building leases, but discounting the supposed future of the town, are unwilling to sell. On the slight rise of hills around the town are very beautiful sites for sub-

urban residences. For the present, nearly all of the buildings, excepting some of the most important business buildings in the heart of the town, are built of corrugated iron in the bungalow style. They are, however, very attractive looking. Besides the Government buildings, Nairobi has a very good hotel. The great land owners, like Lord Delamere and Mr. William N. McMillan, an American explorer, have town houses in or near Nairobi.

The traveler is constantly entertained

their lives. A European officer was sleeping in his tent, together with his wife, when a lion pounced upon him, devoured him leisurely at a distance of a few feet from the tent—while the horror-stricken woman could hear the sickening crunching—and then came back for a long drink of water at the tub where the supply of water was kept. In spite of every precaution, including the construction of stout mimosa thorn zeribas, and a constant watchfulness around huge camp fires, the loss of life was very great dur-



MASAI WARRIORS FULLY ARMED

by the companions whose acquaintance he makes, with the hunting and other experiences of the wild animals encountered in the course of these journeys. The writer was told by a fellow passenger, an English captain, that during the construction of the railway the neighborhood of Voi was infested by a number of man-eating lions, so much so that the workmen threatened to strike *en masse*, as they were every now and then obliged to throw down pick and shovel and climb into a tree, and lived in constant fear of

ing the construction of the railway line. An extraordinary instance of the reckless daring of the African lion was related by Signor Parenti. Several years ago, the latter, together with an English officer and German gentleman, arranged a long shooting expedition to make a clearance of some very formidable man-eating lions which had carried off a great many of the natives. The railway was then in course of construction, so they started from Mombasa, and stopped halfway between Sultan Hamoud and Kiu,

where they were shunted in a carriage to a side track, and after fruitlessly exploring the neighboring jungle, prepared to pass the night in the railway carriage. Signor Parenti slept on the floor, while the English officer and the German stretched themselves out on the seats. It was arranged that the three should watch in turn, but during the night they all went soundly asleep. Shortly after midnight Signor Parenti was awakened by an overwhelming sense of oppression on his

chest, and discovered, to his horror, a lion had placed his hind quarters on his prostrate form, and was dragging away the Englishman in his powerful jaws. Next morning, the unfortunate officer's mangled remains were discovered far from the railway line.

Near the station of Kiu, which the writer passed in the early morn, he was awakened by his traveling companion, Mr. W. D. M. Bell, who is perhaps one of the most famous of all elephant hunt-



WILDEBEEST IN THE AFRICAN JUNGLE



OSTRICHES ON ATHI PLAIN, BRITISH EAST AFRICA

ers in Central Africa; he is credited with having captured the ivory of over 500 elephants. Being familiar with the line, he was on the lookout for a view of the magnificent mountain, Kilimanjare, and was eager that I should have the same pleasure. This splendid mountain is nearly 20,000 feet high, and is vastly more impressive than many other mountains of the same height, from the fact that it rises directly from a plain which is no great distance from the sea. It is

crowned with perpetual snow and glaciers, and I had the good fortune to see it under very peculiar circumstances. Below the snow and ice line there was a dark space, then followed a narrow rift of clouds; and again after that another dark space, and another rift of clouds; still below that another dark space, and another line of clouds; making the mountain a quadruple crowned mass. It certainly was one of the most, if not quite the most, impressive mountain view that

the writer has ever seen. Tho only some fifty miles from the Uganda Road, this mountain is wholly within the German territory of East Africa.

The climate of Nairobi and the whole plateau of Central East Africa is exceedingly comfortable and fine. It is an interesting fact that tho the fruits and vegetables of the temperate zones of Europe are successfully cultivated here, still the banana and other sub-tropical fruits also flourish.

The native inhabitants of Kikuyu and the other sections of the Athi Plains may be summed up as follows: Wakikuyu and Wakomba, of the Bantes Tribe, and the Masai. These tribes occupy well-defined zones, where villages are built and where they cultivate their fields, leaving vast surrounding tracts to the European farmers. At first the natives were extremely hostile to Europeans, but they now live on terms of friendship with the colonists, who are, however, forbidden to encroach upon the lands of the native tribes, in order to avoid danger of a clash.

Nairobi is well supplied with all the requirements of a new civilization, and has a large and very interesting native bazaar, branches of the Bank of India, and plenty of stores for the supply of agricultural implements and all other necessities of frontier life.

The railway line from Nairobi starts at an altitude of 5,450 feet, with an abrupt rise over the Kikuyu hills of 6,700 feet, and so on to the top of the famous Escarpment at a height of 7,390 feet. It is a marvelously picturesque country, well wooded, and for the most part capable of a high state of cultivation. It is at present largely occupied with immense cattle ranches. From the top of the Escarpment, the line drops into what is known as the Great Rift. Here commence not only the most extraordinary features of the line, but also some of the most beautiful scenery of the East African Protectorate. It is a sheer drop of 600 feet to Kijabe, which the train makes in a run of eighty miles. It continues to descend to Nakuro, a run of seventy miles, the place being about 6,000 feet above the sea. At Nakuro there is a semi-salt lake, a distinguishing feature of

this Great Rift, which, with the remains of shells and other indications, points directly to the fact that the Rift is a remnant of an ocean, in which the waters have become partially freshened. This great meridional Rift has a gorge which extends, in well defined limits, from the lower part of Central Africa, and includes the great Lake Tanganyika, in which are found salt-water shells, and which has, ordinarily, no outlet to the sea thru any of the great rivers of Africa. It was on this lake, at a place called Ujiji, that Stanley found the celebrated missionary explorer, Livingstone. Livingstone was strongly of the opinion that the Tanganyika was the true source of the Nile, that it emptied into a great stream running to the north, which afterward was proved by Stanley to be the great Kongo River. This Great Rift extends not only from the Tanganyika thru the country of the Mountains of the Moon and the Uganda to East Africa, but continues across the rest of the African continent and Arabia, and in it is included the extraordinary depression of the Dead Sea at Palestine.

From Nakuro there is an abrupt rise of about 2,200 feet, which is made by the railway in its series of levels, extending to every point of the compass. The sudden ascents and descents and the severity of the gradings make it one of the most interesting of all mountain railways. It differs from most railways of this kind in the fact that there is only one, and that a short, tunnel, on the whole line. From the Mau summit, 8,200 feet above the sea, there is an abrupt fall of 4,450 feet into the Province of Kisumu, in the great Central African plain. After traversing much beautiful territory, and much that is comparatively uninteresting, being timbered only with the mimosa, the train passes thru the fertile country of the Kavirondo tribes, a district thickly populated with peaceful and industrious people, who live mostly by agriculture and cattle rearing. It is a curious fact that these tribes, living in villages, persist in the custom of wearing practically no clothes whatever. They wear a few metal ornaments, and on great occasions paint their faces in the most hideous manner and adorn

themselves with splendid ostrich feather head creations, some of them being at least three feet high. They live near the Uganda tribes, who have always been celebrated, since their first discovery by Speke, the discoverer of the Victoria Nyanza, and the familiarity which grew out of Stanley's exploration of Uganda and dwelling for a considerable period there, as the best clothed tribes in all Africa; yet the Kavirondos, who live in their immediate vicinity, are practically

entirely naked; and, curiously, are celebrated for their moral characteristics and strict faithfulness to their marital relations.

The Uganda Railway terminates at Port Florence, and from this point fine steamers carry the travelers to the chief ports of Uganda, Entebbe and other places, and also make trips around the entire circumference of the lake, stopping at all the ports of German East Africa, as well as Uganda.



The Little Black Rose

BY SEUMAS MAC MANUS

IN a far land South does the Black Rose bloom,
And rich is the South with the sweet perfume
That the dallying white winds* wile and woo
From this flower of fragrance, *Rois'in Dubh*.

To nourish this rose drops the dew in the morn,
The linnet its praise lilts all day on the thorn,
And for it fond Nature spreads each gay hue—
And the sun himself smiles for *Rois'in Dubh!*

Oh, many and many a comely knight
Whose glance was bold, and whose lance was bright,
Rode into the South where the Black Rose grew,
But none ever came back with *Rois'in Dubh*.

For long and long have I dreamed of this Rose
That bends its black head where the white wind blows,
Till the heart in my bosom is burning to woo
The flower of all flowers, *an Rois'in Dubh*.

I'll journey forth, and I'll journey far,
No man shall hinder, no clan shall bar:
Thru forests of foes a high road I'll hew,
Or win my way to *Rois'in Dubh*.

I'll lay the black head where my bosom heaves,
I'll touch with my lips its quivering leaves:
It's South, and it's sun, and wind, and dew.
Then I'll be forever to *Rois'in Dubh*.

*In our Gaelic traditions the winds are personified. The South wind being personified as a woman, the Gaelic for "Little Black Rose" is "Rois'in Dubh".
4Pr. Roysheen dhoo. Gaelic for "Little Black Rose".
MOUNT CHARLES, COUNTY DONEGAL, IRELAND.

Literature

Socialism in Theory and Practice

MR. HILLQUIT'S volume* is the work of a man of affairs and not of academician. One misses, therefore, something of that intensive treatment of details and that closer and more harmonious adjustment of parts to each other which the detached scholar gives to a special study. Instead, one finds a wider outlook and a more sustained consideration of the practical relations of his subject to the workaday world. His reading has been exhaustive, and his experience with the movement long and intimate. He knows as few other men know the history of Socialism from the inside—the contests between schools and tendencies and their resultant effects, and the inner development of the movement at home and abroad.

The Socialist movement extends over the whole civilized world. It contains, no doubt, examples of every type of character. It has been, and to some extent is yet, the gathering place of vagaries of every sort, and every advance toward the crystallization of Socialist theories and uniformity of Socialist practices has been won by strenuous conflict within the ranks. Mr. Hillquit's breadth and sanity of view accords with the best Socialist thought thruout the movement. He has small patience with the speculative fancifulness or the capricious vagaries of the less disciplined Socialist writers and speakers. Socialism is to him a philosophy of social evolution; its causes are to be found and its development is to be traced, in relation to the economic foundations of society; it is a normal and continuous growth, retaining what is best in modern society, and discarding what is outworn, and though it is revolutionary in the sense that it aims at a complete change in economic relations, it is developmental in the sense that it grows gradually out of the conditions of the present.

Mr. Hillquit's chapter on "Socialism and the State" is an excellent illustration

of his method and his view. Engels and Bebel, followed by many of the German Socialists have contended that as the state was developed as an instrument of class rule, the abolition of class rule will inevitably abolish the state. Mr. Hillquit, however, finds in the state an instrument of social adjustment which cannot be abolished. "A social institution," he writes, "may be called into life by certain conditions and for certain purposes, but may gradually adapt itself to new and entirely different conditions and purposes. . . . The state, which came into being solely as an instrument of class repression, has gradually and within the last centuries, assumed other important social functions—functions in which it largely represents society as a whole, and not any particular class of it." With the growth and extension of social service, the need of the state must necessarily become more imperative.

The second part of the volume discusses the relation of Socialism to reform. The crude notion held by so many persons that strict party Socialists refuse to countenance reform measures, but instead wait serenely for the ushering in of Socialism by some mighty cataclysm, receives no support in these chapters. It is shown, on the contrary, that the Socialist party has always contended for every reform measure presumed to be of the slightest advantage to the working-class.

There is, of course, a distinction to be made between measures held to be beneficial to the working class and measures aimed against the aggregation of capital; and a further distinction is to be made as to the tactics of support. Socialists take no part in assaults on the centralization of capital; they regard this process as inevitable and as tending to hasten the final victory of Socialism. In the matter of tactics, moreover, they are a separatist party pure and simple. They believe the integrity and growth of their party organization a matter of more consequence than the adoption of any amel-

* *Socialism in Theory and Practice*, by Mr. Hillquit. New York: The Century Company, 1908.

iorative measure. As a consequence, they never sacrifice their party fealty for the success of such measures.

No one who wishes to know the philosophy, the aims and the achievements of the Socialist movement, stated by a man who is a prominent figure in that movement, can well afford to miss this excellent book.



Conquest of the Great Northwest

THE fascination of exploration and of the wild life of the wilderness could hardly be more vividly portrayed than in Miss Agnes Laut's *Conquest of the Great Northwest*.^{*} Miss Laut has prepared herself for her work, on the one hand, by wide travel over the great region which was the amphitheater of the adventurers of England, and on the other by persevering and careful work among the dusty old documents which are preserved in the archives of Hudson Bay House, in London; on the records of the Northwest Company, the reports of the Canadian Government, and in the letters and journals of the explorers, as well as by a good knowledge of "every book that has ever been printed on the early history of the Northwest." It is difficult to say which is the stronger influence in the writing—the scholarly accuracy of the historian who has diligently ransacked every possible source of information, and who guards every important statement with footnotes quoting her authorities; or the spirit of romance and adventure which Miss Laut has breathed in during her residence in Winnipeg, the old center of the Hudson Bay Company's operations, and her voyagings in Labrador and in other of the vast stretches of territory which even yet belong to the hunter rather than to the settler.

The story of the founding of the Hudson's Bay Company follows the account of the early explorations. While it would scarcely be correct to say that Miss Laut holds a brief for the Company, she undoubtedly champions it

against one of the aspersions which have been thrown upon it. She shows that the Company kept the vast territory of the Northwest for England against France, largely out of its own resources and with its own fighting men; and that its relations with the Indians, if not entirely above reproach, were yet on a better level than has usually been supposed.

Exploration was life and new blood to the Company. Exploration meant the discovery of new regions whence beaver, and silver fox, and all the other skins of lesser value might be drawn to enrich the coffers of the Gentlemen Adventurers. Not so with colonization. "In event of settlement, colonization is at all times unfavorable to the fur trade," runs a minute in the record of a Company meeting in 1811. But the colonists were bound to come, no matter how bitter and dogged the opposition of the Hudson's Bay Company. In Manitoba, in California, in Oregon, feudalism had slowly to retreat as democracy in the person of the colonist and his family advanced. Miss Laut gives the story in full of Lord Selkirk's capture of the Company thru buying up shares during a period of depression in order that he might carry out his plan of forming a settlement in what is now Manitoba. When it comes to the settlement itself she stops short and leaves the further history to others. Similarly with the settlement of Oregon, and the great boundary dispute which was settled by the Treaty of 1846. Miss Laut is evidently of the opinion that England gave away what had been won by the Hudson's Bay Company, and what therefore Great Britain had a right to keep. Still, she acknowledges that in the contest between feudalism and democracy it was best that democracy should win, that the home of the settler was worth more than the trading post of the fur dealer, and that American settlement of Oregon had become an accomplished fact before Commander Gordon, Lieutenant William Peel and Lieutenant Parke came out to see whether, in their feeble and puerile opinions, Oregon was worth keeping by Great Britain. As soon, however, as the colonists arrive Miss Laut retreats. "The record of a colony is not a part of the history of the

^{*}THE CONQUEST OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST. Being the Story of the Adventures of England, known as The Hudson's Bay Company. New Pages in the History of the Canadian Northwest and Western States. By Agnes C. Laut. Two volumes. New York: The Outing Publishing Company. Pp. xxi+409, ix+415. \$3.

English Adventurers," is her concluding word in regard to Manitoba, Oregon and Vancouver, as soon as the fur trader is replaced by the home maker, and the story of the Hudson's Bay Company in the Far West ends with the noble kindness of John McLoughlin to the poverty-stricken American immigrants whose coming was to mark the end of his dream of western empire.



Henrik Ibsen. The Man and His Plays.

By Montrose J. Moses. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. \$1.50.

The Players' Ibsen. The Doll's House.

Little Eyolf. Newly Translated from the Dano-Norwegian text. Edited by Henry E. Mencken. Boston: John W. Luce Company. 75 cents each.

The volume of Ibsen literature had reached immense proportions before his death, but since it has been swelled by many contributions in the way of correspondence and personal reminiscence, some of which have thrown a new light on his character and methods of work. For that reason such an up-to-date and comprehensive book as Mr. Moses has given us is especially welcome. He has conscientiously gone thru a very large proportion of what has been written about Ibsen, including the numerous magazine and newspaper articles, which are ordinarily overlooked, and he has subjected each play in turn to a careful analysis. He does not confine his attention to the social dramas, but gives more space than usual to the earlier historical plays and "Emperor and Galilean." Another unusual feature of the volume is the references to the stage production of the dramas in this country and abroad. There is, in fact, no other book of its size in English that contains so much information about Ibsen as this.—The new translation of Ibsen now appearing in *The Players'* edition, differs very little from the familiar Archer version, and does not seem to be any improvement, so far as the English is concerned. Nor do we find the introductions, by Mr. Mencken, the biographer of Nietzsche, superior to Mr. Archer's, but it is a handy little edition and the notes are interesting. Here for example, is the alternative "happy ending" which Ibsen conceived to write for the "Doll's House" when it was produced in Ham-

burg, as a substitute for the slamming door. Beginning after Nora's "Good-bye," it reads:

Torvald. Well, then—go! (Grabs her by the arm.) But first you must take a last look at your children.

Nora. Let me go! I don't want to see them! I can't!

Torvald. (Draws her toward the door at the left.) You *must* see them! (Opens the door and says softly) Look; there they sleep, so quiet and care-free! Tomorrow morning, when they awake and call for their mother, they'll be—motherless!

Nora (Quickly.) Motherless!

Torvald. As you were.

Nora. Motherless! (An inward struggle. She lets her traveling bag fall and says) Oh, I am doing myself a wrong, but I can't leave them! (Sinks down before the door.)

Torvald. (Ecstatically, but softly.) Nora!



The Government of American Cities: A Program of Democracy.

By Horace E. Deming. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

Mr. Deming's dicta as to our city government, so that there shall be greater response to the demands of the people and the needs of the city, are summed up by him as follows:

"A city should be a local government clothed with ample power to satisfy all the local needs of the community within its corporate limits. It cannot be such a government unless it can decide all questions of purely local policy for itself and organize its own methods for enforcing the policy. The framework of the government of a city should be the one which its citizens find best suited to the peculiarities of their own local conditions and circumstances, but it should be simple, centering authority and responsibility in a few elected officials, and the election of these officials should be separated by a considerable interval, preferably a year, from all other elections to public office."

Mr. Deming dwells upon the struggles of our American cities to free themselves from the domination of the State legislatures, and writes hopefully of the growing strength of the cities in wresting power from the legislatures. He refers to the fact that Chicago's form of government could not be interfered with by the State Legislature as a determining factor in the change of personnel of the City Council. The city had either to submit to bad government or to raise the character of its local legislators. It chose to do the latter. Public opinion, "that obtained local government from the State Legislature of Iowa by general law, and reduced to a mere formality the

constitutional provisions requiring the submission of a home-made charter to the Legislature of California for ratification," will, according to Mr. Deming's view, bring about the changes which he advocates. He submits them in the form of a municipal program, which has been adopted by the National Municipal League.



The New International Yearbook, 1908.

Edited by Frank Moore Colby and Allen Leon Churchill. New York: Dodd-Mead & Co. \$5.

A few years ago we called attention editorially to the fact that there was no satisfactory annual compendium of statistics, history and literary and scientific progress published in the United States. The only things of the kind we had were the newspaper almanacs, which were very handy but altogether inadequate. Now, however, the *International Yearbook* is reviving and the second volume in the new series is published. It is similar in size and style with the new "International Encyclopedia" and is adapted for bringing this or any other encyclopedia up to date, but it is also a useful volume for any library because it covers the gap between the current magazines and the reference books; the period on which one most often needs accurate information and knowledge and on which it is hardest to get. The volume contains biographies of men who have become prominent of late; statistics of various countries, cities and institutions, and reviews of literature in English and other languages; an account of political and sociological events and a report of recent progress in the various sciences. The volume contains nearly 800 pages, about fifty full page illustrations and eight maps.



The Commercial Products of India. Being

an Abridgment of "The Dictionary of the Economic Products of India." By Sir George Watt, C. I. E., M. B., C. M., LL.D., F. L. S. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Pp. viii, 1,189. \$5.00.

As a book of reference, Sir George Watt's *Commercial Products of India* ought to be within handy reach of every student of economic and political conditions in Great Britain's Eastern empire. In fact, it is not unreasonable to assert

that a study of this encyclopedia of the natural products of the country would give a better understanding of social conditions, of the wealth and poverty of India, and of the political unrest of the natives, than could be gained by an exhaustive study of the history and government of the country unaccompanied by a knowledge of the products that must form the basis of its civilization. Sir George Watt does not concern himself with the human and political aspects of his subject. He does not go into the methods pursued in Indian agriculture, nor yet into any questions of land tenure, or of large and small proprietors. He confines himself to a description of every product of the soil in India—animal or vegetable—which is an object of commerce. These are arranged in alphabetical order, usually under their scientific names, the popular names being, however, well indexed at the end of the volume. Under each heading Sir George Watt gives a description of the plant or animal, its varieties, an account of its habitat, its uses, substitutes which may be used as alternatives, and a history of its growth both in India and in other parts of the world.



The Fate of Iciodorum. By David Starr

Jordan, President of Leland Stanford University. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 90 cents.

This clever satire on the policy of protection makes a timely reappearance now that Congress is engaged in a bungling pretense of tariff reduction. Those who have no patience for long statistical arguments will enjoy reading how the French town tried to increase its prosperity at the expense of its neighbors by putting an octroi on boots, and how that led inevitably to extending the protection to other local industries, until everything had to pay at the gate, and how the factories flourished and the people flocked in, and prices rose, and everything prospered except that more of the people had to go barefoot every year, and mysterious stoppages of business occurred with alarming frequency. But it all turned out to be a nightmare. No such state of affairs exists; at least not in Iciodorum.

Literary Notes

....In Dutton's announcement of new books published last week the title of the third volume of Fletcher's *Introductory History of England* should have been included. It covers the period from the Restoration to the beginning of the Great War, 1660-1792.

....One of the most significant and influential religious books of recent years is the Abbé Loisy's *The Gospel and the Church*. A new edition is issued, with an introduction by Nev. Newman Smyth, D. D., whose *Passing Protestantism and Coming Catholicism* revealed his firm grasp of the entire Modernist movement. The new edition is also from the press of Scribner's (1.00 net).

....A newer edition of Rev. Alexander Maclaren's practical and devotional *Expositions of Holy Scripture*, to be completed in thirty volumes (New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son), deals with the Psalms, Luke, Romans and Ezekiel to Malachi. These expositions follow a method of pulpit treatment of Biblical passages that is fast passing, at least in America. One can scarcely believe that a congregation in these times would long be patient under such homilies.

....Miss Margaret A. Currie has done exceedingly well in selecting and translating 500 of *The Letters of Martin Luther* (The Macmillan Co.). A hundred years ago Coleridge wrote: "I can scarcely conceive a more delightful volume than might be made from Luther's letters, especially those from the Wartburg, if translated in the simple, idiomatic, hearty mother tongue of the original." This translation bears out that judgment. Few men who have served the world are better worth knowing intimately than the great German reformer, and these letters reveal him as he was. The volume is worthy a place beside the great biographies of the world's master spirits.

....Ex-President Eliot, of Harvard, has partially fulfilled his promise of selecting a set of "best books" sufficient to fill a five-foot shelf. He said: "It is my belief that the faithful and considerate reading of these books, with such rereadings and memorizings as individual taste may prescribe, will give any man the essentials of a liberal education, even if he can devote to them but fifteen minutes a day." The selections as far as have been made follow. It is necessary to explain that several titles are supposed to be bound into one volume: "Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin"; "Journal of John Woolman"; "Fruits of Solitude," by William Penn; Bacon's "Essays" and "New Atlantis"; Milton's "Areopagitica" and "Tractate on Education"; Sir Thomas Browne's "Religio Medici"; Plato's "Apology," "Phædo" and "Crito"; "Golden Sayings" of Epictetus; "Meditations of Marcus Aurelius"; Emerson's "Essays"; Emerson's "English Traits"; complete poems of Milton, Johnson's "Volpone"; Beaumont and Fletcher's "The Maid's Tragedy"; Webster's "Duchess of Malfy"; Middleton's "The Changeling"; Dryden's "All for Love"; Shelley's "Cenci"; Browning's "Blot

on the 'Scutcheon'; Tennyson's "Becket"; Goethe's "Faust"; Marlowe's "Dr. Faustus"; Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations"; "Letters of Cicero and Pliny"; Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress"; Burns's "Tam O'Shanter"; Walton's "Complete Angler" and "Lives of Donne and Herbert"; "Autobiography of St. Augustine"; Plutarch's "Lives"; Dryden's "Æneid"; "Canterbury Tales"; "Imitation of Christ," by Thomas à Kempis; Dante's "Divine Comedy"; Darwin's "Origin of Species"; "Arabian Nights."

Pebbles

FORTUNATELY the Navy Department order removing figureheads applies to ships, not to officers.—*New York Evening Post*.

"It is the will of Allah!" exclaims the ex-Sultan. We believe it—but it took a long time to get it probated.—*Cleveland Leader*.

BEATRICE, THE BASHFUL BISCUIT BUILDER.

Beatrice had been raised in the Yeast, where her humble parents had striven to have her bread as well as they could. But it did not pan out, and she, poor girl, had taken the little dough she possessed and come to Baker's Biscuit Factory to learn the wheys of the trade. Here she met Oswald, knee-deep in the flour of his manhood.

"Be my wife," he cried, "for I knead you badly."

"Nay, nay," she answered, "I shall marry the manager and rise into the upper crust."

And with this crumb of comfort, Oswald must kneads be content.—*Columbia Jester*.

O WHERE is my wandering ma tonight?

O where can my mother be?

She hied her forth to the Suffrage fight

And hasn't come home to tea.

The range is cold on the kitchen trail,

The cupboard is bleak and bare,

For mother has gone to the county jail

For pulling the Speaker's hair!

O where is my wandering ma tonight?

My mother, oh where is she?

She dwells in the "box,"

While father's socks

Are holey as they can be!

—*Harpur's Weekly*.

THE PEDESTRIAN IN 1900

Chug-Chug.

Br-r--! br-r-r!

Honk-honk!

Gilligillug-gilligillug!

The pedestrian paused at the intersection of two busy cross streets.

He looked about. An automobile was rushing at him from one direction, a motor-cycle from another; an auto-truck was coming from behind, and a taxicab was speedily approaching.

Zip-zip! Zing-glug!

He looked up and saw directly above him a runaway airship in rapid descent.

There was but one chance. He was standing upon a manhole cover. Quickly seizing it he lifted the lid and jumped into the hole just in time to be run over by a subway train.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

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A Tax on Net Earnings

THE Treasury deficit for the fiscal year now nearly ended is about \$100,000,000. It is admitted that the tariff bill soon to be passed will not yield enough revenue to supply the Government's wants. In the House an inheritance tax was added. This tax the Senate will not accept, mainly for the reason that inheritance taxes are now imposed by more than thirty States which Senators represent. It was believed a few days ago that a majority of the Senate had been secured for the passage of an income tax bill. Mr. Taft's message opposing the enactment of such a bill at this time, and recommending a tax upon the net incomes of corporations and joint stock companies, is said to have reduced that majority to a minority. It is now expected that the proposed tax on net earnings will be levied, and that Congress will adopt a resolution for an income tax amendment to the Constitution.

Revenue to meet the large and continuing deficit is needed now, and will be needed, in all probability, for two years to come. It cannot be obtained promptly by an income tax law, for if such a law should be enacted it would surely be taken to the courts, where a final deci-

sion would not be reached in less than two years. And by that decision the law might be annulled. The resolution for an amendment, however, ought to be adopted, for, as Mr. Taft says, the national Government ought to have power to levy and collect an income tax. We regret that it does not clearly have that power now.

But would the proposed tax on net earnings yield the desired revenue promptly? It seems to us that such a law would also surely become the subject of litigation, and that for this reason there might be delay. Such a tax cannot stand unless it is shown to be an excise tax. In the case of the Spreckels Company, mentioned in the President's message, Justice Harlan remarked, in the Supreme Court's opinion, that "the distinctions between taxes that are direct and those which are to be regarded simply as excises are often very difficult to be expressed in words." The question now is not, however, whether such a tax would eventually be sustained, but whether there might not be as much delay as would take place if an income tax should now be passed.

Undoubtedly, the passage, and afterward the enforcement, of such a law will be opposed by corporate power. Objection is made because of the inquisitorial methods which must accompany the enforcement of it, because of the inevitable publicity given to the profits and affairs of companies. We may expect opposition from corporations enjoying excessive protection from tariff duties, because disclosure of their profits would stimulate a popular demand for a reduction of the tariff rates. It is difficult to believe that Mr. Aldrich would like to see such a tax imposed and collected. State influence, also, will be exerted in opposition, as in the case of the proposed inheritance tax, for the corporations are subjected to State taxation, and it will be asserted that the tax province of the States has been invaded. And it will be said that if the privilege of doing business under the corporate form is to be taxed, this privilege is granted by the States.

If a large sum of additional revenue is needed now and will be needed for one or two years to come, and if power to levy an income tax is to be obtained by

amendment within two years, these are some of the reasons why special taxes of another character, taxes surely available for temporary use, should be considered. For example, the stamp taxes, which yielded \$43,000,000 in 1899, and \$41,000,000 in 1900. These taxes would be easily enforced and collected, while the proposed tax on net earnings would require a costly force of agents to examine accounts and other records. It is not proposed that any corporation or joint stock company shall be exempt.

It is to be said in behalf of the tax on net income, however, that it would, if sustained by the courts, enable the national Government incidentally to exercise that power over corporations which President Taft—and his predecessor—regards as essential to the Federal supervision of such organizations. This is a consideration of much importance. It may be that supervisory control can be acquired in no other way. The tax, however, is not an ideally just one. We cannot see that it could touch the fund set apart for interest on bonds, and for this reason, as certain Senators point out, it would not fall upon great individual fortunes invested mainly in bonds. Moreover, it would tend to increase issues of bonds and reduce issues of stock.

It may be noted that in the search for additional revenue, neither the President nor the Senate's Finance Committee has considered the revenue possibilities of tariff revision. Both appear to hold that the limit there has been reached. A reduction of many duties which are actually or virtually prohibitory would increase the revenue, altho it would decrease the profits taken from the people by manufacturers who have combined to suppress domestic competition under the shelter of these prohibitory rates. The revenue would be enlarged by a readjustment of the tariff in accordance with the requirements of the national Republican platform.

Charter of Brown University

THE charter of Brown University was given in 1764, in old Colonial days. The university has been rather proud to keep and live and grow under this ancient charter; but now it has become quite too antiquated. Even the finest old Colonial

houses and furniture have to be reconstructed.

It was a very liberal charter for those days, as might be expected since it was the charter for a Baptist college in Rhode Island, and the Baptists, having to fight for their own liberty, were under bonds to defend breadth and charity. Accordingly they provided, while assuring that it should remain a Baptist college, that the other existing denominations should have rights in it. The provision of the charter that assured this generosity reads as follows:

"That the number of the Trustees shall and may be thirty-six; of which twenty-two shall forever be elected of the denomination called Baptists, or Antipædobaptists; five shall forever be elected of the denomination called Friends, or Quakers; four shall forever be elected of the denomination called Congregationalists; and five shall forever be elected of the denomination called Episcopalians; and that the succession of this branch [Trustees] shall be forever chosen and filled up from the respective denominations in this proportion, and according to these numbers, which are hereby fixt, and shall remain to perpetuity immutably the same. . . . And that the number of the Fellows (inclusive of the president, who shall always be a Fellow) shall and may be twelve; of which eight shall be forever elected from the denomination called Baptists, or Antipædobaptists; and the rest indifferently of any or all denominations."

That, we say, was a very liberal and generous provision for those days, but it is quite out of keeping for these days. It included all the denominations that they had, but there are others now. The Methodists have come up since then, and not the most worthy Methodist can be elected trustee unless by the device of calling Methodists Episcopalians. Equally, the best Unitarian cannot be elected except by pretending that he is a Congregationalist. Further, the day has passed for tying a great college or university to any single denomination. The denomination does not need or want that protection. It makes the college narrow, limits its friends, gives occasion for constant misunderstanding. Brown University does not want to be managed in the interests of Baptists, but of all the people of the State and the country.

There has been some effort for years to amend the charter so as to remove all denominational limitations, and the establishment of the Carnegie Foundation has

brought this movement to a head. Who would have thought that this Foundation, whose purpose was simply to provide pensions for retired college teachers, would have wonderfully elevated the standards of colleges over the whole country? But that result was involved; for the question had to be settled, What is a college? And those which fall below the standard in endowment or instruction had to be rejected until they raised their standard. From the grants denominational colleges were excluded; and so charters were carefully examined to see if they put the colleges under denominational control. It was plain that Brown University is distinctly denominational by its charter, so that its professors are excluded from the pensions.

The trustees frankly admit that they want their professors to have the same advantages as those of Harvard or Yale, and they have issued a report to this effect, explaining the need of a change of charter, and presenting the case to the friends of the university. They do not instantly go to the Legislature, but they wisely ask first the support of their constituency. We cannot doubt that it will be given. Brown wants to be broad; and yet, without charter restrictions, its history and its support will naturally ally it to the Baptists. The majority of the trustees will naturally remain Baptists, but the institution will not be Baptist. Is Columbia University Episcopalian, or Yale Congregational, or Princeton Presbyterian? They are national institutions, and Brown should have equal liberty and yet remain no less Christian. We do not make so much of our denominations as we did.



Mid June

JUNE is the month of roses. It opened with the last of the lilacs lingering in the hedgerows. We go out for big bunches of mock orange, and are glad that the world is so full of fragrance. White clover paves the barren spaces, and bees are gathering from it some of their richest treasures. Did you ever notice how quiet the bees work in clover? It is a nice piece of business. Common honey does not need so much study; and in the

basswoods the bees work like so many roysterers.

The first rose to open is greeted like a friend that returns from a long absence. The next day there are four or five; and then there are aprons full. The beauty of the rose, that of a single rose, is not the glory of it, but the profusion. The whole Rosaceæ family has this heartiness. It tumbles its beautiful petals down from the apple trees, and shakes showers of them out of the cherries and plums. When a rose bush is really in bloom you hardly know which may be picked. A big bunch of apple blossoms snapped from the bough seems like robbery.

Catbirds have hatched their first nestfuls, but the young robins are already flying. The atmosphere is full of love and love songs. They have all had their domestic spats, and some curtain lectures have been delivered in the bushes; but, bless you, there is nothing that so completely fills the world with music as a baby—and there are four of them in that thorn bush, and everywhere else, all about us, they are hatched or hatching; a hundred nests full of hope and song. It is an anxious time and a busy one, for the mouths to fill are multiplied by three or four. Saw you ever a finer cradle than that of the oriole that swings on the low bough of that Greening tree?

There are only two fruits that are red and ripe in June, the strawberry and the cherry; but they are enough for one month. Both are beautiful and both are good. What a procession it is, down thru the gardens of raspberries and dewberries and blackberries, and thru the fields of huckleberries, and thru the plum yard, and the orchard of pears and apples, until we shut our cellars filled full in November. Our fathers were satisfied with half of these things. It is a curious fact that abundance only makes us long for more, and so the world is kept on the road of betterment and Burbanks.

The farmer has been cutting his early hay, and he has it all in his barn by the middle of the month. The cows are in the flush of their full milk. You see them lying about the valley pastures, wherever you look. They are lazy just now, and

look it in every outline and movement. They have nothing to do but to eat the lush pasture; and all they want is spread out before them. A good deal of it is under foot, and being ground into soil. Digestion is happily an unconscious job, and milk-making is something that the cow learned away back before cows were cows. Flies have not yet hatched to any extent, but by and by the cow will not lie down so much at ease and peace. The farmer rests his horses in the meadow, and takes a quiet look over the valley. He, too, has his heredity, for our generation does not swing the scythe, indeed it does not know how to do it. The fine art of farming is to do the most with the least outlay of labor. But drive on, my farmer friend, there is no romance in your machine, and no music in the clatter of the knives. Only the curing grass is just as sweet as ever, and nothing on earth is so deliciously wholesome as making hay.

The brooks are still full, but they are no longer noisy; and along the banks the daisies are blossoming, and the wild roses are looking at themselves in the quiet pools. Everybody in the country should have a brook, and everybody should keep one wild corner, where he lets Nature have her own way about everything. Nature likes a lot of things that other folks root up. She likes elderberries, and sumacs; and down in the cool spots she is sure to have ferns and forget-me-nots. Where she has room for it she will make an arbor of wild grapes and wild sloes; whom for? why for anybody or anything that happens to come along. Nature cares for cows and squirrels as much as she does for men. The water is in no such hurry as it was when May came in, and it gurgles around the big roots of the water maples, and moves lazily, if at all, where the ferns grow.

It is vacation time, and the cities are full of boys and girls that ought to know summer under the apple trees, and to get acquainted with the lindens; ought, indeed, to understand Nature when she is at work in the woods and the fields. What shall we do about it? The young folk are surely growing toward industrialism. If we could only open the door into the country as the schoolhouses are

closed, it would be the making of our young folk. The chief trouble that our farmers have had with the lower class of laborers is that they cannot be trusted. There is necessarily a larger degree of familiarity between the farmer and his help than is found in city employment. The class that needs to get out is the well-to-do, and these the farmer will gladly accept. Our school boys and girls can afford to go at low wages, or no wages at all.

From July 1 to September 1 there is not less than half a million of these city youngsters that should have country homes—places where they can learn to work, learn to think, and learn to use their senses. They will come home fascinated with the art and science of land culture, and their faces will thenceforth be toward the army of producers rather than consumers. Find a good country home where your boy can go to work as if it were a school; where he can find out things and ways of doing things. Above all send your girl. The future motherhood of America depends on more of this sort of schooling. We are glad to know that this bringing together of the city and the country is becoming more possible and is being put in practice.

June glorifies work; it has every tool busy; every leaf growing; every rootlet feeding its root and every root feeding its tree. If anything anywhere idles for a moment, it is caught up at once, and worked over into something else. "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work." This is the law of the universe. "Who knows the world? It is he, the worker. He is in sympathy with the Creator." Yes, June believes in work; it honors the worker—there is nothing noble but achievement.



Municipal Profit and Loss

THE movement for better municipal accounting, and a fuller publicity in all municipal affairs, which is a part of the larger movement of municipal reform in American cities generally, has begun none too soon. An analysis of the finances of a hundred and forty-eight cities of the United States having over 30,000 inhabitants each, recently made

for the American Society of Municipal Improvements, by J. W. Howard, C. E., chairman of the Committee on Municipal Data and Statistics, is a thought-provoking document. The facts are drawn from United States census bulletins published within the last five years, and the conclusions are kept close to the arithmetic.

From 1902 until 1907, inclusive, the total revenues of the one hundred and forty-eight cities, not including borrowings, rose from \$328,509,429 to \$420,637,500. The tax per capita rose from 16.10 in 1902 to 17.98 in 1907. The general property tax rose from 13.08 in 1902 to 14.07 in 1907. All the other taxes, including special property taxes, poll tax, alcohol tax, alcohol selling license tax, permits, and so on, increased slightly. The total per capita tax increase of \$1.88 in five years was equivalent to a per capita increase of 17 cents per year.

The total expenditures increased from \$272,616,313 in 1902 to \$343,711,052 in 1907. The per capita increase was from \$13.36 in 1902 to \$14.90 in 1907, a rate of increase of 30 cents per inhabitant per year for five years. The expenditures covered in this outlay do not include outlays for permanent improvements and reduction of debt. Expenses of general administration, including expenses of mayors and aldermen, have been decreasing, while the police, correction and charities departments are costing more year by year. Sanitation and schools are costing more—a wise increase. Streets and paving are costing at the present time less than they should, the work generally being unsubstantial and inadequate; a mere handing on of an increasing burden to the future. Abundant experience has shown that it is good economy to do paving and other street work thoroly.

The chief item of increasing expense is, as we were prepared to expect, that for the fire departments. American wastefulness is nowhere more conspicuously manifested than in our enormous annual loss by fire. The fire department figures of municipal expenditure confirm the conclusions long since drawn from fire insurance statistics. American cities

are badly and wastefully constructed. It has been demonstrated that an enormous saving could be effected by putting into fireproof construction a large part of the money now paid for insurance premiums and fire department service. Yet, in the face of the irrefutable facts, we find builders and owners persistently fighting every legislative and administrative attempt to secure substantial construction. It would be hard to find a more remarkable proof that the American business man is by no means always the hard-headed specimen that he likes to pose as being. A good many examples of him are extraordinary freaks of stupidity.

The noticeable omission in the data is that of revenues from public service corporations and public services maintained by municipalities. The statistics in these sources are not yet obtainable, for the reason, as it is almost superfluous to remark, that public service corporations are not eager to have the niggardliness of their contribution to the public revenue—in exchange for the privileges that have been granted to them—made a public exhibit. This omission should be remedied. When the facts are made known, the determination of the public to make the great beneficiaries do a little more “for their country” than they have been in the habit of doing thus far will not be weakened; and the way to solve one of the great problems of the time will be seen to be a little clearer than it has looked until now.

The problem is, How, in the face of a steadily increasing pressure upon municipalities to provide such necessary benefits as more and better schools, playgrounds and parks, and improved sanitation, and the steadily increasing rate of taxation on personal property, can we check the alarming increase of municipal indebtedness, which already exceeds the national debt? The immediate step toward finding an answer to this question is to ascertain first the revenues of the public service corporations, and secondly their contribution to the public revenue. The deeds which these two statistical items would bring into the daylight have enjoyed the cover of darkness long enough.

Heretics Abroad

THE heretics have won the day in Chicago and New York. The Chicago Baptist Ministers' Meeting refused to adopt the resolution asking Prof. George B. Foster to withdraw from the Baptist ministry because of views expressed in his book, "The Function of Religion"; and the Presbytery of New York admitted to ordination the three students of Union Seminary charged with denying the ancient faith. It has been a bad week for the old guard, and these occurrences give evidence of a mighty change of view on questions of theology within the past twenty years, or even ten. It is worth while to consider what it means.

The principle defended is that of liberty, and the question is that of the extent of it. As we showed last week the Presbyterian General Assembly has declared that there is no formulated "system of doctrine," written in words, on which its Church must stand. This is equivalent to admitting that each generation and each year must create its own standard of faith. The heretics of one year may be the orthodox of the next. The Chicago Baptists are satisfied to make only general statements of their position, and they refuse the definite formulations asked for. They say:

"Resolved, That we as members of the Baptist Conference, believing in the historic Baptist position of liberty of thought and utterance, reaffirm our past position of belief in the deity of Jesus Christ and salvation by faith in Him, and that we will continue to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ as God gives us to understand it. And that we repudiate any attitude to the contrary, whether preached by Professor Foster or any other."

And this is all they say. Professor Foster is not put out.

Nevertheless it is only fair to recognize the mighty breadth of tolerance which these Baptist and Presbyterian bodies thus allow. It is hardly less than revolutionary.

It began with the scientific and historical study of the Bible. When we found that the world was more than six thousand years old, that there was no universal flood four thousand years ago, that Adam was not made directly from dust and Eve from his rib and that the Tower of Babel was not the occasion of

the diversification of languages, we had gone too far to stop. The process of criticism had to go on from Genesis to Revelation, with no fear of the curse at the end of the last chapter. It could not stop with Moses and Isaiah; it had to include Matthew and John and Paul. Every one of them had to be sifted; they had already ceased to be taken as unquestioned, final authorities, for plenary inspiration had followed verbal inspiration just as soon as the first chapter of Genesis had ceased to be taken as true history. The miracles of Jesus had to be tested as well as those of Elijah. The date and purpose of the Gospel of John had to be investigated historically as well as that of the Prophecy of Isaiah; and the conclusion of historical criticism had to be accepted with no regard to the old theologies. We have just reached this condition, and there is repeated evidence that it makes an epoch, a revolution, in theological thought. This is what we learn from Chicago and New York, from two such militant denominations as the Baptist and the Presbyterian.

Consider what it means. In England Professor Forsyth is repeating with emphatic insistence that Christianity centers not in the teachings but in the person of Christ, the Christ of the Trinity, miraculously conceived, risen from the dead, ascended up into Heaven and there seated as one of the three Persons in the Trinity of God. But the current critical theology, which we read in the current Bible dictionaries and which is taught in venerable theological seminaries, doubts or denies all this. To this present teaching, which has invaded all our denominations, Jesus is the world's prime teacher, but it can assert nothing more. There is, it declares, no reasonable proof of his birth from a Virgin, no certainty of a physical resurrection; the Gospels must be analyzed, for they contain mythical elements, non-historical miracles, unverified accretions. The Synoptic Gospels give us more correctly the oral teachings of Jesus, but the Gospel of John and the Epistles of Paul make the person of Jesus central and represent a stratum added to the genuine simpler teachings of the Master, and must be analyzed and questioned or rejected.

But this doubt, even this questioning or denial, changes the old evangelistic theology. It questions or denies the Trinity, the Resurrection, the Sacrifice of the Cross, even all miracles, and it undermines all authority of inspiration or even revelation, and sends us back to human reason, with such divine guidance as may be allowed; the authority of the Bible and the authority of the Church both to be validated only by human reason. Just how this differs from the old Unitarianism, and what need there is for Unitarianism to maintain itself, are questions that must arise for consideration.

Well, what is left? The teachings of Jesus in the three Gospels are left, the Fatherhood of God, and what constituted the bulk of Jesus's teaching, namely the supremacy of the spiritual, the genuine religion of the heart as against any shred of all the formalities of religion; the rule of self-sacrificing love as something vastly more than bare justice or righteousness. In fact it leaves us the plain obligations of nearly all the Bible, but it leaves out as uncertain or less important certain doctrinal statements found also in the Bible, or, at least, deduced from it and made much of in theology. One may go thru the whole Old Testament and find no condition of salvation that is not involved in character, to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly before God. The bulk of the New Testament means the same thing, with its insistence on repentance for sin, and love the fulfilling of the law. But after our Lord's death emphasis was put on believing in him; but it would be an error to regard this as annulling or even limiting the conditions elsewhere generally given. He that tried to follow Christ sufficiently believed in him. Indeed, to sorrow for wrong done, to seek a better life and a Christly character is all that we can do. How and why our Heavenly Father can accept us, and what the Son or the Holy Spirit do for us, belong to God and not to us. The most ignorant man who loves and tries to obey his Father in Heaven and is ready to sacrifice himself in love for his neighbor, is as true a Christian as Augustine or Calvin or Wesley. Since the previous page went to press the Chicago Baptist Ministers' Conference has dropped Prof. Foster from membership.

The Jubilee of Belgium's Clericals

IN this month of June twenty-five years ago, the Clericals came into power in Belgium. They had, however, only a majority of 32, due mainly to the curious system of plural voting in vogue in that tight little kingdom. Three years ago, that is 1906, the majority was reduced to 12, altho the votes stood 1,153,000 Clerical as against 1,173,000 non-Clerical. The plural voting still kept them in power. The chances are, however, that the coming elections of 1910 will bring them defeat.

It cannot be denied that the Clerical party have shown great strength and much fair ability. In some ways their success is owing to the splits among their opponents, of whom some favor and others reject universal suffrage. Again Liberals and Socialists fought one another while usually uniting against the dominant Clerics. On their side, the Clericals stood in with royalty, denying or defending King Leopold's atrocities in the Kongo. In this they had the help of the ruling powers of the Church from the Pope to Cardinal Gibbons, who wrote a letter to the Peace Congress in session at Boston in defense of His Majesty's government of the Kongo Free State; as also to that American bishop, thru whose good offices Thomas F. Ryan lifted off Leopold's shoulders the African rubber output—the main cause of those dreadful barbarities, that have amazed the civilized world. Again the Clericals passed a number of laws which benefit the workmen, who enjoy them and keep on becoming more and more socialistic.

But the main stress of the Belgian Clericals was given to the school question. The liberal ministry of Frere-Orban, which went under in 1884, had enacted a law creating in every commune the public school, that is, primary and non-sectarian, whose teachers should be graduates of the State normal schools. The attacks of the clergy on those schools embroiled Belgium with the Church. In self-defense Frere-Orban published in three or four portly volumes all the correspondence, telegrams, letters, nuncio's reports, episcopal pastorals, etc., etc. The Belgian hierarchy cut a sorry figure, when this publication came

out. The row was too much for the Liberals, who went out of office in consequence.

Once the Clericals were in control they reversed the educational policy. The very first year laws were passed establishing the so-called "free school." Within a year—by 1885—of 2,000 *public* schools, nearly 900 had disappeared, while 1,500 *free* schools were opened—all taught by the religious orders. Ten years later, the then President of the Council, Schollaert, had a law passed authorizing the free schools, even those not recognized by the communes, to receive State aid. The clergy thus had access to the public funds even in communes where the majority of the municipal council, as also of the voters, were anti-Clerical. Lastly the leader, Woeste, went a step further. He authorized the State to close the normal schools, thus ignoring the rights of cities, like Brussels, and of provinces, like Hainaut. But 1910 may see their downfall.

The story of Belgium's schools during the past twenty-five years is an objective lesson that will hardly be lost upon thoughtful men the world over.

✽

Chin Gee Hee

The papers are full of the murder of a young woman by a Chinese. Every day there are murders by Americans. We wish to tell of another Chinese, one Chin Gee Hee, a merchant of Seattle. He is one of the Chinese merchants who settled in Seattle many years ago. It is they that have built up the trade with the Orient on which Seattle has so much depended. They were the first importers, the first jobbers in foreign goods. They made the first market for American flour in China and have been the most important factors in building up the trade of the city. This Chin Gee Hee has returned to China, being asked to take over the construction of the first piece of railroad work ever undertaken in China without the aid of Europeans or Americans. He has just completed the work, and been decorated by the Emperor. Observe that it was his training in this country that gave him the ability to do it, and in its construction Seattle was the favored market for the purchase

of all supplies which could be obtained abroad, including a considerable share of the rolling stock. And these are the men whom so many of our blindest citizens would wish to exclude from residence or citizenship.

✽

City Rule by Commission

What has been called The Galveston Experiment, that is of governing cities by responsible commissions, has spread among our cities, and is working well wherever it has been tested. In the Northwest it is called the Des Moines Plan. This city was handicapped by a growing debt of two hundred thousand dollars, but now, after two years' trial of the new plan, has twenty thousand dollars in its treasury. Small wastes have been eliminated, more than enough to pay the commissioners' salaries. The city's funds have earned during the last twelve months nearly ten thousand dollars. All cash is now paid into one treasury, and uniform receipts are used. Every department is audited semi-monthly. The streets have been kept in excellent condition, and the rates for lighting have been lowered. Public improvements have gone thru easily, and without a trace of graft. The City Hall is free from politicians, and public affairs are managed on a non-partisan basis. Appointments are removed from ward politicians, and the five commissioners are held strictly responsible for the conduct of all public affairs. Franchise rights are referred back to the people. The opportunity of the people to get a speedy hearing with the man responsible for affairs is the most democratic feature of the whole movement. Good ideas, as soon as they can get one hearing, are very catching; and we look for a rapid expansion of this Des Moines or Galveston experiment.

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Miracles of Tongues and Tones

We have seen many accounts of the wonderful experiences of the members of the Pentecostal Mission, who have "received the Spirit," been "sanctified" and "speak with tongues," in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Palestine and China, and in various parts of our Southern States. But the most

wonderful of all we have yet seen is the demonstration which Mrs. Lorena Cotton reports from the Bible Institute, Altamont, S. C.:

"It is wonderful to listen to the sweet music played on the piano, organ, guitar and other instruments; and often by those who know scarcely anything of music, and sometimes nothing at all. It is wonderful to hear the blessed Holy Ghost play at the piano thru Brother Holmes, the president of our school, who doesn't know one note from another. Different ones play different instruments all at once, without any discord. . . . It is clear to my mind it is the great Master of Music, the blessed Holy Ghost, who is doing the playing, and the human is the channel, glory to Jesus!"

Verily a miraculous orchestra by the "sanctified," and we commend it to the students of the wonders and vagaries of religion who conduct their investigations from Worcester and Cambridge. We observe a tone of sadness in their monthly paper, *The Bridegroom's Message*, of Atlanta, Ga., that so few of the foreign missionaries in China have accepted their teaching and received the "power." Prof. Henry Preserved Smith writes us from Meadville, Pa.:

"It might be well in connection with your article on 'Speaking with Tongues' (INDEPENDENT, June 10) to call attention to a paper by Professor Henke in the *American Journal of Theology* for April. From that article it appears that the gift of tongues is much more widespread than many of us have supposed. Occurrences are reported from Norway, Holland, Switzerland, Germany, England, Corea, India, and many parts of the United States. Especially interesting is the account given of the school for girls under the care of the well known Pundita Ramabai. It is reported that tongues of fire appeared here as in the days of the Apostles. It is to be hoped that students of religious psychology will make a careful study of this whole subject."



Church Competition President Taft gave a ten minutes' talk the other day to the Catholic missionary priests at their meeting in Washington. Of course, he spoke of his going to Rome to see the Pope about the Friars' land question in the Philippines, and said it was a proof of the better state of mind at the present time that, while such negotiations fifty years ago "would have sunk any administration," it was taken as a matter of course now. We notice particularly that he told them that he was glad that other

religious bodies are in the Philippines, for a certain amount of competition is a good thing. That they exactly approved this we are not sure, for in the Philippines the coming of competition has not been much welcomed. Yet it would appear that competition has not been bad for the Catholic Church in this country. At the occasion of the banquet on the same day at the American College in Rome, Mgr. Falconio, who is the Apostolic Delegate to this country, proposed the toast to the American Episcopate and declared it to be equal to the best in the world, and that Americans are the Pope's best and most affectionate children. That is true. It is in the countries where there is no competition that the Vatican has most occasion to complain of disaffection and even bitter opposition, and not where the intelligence and character of the members are the highest.

World's Exposition in Berlin

The Germans are beginning to feel it keenly that the world is now regarding them, with their army and growing navy, as the greatest menace to international peace, and are discussing practical ways that would prove to outsiders in a way more effective than words that Germany wants only peace. The idea that is evidently gaining ground is to hold an international exposition in the city of Berlin in the year 1913, as a guarantee to the world of the peaceful intentions of the Fatherland. The influential *Gegenwart*, of Leipsic, thru the well-known Dr. H. Hilger, has become the decided expounder of this scheme, and the political as well as financial phases of the problem are discussed *in extenso*, and optimistically. The most influential journal of South Germany, the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung*, has come out for the same project and in the interests of the same cause, the chief advocate in this journal being Prof. Dr. Görcke, who is also a member of the Reichstag. Another agitator, in the interests particularly of a better understanding with England, is a visit of some two hundred English Gospel ministers in Germany during June, who come by special invitations and for the purposes of a peace propaganda. On the program was a reception by the Emperor, a visit

to several universities and to the great charitable institutions in Bielefeld. The Hamburg and Bremen lines of steamers carried the visitors from and back to England free of cost. Germany is exceedingly anxious to have the peoples believe in their peaceful intentions.

The following incident is included in the reports sent from Chicago of the attack on Prof. George B. Foster at a meeting of the Chicago Baptist Ministers' Conference for the utterances in his last book, "The Function of Religion," which is being severely criticised. His resignation had been called for. We read:

"Professor Foster declares," cried Rev. Mr. Matthews in the course of his discussion of the recent book penned by Professor Foster, "that one who calls himself a believer in the Bible is a knave. Then, thank heaven, I am a knave."

"May I ask how that word is spelled?" interrupted Professor Parker at this point.

"K-n-a-v-e," replied the speaker.

"If you will pardon the correction," observed Professor Parker, "I have the book in my hand, and the word is spelled 'n-a-i-v-e.'"

We can hardly accept one statement about Dr. Booker T. Washington made by Mr. Walling in his very interesting and important article on "Science and Human Brotherhood." He says:

"Washington does not want the negro to make a special effort now either to obtain the ballot, to extend his higher education, or to demand equal civil rights."

That Dr. Washington should devote his attention chiefly to industrial education is natural, but the fact that he has lately become one of the trustees of Howard University, the highest institution of culture for the negroes, is one proof of his earnest belief that no culture is too high, no education too broad for the exceptional negro who may become a leader of his race.

"They order this matter better in France," said "The Sentimental Traveler," but things have changed since Laurence Sterne, and it is in Germany that they order things better. Last Sunday the opening of the famous Auteuil races was spoiled by a strike of stable-boys which the police could not control. At Leignitz, Germany, the chaplain of the prison struck for a raise in salary, which

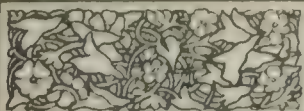
the Government had refused. The pastors of the town joined him after making a like demand and meeting a like refusal. The spiritual outlook seemed dark, but the Minister of Public Worship rose to the occasion. He ordered a convict, formerly a teacher and choir-singer, to conduct public worship on Sundays and holidays. Once more the strikebreaker!

This is the one sentence from Lord Rosebery's speech before the Imperial Press Conference which every one is quoting, and which will have vastly more effect than his assertion of the necessity of defense even to the expenditure of the last penny:

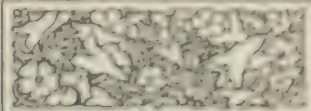
"When I see this bursting out of navies everywhere, when I see one country alone asking for twenty-five millions of extra taxation for warlike preparation, when I see the absolutely unprecedented sacrifices which are asked from us on the same ground, I do begin to feel uneasy at the outcome of it all, and wonder where it will stop, or if it is nearly going to bring back Europe into a state of barbarism; or whether it will cause a catastrophe in which the working men of the world will say, 'We will have no more of this madness, this foolery which is grinding us to powder.'"

There is the lesson. It is the working men of the world who will refuse to go to war. *Bellum delendum est.*

With others we accepted as correct the press reports of an address at the General Assembly by Joseph W. Cochran, D. D., secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education, in condemnation of the State universities, and we commented severely as the case seemed to justify. But we were misled. Dr. Cochran was misreported, and the report he presented to the General Assembly is of a character to prove that he could have used no such language. We much regret that this correction cannot sufficiently repair the wrong done him. It is from his report that we learn that in eight State universities the Presbyterian Church provides either an ordained student pastor, a Church House, a student worker or a lectureship; the Catholic Church, the Methodist, the Episcopalian and the Disciple do as much in six universities, and other denominations follow suit. The time has passed to talk of "godless State universities."



Insurance



Baggage Insurance

THE travel season is close at hand. Tourists, vacationists, pleasure seekers of all sorts and conditions not to mention those who journey for business reasons are going here and there, North, South, East and West. The trains are crowded and the baggage cars are increased in number to provide accommodations for travelers. How many of this great crowd of travelers have been thoughtful enough to insure their baggage? When the steamer "Republic" sank as the result of collision and 400 passengers lost all of their baggage in consequence, the daily papers called attention to the fact that but very few (only about 5 per cent. in point of fact) were indemnified against loss in this regard by means of insurance. We have grown so used to risk loss on personal belongings in the form of luggage or baggage that we do so every time we travel. And yet notwithstanding trains are wrecked, steamers sink, hotels are burned and baggage is otherwise lost we continue to neglect the insurance of our baggage. Why? When you stop to think about it there is no reason that suggests itself that is good and sufficient. Is it not so? Custom and precedence together have heretofore decreed that baggage should be risked and that the owners should take the risk. But that is no reason why this should continue thus. Doubtless 90 per cent. of the traveling public are unaware that they can insure their baggage. But they can and they should. The Insurance Company of North America, whose main office is in Philadelphia, is one concern which makes a specialty of insuring baggage, and there are doubtless others that either do or will do a similar business. The cost is very moderate and it would seem that such a form of insurance would be quite as desirable as is insurance on belongings when they are at home instead of in transit.



LAST week the Mutual Life Insurance Company marked up its contingency re-

serve from \$16,500,000 to \$21,656,886 by order of the New York State Insurance Department. The order in question issued on the ground that the Mutual Life's real estate appeared as an asset as it stood at its book, instead of at its last appraised value. One result of making up the reserve as noted was to bring it \$424,894. about the legal limit based on the new insurance law. Permission was accordingly sought and obtained by the company from the department to maintain this excess until the next distribution of dividends to the company's policyholders, when this sum will enter into the amount of the policyholders' dividend distribution. The difference between the Mutual Life's real estate book value and its last appraised value is \$5,657,049. The value of real estate can only be absolutely fixed by its sale so that differences are bound to arise in any two appraisals involving such magnificent holding totals as does that of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.



PRESIDENT WILLIAM B. JOYCE, of the National Surety Company, in an address before the Minnesota Bankers' Association at Tonka Bay, on June 14, included the following recommendations as tending to decrease defalcations, viz.:

First. Bankers should systematically arrange that employees be required to take vacations.

Second. Employees should frequently be transferred, temporarily at least, from one position to another. Shortages are most frequently discovered when defaulters are absent from their desks by vacations, sickness or when transferred.

Third. Personally verify balances with your correspondents as far as possible.

Fourth. Avoid having receiving tellers balance pass books.

Fifth. Require collection clerks to time-stamp letters accompanying remittances, and invariably supersede them for at least two weeks annually.

Sixth. If any customer has the privilege of depositing late, for instance railroads, etc., require that your system shall prevent an employee taking credit for such deposit without charging his cash therewith.

Seventh. Pay your employees a fair salary for their services. Many defaulters are made by insufficient compensation.

The Report on Exchanges

At the close of a long, painstaking and dispassionate inquiry, the commission appointed by Governor Hughes to investigate speculation and trading in securities and commodities, together with the methods and rules of the Stock Exchange and other similar organizations, has made a strong report which will tend to correct the abuses and evils which it points out, while at the same time it cannot fail to modify the erroneous views of many who have been misled by prejudice and by sensational criticism of Exchange operations. It is noticeable that very little new legislation is recommended, and that this is directed against offenses generally admitted to be of a criminal character, but for which the punishment is not now certain. In what we have said about erroneous views we have had in mind the opinions of many concerning speculation, trading on margin, and what are called "short" sales. This is a commission of high character, including a veteran journalist and recognized authority on finance, an eminent economist who has severely criticised the abuses of recent corporation methods, the very competent Superintendent of Banks in this State, a former Justice of the New York Supreme Court, merchants of high repute and men interested in civic reform. When such a commission points out that speculation may be, and that much of it is, wholly legitimate; that buying securities on a margin is as legitimate as the purchase of any other property when payment in part is deferred, and that "short" selling is not ethically wrong but is an advantage to the community, because it tends to steady prices and to prevent wide and sharp fluctuations, its opinion must have weight, and its arguments will be read with care by those who desire to be well informed and just.

It is a long report, dealing with many details of procedure and recommending many improvements of method, as well as considering the larger topics and principles involved. We can speak here of

only a small part of it. Thorough regulation of the curb market is insisted upon. This is a task for the Stock Exchange, whose members supply 85 per cent. of the curb business. Repeal of the charters of the Mercantile and Metal Exchanges is suggested. We do not see the usefulness of such institutions, where quotations are determined by committees and not by actual transactions. Margins, it is said, should be 20 per cent. Ordinarily they are 10 per cent.; in the cases of wealthy traders they are sometimes nothing. It will be difficult to secure uniformity or an increase, but, undoubtedly, the rate should be 20 per cent. for small transactions by traders of limited means. Legislation is needed for the restraint of those who issue or publish misleading advertisements or prospectuses. These persons have subjected the Exchanges to much undeserved discredit and denunciation. The recommendations for enforcing greater publicity in the affairs of corporations whose stocks are listed must be commended. Publicity with respect to many Exchange operations would cause reform. We cannot agree with all that the commission says about manipulation designed to make a market for new issues. Reference is made here to operations conducted by very powerful interests, and which are successful usually because, so far as the public are concerned, they are carried on under cover. In such cases full publicity would be a corrective. On the whole, however, the report is judicial and sound. The effect of it will be beneficial and it will be regarded hereafter at home and abroad as a memorable contribution to what may be called the literature of Exchange trading.

....The Fidelity Trust Company, of which Samuel S. Conover is president, which began business May 22, 1907, with a capital of \$750,000 and a surplus of the same amount, now has undivided profits of \$186,868.75, deposits of \$5,771,489.61, and total resources of \$7,490,158.09.

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VACATION NUMBER JUNE 3, 1909

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Editorials, Outdoor Books, Survey of the World,
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GOING INTO AFRICA



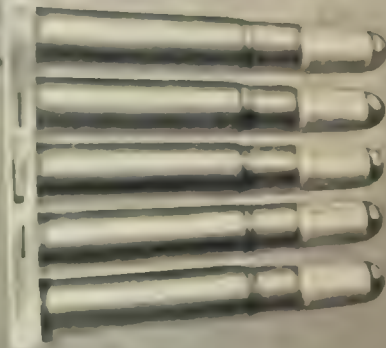
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HARVARD NUMBER



MEMORIAL HALL

January 7, 1900

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